



ANNUAL REPORT INFID 2021

The background features a light gray illustration of various business and technology icons. At the top left, there are gears and a magnifying glass. In the center, a server rack is shown with a dashed line connecting it to a cloud. To the right, there's a factory icon with a downward arrow. Below these, a woman with glasses and a bun is looking through a magnifying glass. At the bottom left, a man is pointing at a whiteboard. The background is filled with various charts, graphs, and icons representing data, technology, and business processes.

ANUAL REPORT INFID 2021

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	Asia Development Alliance
AIDA	Aliansi Indonesia Damai / Alliance for a Peaceful Indonesia
AND	Asia Democracy Network
AGPAII	Asosiasi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam Indonesia / Indonesian Association of Islamic Studies Teachers
Apindo	Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia / Indonesian Employers Association
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara / State Budget
ASN	Aparat Sipil Negara / Civil Service
Bakesbangpol	Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik/ Agency for National Unity and Politics
BPJS	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial / Social Security Agency
BRIN	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional / National Research and Innovation Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
C20	Civil Society 20
C-Save	Civil Society against Violent-Extremism
DASPR	Division for Applied Social Psychology Research
DDI	Digital Divide Index
DPR RI	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia / Indonesian House of Representatives
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
G20	Government 20
ICSR	International Center for the Study of Radicalization
IKa	Indonesia untuk Kemanusiaan / Indonesia for Humanity
IPAC	Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
Komnas HAM	Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia / National Commission on Human Rights

KSBSI	Konfederasi Serikat Buruh Indonesia / Indonesian Trade Union Confederation
KSPN	Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Nasional / National Workers Union Confederation
KSPSI	Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Indonesia / Indonesian Workers Union Confederation
KSP BUMN	Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Badan Usaha Milik Negara / Confederation of State-Owned Enterprise Workers Unions
LAP	Local Action Plan
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia / Indonesian Institute of Sciences
LPDP	Lembaga Pengelola Dana Pendidikan / Indonesian Endowment Fund for Education
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP HR	National Action Plan on Human Rights
NAP OGI	National Action Plan on Open Government Indonesia
NAT	Needs Assessment Tool
NS BHR	National Strategy on Business and Human Rights
NTF BHR	National Task Force on Business and Human Rights
NU	Nahdlatul Ulama
KSP	Kantor Staf Presiden / Executive Office of the President of Indonesia
OGI	Open Government Indonesia
OPD	Organisasi Perangkat Daerah / Local Government Office
PBRISAMPK	Pusat Rehabilitasi Sosial Anak yang Membutuhkan Perlindungan Khusus / Social Rehabilitation Center for Children Requiring Special Protection
PIAR-NTT	Pengembangan Inisiatif dan Advokasi Rakyat-Nusa Tenggara Timur / People- Centered Initiative and Advocacy of East Nusa Tenggara
Perppu	Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang / Government Regulation in Lieu of Law
PRN	Prioritas Riset Nasional / National Research Priority

Pusderad BNPT	Pusat Deradikalisasi Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme / Deradicalization Center of the National Counterterrorism Agency
P3M	Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat / Association for Pesantren and Community Development
RAT	Risk Assessment Tool
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah / Local Medium-Term Development Plan
RSUD	Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah / Local General Hospital
RUU P-KS	RUU Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual / Bill on Elimination of Sexual Violence
Sarbumusi	Serikat Pekerja Muslim Indonesia / Indonesian Muslim Workers Union
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SKB	Surat Keputusan Bersama / Joint Decree
SMAN	Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri / Public High School
SMA/SMK	Sekolah Menengah Atas/Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan / High/Vocational School
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPHPN	Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional / National Survey on Women's Life Experiences
TII	Transparansi Internasional Indonesia / Transparency International Indonesia
UIN	Universitas Islam Negeri / State Islamic University
UMJ	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta / Muhammadiyah University Jakarta
UN	United Nations
UNGPs on BHRs	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNIKA	Universitas Katolik / Catholic University
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WAG	Whatsapp Group
WHRCF	World Human Rights Cities Forum

PREFACE



In 2021, Indonesia has continued to grapple with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government of Indonesia made every possible effort to rein in the pandemic. Indonesia has managed to achieve over 60 percent vaccination coverage, and booster shots have been rolled out. Noteworthy activities that INFID has conducted in 2021 included the following:

First, **policy advocacy**, which covered **two notable activities**, among others: 1) Advocating CSO funding. In collaboration with the CSO Working Group that consisted of Konsil LSM, Kapal Perempuan, TII, Remdec, IKA Prakarsa and others, INFID has helped Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency) and KSP (Executive Office of the President) to conduct research studies and prepare documents, 2) Relentlessly advocating the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill with partners, CSOs and a women's rights organization coalition, which eventually led to its passage into law in early 2022. INFID produced five supporting advocacy documents, which included a policy paper, two briefing papers, a position paper, and a policy recommendation. The five documents served as key references for pushing through the passage of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and reducing child marriage prevalence.

Second, activities aimed at **strengthening democracy and human rights**, which included: 1) The joint organization of the 2021 Human Rights Festival with the Semarang City Government, with support from Komnas HAM and KSP, 2) The provision of support to strategic stakeholders for promoting religious moderation, including for the capacity building of the Association of Islamic Education Teachers (AGPAI) and moderate Islamic media outlets, such as Nu Online, IB Times and Arrahim, 3) The holding of an international conference to share Indonesia's experiences with partners and Islamic organizations in Malaysia, Tunisia, Pakistan in promoting Islam as *rahmatan lil alamin* or a blessing to the universe, which was officially opened by the Indonesian Vice President, Chairman of PP Muhammadiyah, and PBNU, 4) The joint organization of Online Democracy Schools for local governments and CSOs with LKIS Yogyakarta.

Third, activities that INFID has completed under the **SDGs Program** included: 1) A joint research study with BRIN-LIPI to promote gender equality in the Indonesian democracy in the digital era given the gender digital divide. The study called attention to how Indonesia still has much to do in terms of the Digital Divide Index (DDI) and how CSOs can contribute to address the issue, 2) Provided support for preparing Indonesia's VNR report by presenting the work done by non-governmental organizations, 3) Conducted a survey to assess how Indonesian CSOs have fared through the pandemic, which provided the basis for developing a CSO funding policy, 4) Provided support and assistance for capacity building to foster Open Government in the two districts/cities of Semarang and Banggai, which were selected as local OGP members.

Fourth, **Institutional Building**. As of December 2021, INFID has built a membership network of 86 organizations and two individuals. All 88 members stay connected through a WhatsApp Group that actively responds to the information provided by the secretariat. The secretariat shares at least 20 types of information with members, including funding opportunities for civil society organizations. In addition, the secretariat conducted five opinion surveys among members for programmatic and institutional improvements. In implementing its program activities, INFID works closely with other parties/partners based on the agreement set forth in the memorandum of understanding that both parties have entered into. In 2021, INFID has signed 12 MoUs with various partners and institutions.

Fifth, **Funding and Finance**. INFID's financial performance continues to improve. Compared to the fiscal year 2020, the amount of funds managed, including from local donations, has more than doubled. This increase in funds reflects stakeholders' trust in INFID, which was not built overnight. It is a positive consequence of the accumulation of INFID's hard work in terms of capacity building and accomplishments that it has earned, including through partnerships and collaborations with external parties over the past few years.

Jakarta, June 2022

Sugeng Bahagijo
Executive Director

INDFID' JOURNEY IN 2021

Program. The COVID-19 pandemic has dragged on into 2021. Tech-driven work practices that were initially a mitigation measure against government-mandated mobility restrictions in 2020 have become INFID's dominant work trend throughout 2021. Most of the work could be done from home. Work that required physical interaction was carried out under strict health and safety protocols. Offline, online, and hybrid have now become familiar words.

The three work models above have enabled INFID to achieve its program targets on Human Rights and Democracy. The Business and Human Rights Project has produced a business and human rights policy paper based on a desk review of 100 documents from both national and international authorities.

INFID was also entrusted to represent non-state actors in the National Task Force on Business and Human Rights (NTF BHR) that the Government of Indonesia has established through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The task force is mandated to coordinate the mainstreaming of business and human rights at the national level. INFID was chosen as one of the non-state actors represented in the task force. One of the key agendas of the NTF BHR is the formulation of a National Strategy on Business and Human Rights (NS BHR).

In addition to the expected changes in the business sector, INFID also endeavors to promote democracy and human rights within the government, specifically at the district and municipal levels, through the Human Rights Cities Project. The project aims to mainstream the human rights city framework across Indonesia and promote a rights-based approach to local governance. INFID has authored two books on human rights cities in Indonesia. The first is titled Human Rights Cities in Indonesia. The second book is a Review of Human Rights City Indicators: The Implementation of the Human Rights City concept in Indonesia. The book outlines the human rights city principles and indicators as guidelines for creating human rights cities.

INFID worked in collaboration with Komnas HAM (Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights), the Executive Office of the President of Indonesia (KSP), and the Semarang City Government to organize the 2021 Human Rights Festival on the theme “Moving in Unison towards Strengthening Diversity, Inclusion, and Resilience.” The festival is an annual event that INFID has been organizing since 2014. Previously known as the Human Rights Cities Conference, the festival provides an important forum for local governments to share their experiences and good practices in development that promotes social justice and takes into account the local culture.

At the international level, such experiences were also shared at the annual World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) 2021, held in Gwangju City, South Korea. In a special session allocated for Indonesia, INFID and Komnas HAM were given the opportunity to showcase the good practices in promoting the human rights city framework in Indonesia to the international community. The theme for the session was “Human Rights Cities in Indonesia: Human Rights Cities as a Strategy and Practice to Promote Tolerance and Freedom of Religion and Belief across Indonesia.”

An issue no less important that can hamper efforts to advance human rights and democracy concerns the ideologies and practices that go against the principle of diversity. INFID has developed a policy paper that also provides an analysis on the management of women and children who are former ISIS deportees and returnees. The policy paper draws from the experiences of PW (Regional Board) Fatayat NU in West Java and East Java in dealing with deportees and returnees and in providing them with the necessary support and assistance.

Still in the context of strengthening democracy and tolerance, INFID has collaborated with the LKiS Foundation in Yogyakarta to develop an Online Democracy School module. To promote religious moderation in educational institutions, INFID has worked with the Indonesian Association of Islamic Studies Teachers (AGPAII) and UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to prepare a module on “Competency Building of Islamic Studies Teachers: Fostering Religious Moderation in the Islamic Education Learning Process.”

In 2021, INFID has conducted 5 (five) research studies. The two studies completed and published in the same year were “The Role of Faith-Based

Women's Organizations in Preventing Radicalization and Violent Extremism" and "The Extremist Movement in Ten Public Universities Post-Perppu (Government Regulation in Lieu of Law) on Societal Organizations."

As a concrete follow-up to the studies, INFID has partnered with four media outlets (NU Online, IBTimes.ID, Islami.co, and Arrahim.id) to make full use of the research findings and recommendations as campaign materials presented in a more popular and appealing format in order to reach a wider audience.

To help address the inequalities experienced by marginalized groups, including women, INFID has launched public awareness campaigns at the national and local levels. In 2021, INFID and many other like-minded organizations have prepared key documents pushing for the passage of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU P-KS) and the amendments to the 1974 Marriage Law. INFID has produced five supporting documents for this purpose, including a policy paper, two briefing papers, a position paper, and a policy recommendation. The five documents are important sources of reference for advocating the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and reducing child marriage prevalence.

As part of its public awareness campaign, INFID has produced seven short videos that among others present the views of religious leaders and provide infographics based on survey results and qualitative studies relating to the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and the Revised Marriage Law. The campaign materials were disseminated through INFID's social media accounts (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook) and official website. The public responded positively to the campaign materials. In addition, more government bodies and civil society organizations have begun showing support for the Bill.

In another project, research once again formed the backbone of INFID's work. INFID conducted a quantitative study to build evidence-based advocacy for better health services, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, in collaboration with the Demographic Institute of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia. The research also looked into the quality of the BPJS health insurance scheme. More specifically, the study provided important insights into the performance of health services for women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Still in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), INFID conducted a mapping study of parliamentary actors involved in the issue of low carbon development, the results of which served as the basis for a webinar on “Advocating Low Carbon Development Policies for Local Members of Parliament and Stakeholders,” a focus group discussion on “Low Carbon Development and Parliamentary Support,” and a meeting with the parliamentary Green Economy Caucus. To raise public awareness, INFID has also created a podcast on “Barriers and Challenges to Low Carbon Development Policies in Indonesia” and held a talk show on “Green Fiscal Stimulus for Low Emissions Development through the APBN (State Budget).”

In the health sector, INFID coordinated with the Ministry of Health and the Open Government Indonesia (OGI) Secretariat to disseminate information on sexual and reproductive health services in health facilities that are more easily accessible to the public.

Regarding the digital gender divide, INFID researched on the role of CSOs in promoting gender equality within Indonesia’s democratic processes in today’s digital era, and on the theoretical and conceptual approaches related to gender inequality in the digital world. The study developed a conceptual framework based on the four levels of access to information and computer technology and partly drawn from the Digital Divide Index (DDI). INFID went on to organize a national seminar on “The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Era” to share the research results, and presented a policy brief to 5 relevant government ministries/institutions.

Another activity that INFID has initiated regarding the SDGs was a research study on “Civil Society Perceptions of the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda”. The study was in response to pressures on the government to stand by its commitment to effectively implement the agenda in order to achieve the 17 sustainable development goals by 2030. INFID sees the importance of civil society engagement in development processes, and of finding innovative ways that would allow all voices to be heard. INFID also held a series of focus group discussions in preparation of a study on “SDG Citizens Scorecard 2021 in Indonesia”. The activity sought to capture the voice of civil society in evaluating SDG achievements over the last six years and to analyze recommendations for more inclusive and

participatory implementation of the SDGs.

An equally strategic activity was the development of supporting documents for a proposal on state funding for CSOs. An ideal democracy can only be achieved when both the State and civil society are equally strong and vibrant. In 2021, INFID worked alongside a working group to complete a background paper, draft Presidential Regulation and an academic paper as the basis for the advocacy of a Presidential Regulation on funding for CSOs.

Institutional aspect. The number of INFID members in 2021 has not changed compared to the previous year. Membership as of December 2021 came up to 86 organizations and two individuals. All 88 members stay connected through a WhatsApp Group, actively responding to the information provided by the Secretariat. The Secretariat shares 20 types of information with members, including funding opportunities for civil society organizations. In addition, the Secretariat has conducted five surveys to capture members' opinions on programming and institutional aspects to ensure continuous improvement. In implementing program activities, INFID works with other stakeholders/ partners in accordance with what has been agreed in the memorandum of understanding that it has entered into. In 2021, INFID has signed 12 MoUs with various partners and institutions.

In 2021, INFID has updated 6 SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) on the institutional aspect, finance, programs and research, monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), employment, and in-person meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic. This was necessary to improve the quality of work and results.

Finance. INFID's financial performance continues to improve over the years. Compared to the 2020 fiscal year, the amount of funds managed has more than doubled. In 2020, funding worth Rp 10,973,458,559 was secured from eleven sources, including local donations. In 2021, the amount rose to Rp 21,147,520,280, drawn from 17 sources, including local contributions.

It was a commendable achievement considering the global trend of funding cuts for the social sector. A similar situation can be found in many countries worldwide where the government has had to reallocate funds to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of health services, social assistance to affected communities, and other interventions to bolster economic recovery.

Such budget cuts were also made on public funds.

INFID's solid financial performance reflects the continued trust that external parties have in INFID, which was not been built in a day. It was the positive outcome of continuous capacity building and other accomplishments that INFID has achieved from its dedication and commitment to partnerships and collaborations with key stakeholders over the past few years. Such trust also confirms the relevance of INFID's involvement and contribution in advancing the role of the State, business and civil society in charting the course for a better future by strengthening democracy and human rights, reducing inequality, and ensuring sustainable development.

INFID IN NUMBER



36 years of operation



297 activities in 2021

SDGs Program:

146 Activiti

In-equality Program :

12 Activiti

Human Rights Program:

139 Activiti (BHR & HRC : 25)

Number of Direct Beneficiaries (including Human Rights Festival):



2.913

people



1.188 (41%)

Male



1.729 (59%)

Famale

SDGs Beneficiaries in 2021 :

301 women, 310 men, total 611

Human Rights Festival Participants:

1,832 people. Consisting of 1,092 (60 %) men and 740 (40 %) women.



**Total
229 Media
metions**

134

mentions on
human rights

45

mentions on
SDGs

33

mentions on
inequality

17

mentions on other
issues

Social Media:



Facebook: 7,210 likes



Instagram: 4.215 Followers



Twitter: 4.129 Followers



YouTube: 1,183 subscribers (up 402 in 2021) Videos increased by 49 to 184 (135 in 2020)



**Funding Portofolio
Performance in 2021**

Rp 11.5 billion



Donors:

FF-BUILD, GLOBAL CENTER, NED , Local Donation, NETHERLAND EMBASSY, USAID-HARMONI, UNDP, FF - POKJA CSO, WRI/PRAKARSA, Oxfam - GRAISEA 2, KURAWAL FOUNDATION, C20 - OXFAM GB, USAID-MADANI, JANIC, P R N - Ristek, A4SD - GCAP FORD - (IIEF-LEARN)



Organizational Structure:

Supervisory Board (3 members), Management Board (7 members), 5 Expert Advisors, and 21 Staff Members.

INFID'S ACTIVITY



TESTIMONIALS FROM INDFID NETWORK



Drs. Wariki Sutikno, MCP
Director of Politics and Communication, BAPPENAS

We deeply appreciate INFID’s firm commitment to work hand in hand towards democratic consolidation as mandated in Law No. 17/2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025. The collaboration between the Directorate of Politics and Communication of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas with INFID in 2021 has made significant strides in terms of programs/activities for improving the quality and capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

INFID has made concrete contributions by becoming a driving force in strengthening the role of CSOs in Indonesia. We are optimistic that through multistakeholder cooperation, CSOs can truly improve themselves in terms of quality and capacity.



Riswati
Executive Director, Flower Aceh

Since 2007, Flower Aceh has been working with INFID on the SDG program, specifically in developing a Local Action Plan for Banda Aceh City. It all started with an interesting process of awareness- and capacity-building activities on SDG issues.

The process has yielded remarkable results. Banda Aceh City currently has a Local Action Plan and a Mayoral Regulation on the SDGs, in which many institutions were involved in completing the SDG matrix with the government.





Oli Henman

Coordinator, Global Action for Sustainable Development

At Action for Sustainable Development, we highly value our partnerships with national civil society (CSOs). Our approach is to support horizontal learning and mutual collaboration. In 2021, we were elated to partner with INFID in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals through the United Nations Voluntary National Review process. INFID works dynamically and professionally in coordinating CSO inputs for the VNR process, preparing their own independent reports, and including the “People’s Scorecard” comparative reports.

INFID is an effective and reliable partner with strong policy expertise, rooted in its direct experiences in broad CSO alliances. We look forward to future collaborations as the 2030 agenda reaches its mid-way point in 2023. There will be many other opportunities to further deepen collaboration, ensure accountability, and work together towards greater commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



Nila Wardani

Director, RUMPUN, Malang, East Java

INFID has a strong focus on advocacy work, specifically on the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and the Marriage Law. The advocacy work is driven by compelling data and evidence that show the urgency of the two laws through a series of field studies as well as focus group discussions with other civil society organizations dedicated to the same areas of focus. This attests to INFID’s strategic approach in collaborative advocacy work.

I will continue to support INFID’s systematic and strategic advocacy work by consistently monitoring the Bill’s passage into law and the development of its implementing regulations.



Marthen Luther Johannes Paul SinlaEloE (M.L.J. Paul SinlaEloE)
Advocacy Division, PIAR, Kupang, NTT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, PIAR-NTT dealt with three cases of sexual violence and child sexual abuse. In the midst of these difficulties, INFID was on hand to empower us, both in terms of capacity building and providing opportunities to hold public dialogues on the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill. Under the empowerment program, INFID made available resource persons who have allowed people in NTT to remain updated on the Bill, which is specifically intended to defend victims.

PIAR hopes that INFID continues to find solutions to the problems facing INFID members and actively empowers them, while remaining consistent with the mandates entrusted to INFID by its members. We also hope that INFID will think of ways to strengthen civil society given the current state of affairs where civil society's role appears to be diminished, particularly in advancing human rights and ending corruption. More thought should also be given to the right advocacy strategy as equal partners.



Prof. Ahmad Zainul Hamdi, INFID Senior Researcher
Professor of the Sociological Study of Religion, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya

Over the past 5 years, I consider myself to be an INFID partner, either through directly involvement or as part of the INFID-GUSDURian network. I am especially heavily involved in activities related to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE). Over the years, I believed that INFID has succeeded in addressing the issue, in which many tend to take a security approach, by turning it into humanitarian social work that intersects with other key issues, such as peace-building, gender, democracy, and multiculturalism.

I was involved in almost the entire process, from program planning to evaluation. One of the success stories of my partnership with INFID is Arrahim.id's (the media that I founded and lead) ability to build a podcast studio to disseminate ideas that promote peace and educate the public. We have conducted many studies of which an article is currently in the process of being published in a reputable international journal. The studies have led me to become a professor in the field of the sociology of religion.

MANAGEMENT BOARD AND SUPERVISORY BOARD

MANAGEMENT BOARD



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Sugeng Bahagijo
Executive Director



Tatat
Program Manager & PO on
Inequality



Aditiana Dewi Eridani
Senior Program Officer on
Partnership & Membership



Abdul Waidl
Senior Program Officer on
Human Rights and Democracy



Aulia Rachmah Putri
Program Officer on Human
Rights and Democracy



Bona Tua P.P (Bona)
Program Officer on Sustainable
Development Goals/SDGs



Megawati
Program Assistant on Inequality



Sanita Rini
Program Assistant on Preventing
Violent Extremism/PVE



Denisa Amelia Kawuryan
Program Assistant on SDGs



Alyaa Nabilah Zuhroh
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Diversity



Jeckson Robinson
Program Assistant



Intan Kusumaning Tyas
Communication & Campaigner
Officer



Misnawati Syamsir
Finance Manager



Ima Desiyanthi
Accounting Officer



Rini Widyastuti
Finance and Budgeting



Florence
HRD Manager



Suwarno
IT & Procurement Officer



Sabarno
Operational Officer



Wasiton
Assistant Operational Officer

Chapter I

INFID'S 36-YEAR JOURNEY

In 2022, INFID will enter its 36th anniversary. During the course of its journey, several noteworthy achievements have been made: 1) Entrusted to be the C20 focal point for the G20 Indonesian Presidency, 2) Entrusted to be part of the Steering Committee (SC) in Open Government Indonesia, 3) In 2017, received recognition from the Ministry of Home Affairs as a social humanitarian institution, 4) Secured a larger amount of funding, which shows INFID's capacity and donor's level of trust, and 5) Continued growth in the number of members and partners.

INFID's work and performance is no different from that of other non-profit organizations, which focuses on the extent to which it can benefit the public, contribute to problem-solving, and be entrusted to manage funds and programs.

Some of the lessons drawn are **firstly**, that there is no guarantee an organization can maintain a strong presence as it will bound to face its fair share of ups and downs. **Secondly**, in order to continue to exist and stay relevant-responsive, an organization should be seriously managed and always be credible.

Why is trust a key word? Because it is a non-profit organization that gets funding from the public and that it is entrusted with mandates by its members. To gain public trust, several "internal" strategic steps have been taken since 2013 to make sure that the organization is adaptive and relevant in terms of management and socially, and of value to the wider public and its members.

First, despite an already open and democratic governance system, through a Management Board and a Director leading the Secretariat, INFID has found it necessary to ensure openness and accountability at the micro level. As such, since 2012/2013, INFID has been publishing annual reports and audited financial statements, which serve as window from which external

parties can see its achievements and performance.

Second, an organization without work standards and quality assurance will not be seen as trustworthy or credible by the public. INFID therefore has taken gradual steps to strengthen program/project and financial management standards and processes, including **having in place SOPs** on programming, finances, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effective implementation and quality of programs. As of 2021, at least 6 SOP documents have been revised or updated on an annual basis.

Third, as an organization that primarily conducts policy advocacy, and therefore relies on quality research, one of the initiatives or traditions that INFID has undertaken since 2012/2013 is the **peer review** of all research studies and documents that it has prepared. A peer review helps ensure the quality of every document and report published. The peer reviewers not only come internally from among INFID's staff members, but are also practitioners and experts, including from government ministries and agencies.

Fourth, financial management has been continuously improved, both by hiring additional staff and modernizing the system, including the use of an online financial system (m-banking) for more efficient, effective and real-time financial transactions.

Fifth, institutional sustainability can be guaranteed with adequate **human resources and expertise**, which will allow the organization to develop quality programs and outcomes. Having first-rate programs will foster stronger trust from the public and stakeholders. The organization should therefore continuously strengthen itself with qualified human resources, including in regards to **communication and program development**.

What about the "**external**" strategic steps that have been taken thus far to ensure that the organization remains responsive in contributing towards addressing national and international development challenges?

First, INFID has immersed itself into policy advocacy work on current global and national issues, such as on the formulation and adoption of the SDGs, promotion of human rights, and reducing inequality. This is in response to the organization's position and role in pushing for public policies on issues that are not only of the concern of the government of Indonesia, but also international institutions.

Second, as a policy advocacy organization, scientific findings and evidence are of paramount importance. In view of this, the organization has taken the initiative to capture citizens' voices, especially through surveys and qualitative studies. Citizen surveys are the cornerstone of the organization's work for advocating public policies. As of 2022, INFID has conducted more than 10-12 citizen surveys, the findings of which were presented to the government.

Third, as part of the development community in Indonesia and internationally, INFID regularly holds bilateral meetings with key institutions, including government bodies and donor agencies, to introduce the organization and foster partnerships for the joint implementation of programs. INFID has held meetings with donors/partners to strengthen cooperation.

Fourth, to expand its workforce and broaden expertise to support organization's work, INFID provides opportunities to the widest extent possible to young individuals who wish to participate through multiple channels such as INFID Research Fellowship, INFID Fellowship, and internship for new college graduates.

Fifth, continuously increases its social capital by: 1) Expanding membership. The organization now has 88 official members, with an additional 19 organizations in 2020, 2) Broadening partnerships, including with universities, local governments, and government ministries/agencies.

Sixth, consistently maintains international networks and partners. That is why INFID remains widely known in many international networks. INFID is actively engaged in the Asia Democracy Network (AND), the Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Forus, and the Open Government Program (OGP), among others. When it was founded in the mid-1980s, not many Indonesian organizations had established international networks. Post-1998 reform era, Indonesia began to open up, and CSOs could freely work with their international counterparts.

Chapter II

INFID PROGRAMS IN 2021

A. Human Rights and Democracy

In 2021, Indonesia has made significant strides in terms of democratic life. Such progress is reflected in an improvement in its Democracy Index score, from 6.30 in 2020 to 6.71 in 2021. This puts Indonesia at 52nd place worldwide, moving up 12 spots from 64th position in 2020. This marked improvement was evident in the score on the 'functioning of government' indicator, which rose from 7.17 to 7.86. As for the 'political participation' indicator, Indonesia's score improved from 6.11 to 7.22, and the 'civil liberties' indicator from 5.59 to 6.18. Meanwhile, the score for the indicator of 'electoral process and pluralism' remains unchanged at 7.92. The 'political culture' indicator on the other hand saw a reverse trend, falling from 5.63 to 4.38.¹

Despite faring better overall, Indonesia is still considered a flawed democracy. According to the EIU, flawed democracies are countries where there are free and fair elections, and basic civil liberties are respected. However, they still have flaws to address such as, low level of press freedom, a political culture that is anti-criticism, weak citizen participation in politics, and non-optimal government performance.²

In 2021, INFID has sought to help improve democratic life by finding solutions to the aforementioned fundamental problems. Through a wide range of program activities, INFID has strived to promote political participation among citizens and improve government performance, especially public service delivery in favor of vulnerable groups. Its research studies, both quantitative and qualitative, multistakeholder dialogues, advocacy work, campaigns and media development, which are all evidence-based, has indirectly contributed to fostering a political culture that is more open to criticism.

INFID's Role and Contribution

In the context of Business and Human Rights, the government has taken

¹ <https://www.indonesia.go.id/kategori/editorial/4194/kehidupan-demokrasi-indonesia-2021-mengalami-kemajuan#:~:text=Sejakpersen202006persen2Cpersen20indekspersen20demokrasipersen20Indonesia,menjadipersen206persen2C71persen20padapersen202021>.

² <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2022/02/14/indeks-demokrasi-dunia-2021-indonesia-masih-dinilai-lemah>

measures for improvement. The Business and Human Rights concept has been incorporated into the 4 (four) main targets of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAP HR) for 2015-2019 and 2020-2024. In addition, the government has developed a Business and Human Rights Roadmap for 2020-2024 to promote Responsible Businesses.

Corporations are the second most complained about institution at Komnas HAM. From 2019 to September 2021, Komnas HAM received 1,366 complaints on alleged human rights violations committed by business entities. The number of cases tend to be stable over the years. In 2019, some 435 cases were filed, followed by 455 cases in 2020, and 428 cases in 2021. The complaints were mostly related to agrarian, labor, and environmental issues where the right to land ownership, to welfare, and to life have been violated.

The issues above have caught INFID's attention. One of the major challenges to promoting human rights is stakeholders' lack of awareness, especially among business actors. INFID therefore sees the importance of raising public awareness as a strategy for advancing human rights in the business sector. INFID has organized a series of webinars on Business and Human Rights. The objectives of which are as follows: 1) To build awareness on the importance of integrating women's economic empowerment and climate change resilience into the national framework on business and human rights, 2) To draw the attention of the government and public to the business and human rights issue, and 3) To put forward recommendations for the national government in implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs on BHRs) in Indonesia.

The UNGPs on BHR is a set of guidelines for countries and companies to prevent, address, and remediate human rights violations arising from business operations. The UNGPs rest on three pillars. First, the State duty to protect the human rights of every citizen. Second, the responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights, and to prevent and ensure that they do not infringe on the human rights of others as a result of their business operations. Third, the obligation of the State and business enterprises to ensure the right to an effective remedy for victims of human rights abuses.

The online webinar provided space for constructive discussions between three or four resource persons and participants for two to three hours under

the guidance of a moderator. Each webinar attracted 50-100 participants from diverse backgrounds representing the government, CSOs, academia, journalists, and the public. They either directly participated in the sessions and/or watched the recordings on INFID's YouTube channel.

Public awareness campaigns were also launched on popular social media platforms in collaboration with social media campaigners. Articles and e-posters were uploaded to INFID's Instagram and Twitter accounts after going through an internal curation process. Seventeen social media posts on business and human rights were shared in 2021. The posts were viewed and read 28,445 times in total as of March 14, 2022.

The campaigns were complemented by other actions geared at bringing about policy change. Apart from mainstreaming women's economic empowerment and climate change resilience in the context of business and human rights, advocacy work also focused on incorporating the two issues into the National Strategy on Business and Human Rights. The government has taken several steps to mainstreaming human rights into businesses by integrating business and human rights into discussions with specific focus on 4 (four) vulnerable groups in the National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAP HR) for 2015-2019 and 2020-2024. In addition, the government has prepared a Business and Human Rights Roadmap for 2020-2024 to promote Responsible Businesses.

INFID's initial step was to develop a policy paper on business and human rights to inform advocacy work. The policy paper was based on a desk review of 100 documents, including relevant pieces of legislation and other documents published by the United Nations, central and local governments, and independent institutions at both national and international levels.

Targeting three key actors—government, business, and civil society—the policy paper contains three important elements: 1) Input on business and human rights with an emphasis on women's economic empowerment and climate change resilience, 2) Urging the government to synergize and integrate climate change mitigation and women's empowerment when implementing the UNGPs on BHRs, and 3) Calling upon businesses to keep in mind the principles of women's empowerment and climate change mitigation in their operations. Present at the launching of the policy paper were stakeholders related to business and human rights in Indonesia who

were at the event either as discussants or participants.

In collaboration with Elsam, a civil society organization dedicated to Business and Human Rights, INFID has organized a high-level focus group discussion between the government and civil society organizations. The purpose of the discussion was to 1) exchange information on civil society's work on business and human rights issues, 2) strengthen civil society discussion forums on business and human rights advocacy, 3) develop a collaboration framework for business and human rights issues, and 4) expand civil society networks for business and human rights advocacy.

The focus group discussion has led to the formation of three working groups: 1) Policy advocacy. This working group is responsible for advocating policies or establishing laws to make sure that the principles of Business and Human Rights are embedded into national legal instruments or the National Action Plan or National Strategy on Human Rights, 2) Multistakeholder cooperation. This working group is responsible for establishing a multistakeholder forum aimed at instilling corporate behavior that pays attention to the interests of victims or human rights aspects in policies, and that provides access to remedy for workers, and 3) Victims' rights. This working group is responsible for assisting and organizing victims. In addition to the three working groups, the activity also produced several work plans for business and human rights advocacy.

One of the key recommendations that emerged from the focus group discussion was the need to promote civil society engagement in the National Task Force on Business and Human Rights (NTF BHR) in Indonesia. The task force was established by the Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Twenty 20 government ministries/agencies and seven non-governmental institutions are represented in the task force. Pursuant to the Law and Human Rights Ministerial Decree No.: M.HH-01.HA.01.07 of 2021, the task force is assigned to coordinate the mainstreaming of business and human rights at the national level. INFID was one of the non-government partners chosen to be part of the task force.

The National Strategy on Business and Human Rights (NS BHR) is one of the key agendas of the NTF BHR. The strategy document was prepared by relevant stakeholders, including the government, business actors, and civil society. From the discussion, the three stakeholders have agreed to focus

on three strategies when drafting the NS BHR. First, capacity building in response to stakeholders' lack of understanding on business and human rights. Second, regulatory harmonization on business and human rights. Third, ensuring access to remedy for victims of alleged violations arising from business operations. INFID is a non-government partner entrusted by the task force to harmonize regulations and policies related to business and human rights.

In addition to the expected changes in the business sector, INFID also contributes to promoting democracy and human rights within the government, specifically municipal and district governments, through the human rights cities program. The program seeks to mainstream the human rights city framework across Indonesia and ensure that local government practices adopt a human rights-based approach.

First, human rights city training was jointly conducted with the two city governments of Bogor and Semarang. In Bogor, training was held in collaboration with IMPARSIAL. It aims to 1) help government officers and civil society organizations gain a good understanding of human rights, 2) formulate a strategic action plan to transform Bogor into a human rights city, especially in promoting tolerance, and 3) create synergies between the government and civil society groups in Bogor City. Training was attended by 41 participants representing 31 local government offices (OPD) and ten civil society groups. Discussions focused on the issue of tolerance in Bogor as well as the follow-up to the inclusion of the Religious Harmony Index into Bogor City's RPJMD (Local Medium-Term Development Plan) for 2019-2024. The twelve resource persons for the training sessions were representatives of key national and international stakeholders.

INFID also held similar training in Semarang in partnership with Komnas HAM and the Semarang City Government. The collaboration is a follow-up to a joint decision to designate Semarang as the host of the 2021 Human Rights Festival. The training program was also a medium in which to strengthen the Semarang City Government's commitment to consistently uphold human rights principles in its governance system. Conducted online, training was attended by 22 men and 14 women representing 26 local government offices and ten local civil society organizations.

Training was divided into seven meetings, each lasting three to four hours

with one or two sessions. The training sessions were tailored to participants' needs with the specific aim of building the capacity and understanding of local government officers and CSOs on human rights. The training also served as a forum in which synergies were created between the government and civil society, including in the joint formulation of a strategic action plan for turning Semarang into a human rights city.

Second, in addition to training, in 2021 INFID also published two books related to human rights cities in Indonesia. The first book *Human Rights Cities in Indonesia* discusses five key aspects: 1) Good practices in the adoption of the human rights city framework, 2) Human rights city practices in Indonesia and other countries, 3) The human rights city movement in Indonesia compared to similar movements in other cities worldwide, 4) Conceptual framework for human rights cities, and 5) Analysis and recommendations for the adoption of the human rights city framework in Indonesia, specifically for the districts of Jember, Wonosobo and Bojonegoro, and Palu City.

The second book *A Review of Human Rights City Indicators: A Study of Human Rights City Practices in Indonesia and Other Countries* focuses on human rights city principles and indicators to help plan for the creation of human rights cities. The book offers an instrument for monitoring, implementation and evaluation. The findings and recommendations presented in the book can be an important source of reference for policymakers at the national and local levels, human rights activists, and other stakeholders interested in learning more about human rights cities.

Third, INFID has partnered with Komnas HAM, KSP (Executive Office of the President of Indonesia), and the Semarang City Government to hold the 2021 Human Rights Festival on the theme "Moving in Unison towards Strengthening Diversity, Inclusion, and Resilience." INFID has been organizing the festival on an annual basis since 2014. Previously known as the Human Rights Cities Conference, the Human Rights Festival provides much-needed space in which local governments can share their success stories in local development that promotes social justice and takes into account the local culture. It is hoped that such activities will bring forth initiatives on human rights cities, strengthen multistakeholder cooperation, and lead to strategies for addressing human rights issues at the local level.

Semarang City was chosen to host the 2021 Human Rights Festival following

a selection process and based on considerations made by INFID, Komnas HAM and KSP as the core committee. The Semarang City Government is considered to have achieved much in embedding human rights values into its development policies and programs. As part of preparations, INFID, Komnas HAM, and KSP have worked alongside the Semarang City Government to conduct a series of activities leading up to the 2021 Human Rights Festival.

Within the framework of the 2021 Human Rights Festival and the importance of expanding youth engagement, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of programs in involving young people in a meaningful way by treating them as subjects. In the spirit of collective action and as part of an annual series of events for the 2021 Human Rights Festival, INFID has initiated an activity specifically intended for young people. This is to ensure that the younger generation has a platform for collaborative learning with stakeholders in an effort to promote and implement human rights. The initiative is called Youth Fellowship 2021.



Through a selection process, 10 young individuals were chosen to join the 2021 Youth Fellowship program. Consisting of 4 females and 6 males from different districts and cities in Indonesia, the young individuals underwent

training prior to the 2021 Human Rights Festival. The two-day online training provided them the space and opportunity to share and learn about current human rights and development issues.

Apart from training, the 2021 Festival allowed participants to attend discussions and voice their opinions, including with policymakers during one of the conference sessions. Following conference discussions where their views were conveyed, one of the youth fellows was given the opportunity to present a Youth Declaration at the closing of the Festival. By doing so, the outcomes of discussions could be communicated to key stakeholders attending the festival of which they could take note of.

To ensure that the Human Rights Festival was widely known and accessible to all, including young people, a *Roadshow to University* was held in the run-up to the Festival. The purpose of the roadshow was to spread information about the Festival and to help young people better understand the human rights city concept. For this activity, INFID collaborated with Jenderal Sudirman University in Purwokerto and UNIKA Soegijapranata in Semarang in the hope of attracting the local youths to actively participate in the Festival.

The first Roadshow to University was jointly organized with UNIKA Soegijapranata with 70 people (38 men and 32 women) in attendance. Discussions revolved around the theme "Human Rights-Based Approach to Local Development: Religious Tolerance". Guest speakers included Benny Danang Setianto, lecturer at the Faculty of Law, UNIKA Soegijapranata; Abdul Waidl, INFID's Senior Program Officer for Human Rights & Democracy; Riri Khariroh, Executive Director of AIDA; and Mugiyanto, Expert Staff to Deputy V of the Executive Office of the President. Discussions focused on the role of local governments and the support of the national government in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia.

The next Roadshow to University was conducted in collaboration with Jenderal Sudirman University. It was attended by 72 people (30 men and 42 women). Carrying the theme "Human Rights-Based Approach to Local Development: Ensuring Justice amid the Pandemic", discussions for the second roadshow centered on how human rights can promote equitable local development, especially during the pandemic and the important role that local governments play in making this a reality. Guest speakers included Manunggal Kusuma Wardaya, lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal

Soedirman University, who spoke on the extent to which human rights have been implemented in responding to the pandemic; Bona Tua, INFID's Senior Program Officer for SDGs on the pandemic situation in Indonesia; and the final speaker, Sri Rahayu, Human Rights Educator, Komnas HAM, on the vital role that local governments play in promoting a rights-based approach to more equitable local development.

To remind the media about the 2021 Human Rights Festival, on November 9, 2021, INFID held a Media Briefing with the four core committee members of the 2021 Human Rights Festival. The speakers were Sugeng Bahagijo (Executive Director, INFID); Abdul Waidl (Senior Program Officer of Human Rights and Democracy, INFID); Yuli Asmini (Human Rights Educator, Komnas HAM) and Sunarman Sukamto (Expert Staff to Deputy V, KSP).

Fourth, the experiences in promoting human rights cities were shared to the wider audience. INFID participated in one of the sessions in the 2021 Open Government Week on the theme "Human Rights Cities during the Pandemic: The Role of Local Governments in Post-Pandemic Recovery". The event was attended by Hendrar Prihadi (Mayor of Semarang); Chusnunia Chalim (Vice Governor of Lampung); Aldhiana Kusumawati (Wonosobo Human Rights Desk); Mugiyanto (Expert to Deputy V, KSP); and Zainal Abidin (Researcher of Law and Human Rights). It was moderated by Yuli Asmini (Human Rights Educator, Komnas HAM) and attended by 112 participants, consisting of 60 women and 52 men, from various backgrounds.

At the international level, the same experiences were shared in an annual forum held since 2011 in Gwangju City, South Korea, known as the 2021 World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF). INFID regularly participates in the event, including as an organizing committee member. Through a special session allocated for Indonesia, INFID and Komnas HAM showcased Indonesia's good practices in implementing the human rights city initiative to the international community. The session's theme was "Human Rights Cities in Indonesia: Human Rights Cities as a Strategy and Practice to Promote Tolerance and Freedom of Religion and Belief across Indonesia."

Guest speakers at the event included Halili Hasan (Director of Research, SETARA Institute); Abdul Haris (Head of the National Unity and Political Agency/Bakesbangpol of Semarang City); Aldhiana Kusumawati (Wonosobo Human Rights Desk); and Jaume Puigpinos (UCLG CSIPDHR). Attended by

42 participants, consisting of 20 men and 22 women, the session focused on exemplary human rights city practices for fostering tolerance and diversity.

An issue no less important on the promotion of democracy and human rights concerns ideologies and practices that contradict the principles of diversity that Indonesia adheres to. In the previous period, these two issues have increasingly become a cause of concern as a result of global influence. ISIS's ambitious plan to establish a caliphate in today's modern era has fallen apart, yet extremist ideologies have not all disappeared.



In a report released by the International Center for the Study of Radicalization (ICSR) in 2018, around 41,490 nationals from 80 countries have joined ISIS.³ As many as 13 percent of them are women, and 12 percent are vulnerable groups, including children and infants. As of 2018, no less than 7,366 people have returned to their home countries. Following ISIS's defeat in 2017, a continuous wave of foreign nationals were either repatriated to their countries of origin or sent to third world nations. Southeast Asia has deported the largest number of women and children.

The Civil Society against Violent-Extremism (C-Save) estimates that around 250 Indonesian citizens were detained in and deported from transit countries

³ Cook, Joana and Vale, Gina. "From Daesh to 'Diaspora:' Tracing the Women and Minors in the Islamic State," 2018, p. 3

⁴ CSave, "Panduan Deteksi dan Penanganan Dini Ekstremisme Kekerasan Tingkat Desa", 2018, p. 2

last year. At least 75 percent of them were women and children.⁴ Meanwhile in a report by the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC), some deportees and returnees have the potential to commit acts of terrorism and radicalize others.⁵ This concern is not without reason. Despite having been enrolled in a deradicalization program, an Indonesian couple who was deported from Turkey later moved to Malaysia to reconnect with ISIS. They subsequently travelled to the Philippines and carried out a suicide bomb attack in Mindanao. In light of this, INFID finds it important to help reduce the risk of intolerant ideologies remanifesting.

In 2021, INFID undertook four projects to contribute to more effective prevention of violent extremism. *HARMONI*. INFID initiated a project named “Building a Reintegration System for Handling and Assisting Women and Children Deportees and/or Returnees who are Victims of Radicalism in the Cities of Bandung and Surabaya” for local governments, faith-based organizations, and civil society organizations. The one-year project, which ended in mid-2021, was a continuation of the project that started in 2020.

The project specifically dealt with deported and returned women and children who were victims of the global radicalization movement spearheaded by ISIS. Women and children who joined radicalized groups did not do so out of their own personal choice. They were ensnared into these movements as a result of unequal gender relations and hierarchies, compounded by the doctrine of obedience that weakens women’s bargaining position amidst a culture of masculinity within the network of radical groups.

INFID sees the importance of protecting these women and children, which calls for a policy response. To date, not a single regulation addresses the issue of deported and returned women and children and how to best deal with them, both at the national and local government levels.

For this project, INFID has partnered with the West Java and East Java chapters of PW Fatayat NU. To complement the activities conducted in the previous year, in 2021 INFID initiated four key activities, i.e., training, multistakeholder forum meetings, policy drafting, program evaluation and reflection, and national meetings.

Training for local government officers, CSOs, and faith-based organizations

⁵ IPAC, “Managing Indonesia’s Pro-ISIS Deportees,” 2018, p. 12

was conducted in the Provinces of West Java and East Java. In East Java, training took place in Surabaya, while in West Java it was carried out in Bandung. Adopting a hybrid format, training was attended by 30 participants from each region. Facilitators attended the training in-person, while resource persons were present online. One of the training outcomes was the formation of a multistakeholder working group in both regions for handling and assisting deported and returned women and children exposed to radical terrorist ideologies by involving CSOs and faith-based organizations.

Post-training, the working groups have carried out advocacy work and made a request to the respective governors/regional heads through Bakesbangpol to be included into the Coordination Team for the Prevention of Terrorism, Radicalism, and Separatism as set forth in the Gubernatorial Decree for West Java and East Java.

The multistakeholder WhatsApp Group (WAG) created in 2020 continues to actively engage in discussions in 2021. The WAG in West Java consists of 62 participants (37 women, 25 men) of whom 29 represented local governments, 16 from societal organizations, and 17 from CSOs. Meanwhile in East Java, the WAG has 48 participants (36 women, 12 men) of whom 13 are from local governments, 14 from faith-based organizations, and 21 from CSOs. The WAGs have since evolved into a peer learning platform. Group members actively discuss and update members' knowledge of issues related to deported and returned women and children.

In order to increase public awareness, INFID and PW Fatayat NU in West Java and East Java held a series of webinars. In one webinar, returnees were invited to share their experiences of involvement in ISIS and their reasons for choosing to return to Indonesia. Another webinar discussed where women and children stand in the radical-terrorism network. The last webinar coincided with the commemoration of Kartini Day. During the webinar, INFID launched a technical guidebook on managing and assisting deported and returned women and children for local government offices, CSOs, and faith-based organizations. KSP and BNPT responded positively to the publication of the guidebook.

For policy advocacy purposes, INFID collaborated with PW Fatayat NU in West Java and East Java to develop two policy papers on "The Handling and Provision of Support and Assistance to Women and Children Deportees and

Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies in West Java and East Java". The policy papers present existing government policies related to the management of ex-ISIS deportees and returnees and the available support and assistance, accompanied by an analysis of the effectiveness of the policies that also took into account the hands-on experience in handling and assisting the deportees and returnees. The policy papers put forward several recommendations for the national and local governments. The documents were presented to policymakers through national forums.

Other collaborative activities between INFID and PW Fatayat NU in West Java and East Java included the online launching of a guidebook, an offline project evaluation and reflection workshop, and a national consultation workshop to discuss evaluation and reflection results and to develop a project follow-up plan.

PREVENT. The project is entitled "Promoting Tolerance, Democracy and Human Rights for Preventing Violent Extremism." INFID sought to empower religious education teachers, youth, and local governments to promote tolerance, diversity, and freedom of religion. INFID also hoped to facilitate learning and cooperation across organizations in Indonesia and with faith-based institutions in others countries to promote pluralism and tolerance.

INFID brought attention to the many obstacles to promoting tolerance in key social institutions such as education, workplace, communities, and social media, both in relation to state consolidation and civil society. In view of this, in early 2021 INFID held a Focus Group Discussion on "Devising a Strategy for Fostering Tolerance and Diversity Post-FPI Ban" to find ways to build government-community partnerships and synergies, with the ultimate aim of promoting tolerance. The FGD was attended by 20 participants (9 women and 11 men) of whom 15 attended in-person and 5 online. Participants were from the Maarif Institute, Islami.co, AIDA Foundation, Setara Institute, P3M, UMJ, IBTimes.ID, Gusdurian Network, and LIPI. Discussions led to the following general recommendations: 1) To intensity interfaith dialogues both in terms of quantity and quality, 2) To develop common goals for the National Action Plan on Preventing Extremism for each societal organization, CSO, government ministry/agency, and political party. More specific recommendations were also put forward for internally within the organization, societal organizations, CSOs, political parties, government ministries/agencies, local governments,

social media and conventional media, and formal educational institutions.

Between August and November 2020, INFID worked with the Gusdurian Network to conduct a survey on “Youth Perceptions and Attitudes towards Intolerance and Violent Extremism” in six major cities (Surabaya, Surakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Makassar, Pontianak). The purpose of the survey was to obtain the latest data on youth perceptions and attitudes regarding radicalism and violent extremism that INFID has previously researched in 2016, as well as to analyze the latest phenomena, changes and dynamics that have occurred from 2016 to 2020, and to formulate policy and program recommendations for the government and civil society. The survey in general found a positive shift in youth perceptions and attitudes towards intolerance and religious extremism when compared to the 2016 survey.

In early 2021, INFID held a media gathering to present the survey findings. Survey coordinator, Ahmad Zainul Hamdi (lecturer at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya) was on hand to convey the results. The moderator for the media gathering was Kalis Mardiasih, a human rights and gender equality activist. The 4 (four) resource persons who responded to the survey findings were Dr. Ninik Rahayu, S.H, M.S., Lemhannas (National Resilience Institute) professional staff who linked the survey findings to the Joint Decree between 3 Government Ministries regarding school uniforms; Prof. Dr. Muhammad AS Hikam, a political observer and adviser to INFID, who cautioned that today's increasing threat of terrorism among youth in Indonesia is no longer simply an ideological issue; Ika Ningtyas, Secretary General of the Alliance of Indonesian Journalists (AJI), who reminded that in relation to religious violence and intolerance among the young population, the media has a role to play in preventing mis/disinformation on religion; and Suraji Sukamzawi, Program Manager of the Gusdurian Network, who drew attention to the considerable gap between tolerance in the normative and actual contexts. The survey findings suggest that both state institutions and the public lack the modalities to build knowledge, promote tolerance and respect diversity. The level of participation for the event was high. It was attended by 100 people (54 women and 64 men) via Zoom, 120 participants on YouTube, 46 participants on Facebook, and 440 participants on Twitter.

INFID conducted three research studies—one quantitative research and two qualitative studies—to provide the basis for further activities. The first

research was a citizen attitude survey on tolerance, diversity, and religious freedom. The survey was carried out jointly with the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia on the theme “The Attitudes of Millennials and Generation Z towards Tolerance, Diversity and Religious Freedom in Indonesia”. It was launched in 10 provinces, covering 36 cities with a total of 1200 respondents. The 10 provinces were selected for having the highest number of incidents of violations against the freedom of religion and belief in 2020, based on a Setara Institute Report in 2021. In addition, the 10 research locations are conflict-prone regions and where Muslims are the minority. The research is scheduled for completion by early 2022 and its report subsequently published.

The two qualitative studies on the trends of radicalization on the other hand are being carried out jointly with BRIN researchers. The first qualitative research is entitled “Religious Extremism and Intolerance: Case Study of Legislation at the Local and National Levels”. The study delves deeper into the trends in intolerant and discriminatory legislation in Indonesia, both at the national and local levels, over the last ten years (2010-2020). The ongoing study is expected to be completed in 2022.

The second qualitative research is entitled “Islamic Activism in Secondary Schools and Universities: Case Studies at SMAN 51 Jakarta, SMAN 31 Jakarta, State College of Accountancy, and Telkom University”. The study looks into the latest developments in Islamic activism in senior high schools and public universities in Indonesia. It is being conducted in two high schools (SMAN 51 Jakarta and SMAN 31 Jakarta) and two public universities (State College of Accountancy, and Telkom University). It uses a qualitative approach for data extraction and sorting. The interviewed respondents were chosen based on their position and role in Islamic activism in their respective communities. Some 45 respondents have been interviewed. The research is expected to be completed in 2022.

As a concrete step towards ensuring follow-up to the research findings, INFID has partnered with four media outlets (NU Online, IBTimes.ID, Islami.co, and Arrahim.id) to use the research findings and recommendations for developing campaign materials presented in a more popular and appealing format in order to reach a wider audience. Within the framework of this collaborative online campaign, INFID together with the four media outlets

have published 61 articles, 17 videos, 19 infographics, and 2 podcasts through multiple platforms, including website, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Spotify, and Facebook. To date, the published content has garnered 293,881 views, 98,192 total reach/impressions, 8,383 likes and 1,556 engagements/comments.

INFID has collaborated with the Indonesian Association of Islamic Religious Studies Teachers (AGPAII) and UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to promote religious moderation in educational institutions by developing the module “Competency Building for Islamic Religious Studies Teachers: Strengthening Religious Moderation in Islamic Education Learning”. The module was taught to 61 teachers (29 women and 32 men) from 2 middle schools and 46 high/vocational schools in Greater Solo and Jabodetabek.

To consolidate democracy and promote tolerance, INFID worked alongside the LKiS Foundation in Yogyakarta to develop an Online Democracy School module. From September to November 2021, the Online Democracy School was held twice, training 62 people (28 women and 34 men) representing the government, CSOs/societal organizations, and minority groups from 11 districts/cities. The purpose of the school is to promote the human rights city initiative and to provide a space for strengthening local government commitment to prioritize countering violent extremism (CVE), fostering diversity, and building a society where the people are tolerant of each other.

The 2021 Human Rights Festival held in Semarang was committed to engaging with the younger generation through the 2021 Youth Fellowship program. Ten young individuals (4 females and 6 males) were selected to help them build their knowledge about human rights, SDGs, tolerance, diversity, religious freedom, and opportunities for youth engagement in rights-based development processes. At the workshop, participants drafted the document “The Voice of Change and the Importance of Youth Engagement in the Implementation of the Human Rights City Initiative”, which was read out as part of a declaration made by children and youth at the closing of the Festival.

To enhance international cooperation for strengthening tolerance, peace, and democracy, INFID has worked in concert with Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah to more widely promote Islam as *rahmatan lil 'alamin* or a blessing for the universe to other countries through an international seminar on “Building International Cooperation to Strengthen the Practice

of Islam as *Rahmatan Lil 'Alamin Worldwide*". The seminar will serve as a forum for consolidation and sharing of experiences among four countries, i.e., Indonesia and Malaysia (Southeast Asia), Pakistan (South Asia), and Tunisia (North Africa, Arabia) for building understanding and promoting the practice of Islam as a blessing to the universe, and setting an example for other countries. The event was supported by the Indonesian Embassy in Pakistan, Malaysia and Tunisia.

PROTECT (Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity). The project was designed to provide evidence for advocating the urgency of preventing violent extremism (PVE) in Indonesia. Under the project, INFID produced two research reports as a follow-up to two previous studies conducted in 2019. The first research was "The Role of Faith-Based Women's Organizations in the Prevention of Radicalism and Violent Extremism." It was related to a previous study on "The Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Countering Violent Extremism: A Case Study of Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah".

The research report provides insights on how much the women's wing of faith-based and other organizations know about the trends and nature of extremism, and their position in responding to violent extremism. The research manages to identify the challenges facing faith-based women's organizations and the support that they have thus far received and expect in the future from the relevant stakeholders. It also provides good practices and a constructive learning process of the PVE program. The study found that both NU and Muhammadiyah's women's organizations have demonstrated a firm commitment to promoting religious moderation as the key to balancing diversity and tolerance in life.

INFID's second research was on "The Extremist Movement in Ten Public Universities Post-Perppu on Societal Organizations". In 2019, INFID conducted a study in ten public universities in six provinces in Indonesia. It found radical tendencies in the ten universities studied. As follow-up, the research report can further identify the impact of Perppu No. 2/2017 on Societal Organizations on the trend in the violent extremist movement in the ten state universities. Further research is important as it will provide empirical data to inform future strategic policies aimed at closing the space for violent extremism to manifest in institutions of higher education.

The research report details the current movement of intolerant groups (the scope of activities, change in movement patterns, and new target groups for recruitment) in public universities. It provides an analysis of the effectiveness of government actions in the ten universities. It also captures the responses of other faith-based organizations and stakeholders as well as the support needed by state universities upon the enforcement of the government regulation.

TANGGUH (Strengthening the Role of Government and Civil Society Organizations in Managing Deportees and Returnees). The purpose of the project was to develop reliable instruments, i.e., the Risk Assessment Tool (RAT) and the Needs Assessment Tool (NAT), for dealing with deportees and returnees in ways that will prevent them from reengaging in violent extremism, and help them reintegrate into society.

In collaboration with the Political Psychology Laboratory of the University of Indonesia, INFID has reviewed the existing RATs that key institutions have been using to manage deportees and returnees, including 1) the RAT that the Gunung Sindur Special Correctional Facility adopts to profile terrorist prisoners in general (including deportees and returnees), 2) the RAT used by the Social Rehabilitation Center for Children Requiring Special Protection (PRSAMPK) “Handayani” for the specific purpose of assessing deportees and returnees, including women and children, 3) the RAT developed by the Civil Society Against Violent Extremism (C- Save) for the Ministry of Social Affairs for the assessment of deportees and returnees, 4) the RAT for identification and intervention for terrorist convicts in general (including deportees and returnees) at the Deradicalization Center of the National Counterterrorism Agency (Pusderad BNPT) at the Sentul IIB Special Correctional Facility, 5) the RAT adopted by the Densus 88 Counterterrorism Special Detachment for profiling suspected terrorists in general (including deportees and returnees), and 6) the RAT developed by BNPT for providing guidance and counseling services to terrorist convicts in general (including deportees and returnees) serving time in General Correctional Institutions throughout Indonesia, under a prison-based deradicalization program.

The openness of the aforementioned institutions has allowed for a smooth review process of their respective RATs. The existing assessment tools are approximately 5 (five) years old and meant for different purposes. They have

their drawbacks, including the inability to sufficiently keep up with today's rapidly changing environment. INFID's review is an initial step towards more effective management of deportees and returnees. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each tool with the appropriate recommendations for improvement. To date, Indonesia has yet to have an assessment instrument specifically designed for deportees and returnees. As such, institutions dealing with deportees and returnees are left with no other choice but to use assessment tools intended for terrorist convicts, when in fact, deportees and returnees have different characteristics in terms of motive, gender, age and others, which should be taken into account.

In addition, there are three factors that should be considered when assessing deportees and returnees. *First*, the vulnerability factor that includes a range of variables indicating the differences in a person's character, personality and inherent traits that have proven to be strongly associated with one's predisposition for extremism and radicalization. *Second*, the risk factor that involves a number of variables related to the social environment and the way a person responds given their established beliefs and ideologies. Third, the protective factor, which includes variables that can deter a person from being drawn to extremism and radicalization, both in terms of ideological narratives and relationships (networks).

The proposed RATs for dealing with deportees and returnees have been peer-reviewed by the following experts: 1) Ali Mashuri (Assistant Professor at the Department of Psychology and Postgraduate Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Brawijaya University), 2) Fajar Erikha (Department of Psychology at Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia University and Division for Applied Social Psychology Research/DASPR), 3) Nurul Arbiyah (Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia), and Whinda Yustisia (Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia). The draft RATs have undergone a trial run with 260 respondents from the general public and specific groups such as former terrorist convicts/deportees/returnees from 19 provinces. The respondents consisted of 70 men and 190 women aged 15-54 years. In terms of educational attainment, at least 53 percent of the respondents were high school graduates or the equivalent, while 38 percent had earned a bachelor's degree. With regard to employment, 38 percent of respondents were students, 30 percent did not have a job, and 15 percent were private employees. The respondents came from 15 ethnic groups, in

addition to 1 (one) mixed ethnic group.

B. Reducing Inequality

The National Survey on Women's Life Experiences (SPHPN), which was carried out in 33 provinces and 160 districts/cities, showed many improvements. The prevalence of women aged 15-64 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual abuse by partners and non-partners during their lifetime has decreased from 33.4 percent in 2016 to 26.1 percent in 2021. Of these women, as many as 13.8 percent have been subjected to some form of physical violence in their lifetime in 2021. This figure is lower when compared to 2016 (18.1 percent). Similarly, a downward trend was observed in the prevalence of sexual violence against women. In 2016, the proportion reached 24.2 percent, down to 18.7 percent in 2021. Based on place of domicile, women living in urban areas are more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence (27.8 percent) compared to those in rural areas (23.9 percent). However, both figures fell compared to 2016, at 36.3 percent in urban areas and 29.8 percent in rural areas.⁶

Despite the improvements, ending violence against women remains to be a huge undertaking. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection recorded 10,247 cases of violence against women in 2021. At least 15.2 percent of the cases were incidents of sexual violence. Even more worrisome is that 45.1 percent of the 14,517 cases of violence against children were incidents of sexual abuse.⁷

Sexual violence, which remains rife in Indonesia in 2021, reflects how gender inequality is still a serious problem. Sexual violence is associated with gender inequality. Based on the 2021 Global Gender Gap Report, Indonesia ranks 101st out of 156 countries. The dimensions used to measure GII include reproductive health, empowerment, and female to male labor participation. GII provides insights into the social condition of a given region, which is ultimately associated with discrimination against women.⁸

The pandemic's fueling of gender disparities across Asia was highlighted

⁶ <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/12/29/prevalensi-kekerasan-fisik-dan-seksual-terhadap-perempuan-menurun-pada-2021>

⁷ <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/01/19/18555131/pemerintah-catat-6500-lebih-kasus-kekerasan-seksual-terhadap-anak-sepanjang?page=all>

⁸ <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/10/13/12391921/menteri-pppa-indonesia-peringkat-101-dari-156-dalam-hal-gender-gap?page=all>

in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Report, which tracks progress towards gender equality in terms of the economy, politics, education and health. The pandemic has reversed progress towards achieving gender equality, delaying it even longer to within 135 years. Prior to the pandemic, it was projected to take 99 years. Women are experiencing higher unemployment rates and slower reentry into employment during the pandemic. The gap in economic opportunity between men and women could widen even further after the pandemic, as women's representation remains low in many "jobs of the future" such as cloud computing and engineering.⁹

NIFID's Role and Contribution

INFID launched a project named "CEPAT SETARA: Fast-Tracking Gender Equality in Indonesia through the Passage of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill (RUU P-KS) and the Implementation of Amendments to the 1974 Marriage Law". This project was designed to raise public awareness at the national and local levels and to push policymakers to pass the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and implement the Amendments to the 1974 Marriage Law. Conducted at a national scale, the project covered Jakarta and five regions (Tangerang District, Banten Province; Banda Aceh City, Banda Aceh Province; Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province; Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara Province; and Malang City, East Java Province).

The 12 project activities carried out were in the form of webinars, media briefings, talkshows, focus group discussions, and bilateral meetings. Some 613 people in total participated in the activities, consisting of 157 men, 458 women, and two people who identified as having no gender. Most activities took place online due to COVID-19 mobility restrictions. Only four of them were carried out in-person in the strict compliance with health and safety protocols.

As a basis for subsequent activities, INFID produced five documents: 1) Policy paper on the urgency of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill, 2) Briefing paper on the urgency of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill, 3) Position paper on reducing the rate of child marriage, 4) Briefing paper on the urgency of a Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation to bring the child marriage rate down, 5) Policy recommendations on the urgency of a Presidential Regulation to prevent

⁹ <https://asia.nikkei.com/Spotlight/Society/Pandemic-widens-gender-gap-across-Asia>

child marriage. All five documents were important sources of reference for advocating the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and reducing child marriage prevalence.

With regard to the issue of child marriage, advocacy was specifically focused on pressing the government to issue policies aimed at reducing child marriage, both through a Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation and a Presidential Regulation. The two legal instruments can help push local governments make immediate policy responses for preventing child marriage at the provincial, district/city, village and urban ward levels.

INFID also initiated public discussions in the Greater Jakarta area to build public awareness about the urgency of preventing violence against women. The discussions took place in the form of a virtual talkshow on the topic “Sexual Violence: Protection, Management and Redress from an Islamic Perspective”. Resource persons included key figures from Muhammadiyah, Fatayat NU, Indonesian Women’s Ulama Congress, and Komnas Perempuan. Attended by 85 participants (72 women, 13 men), the event succeeded in educating the public, especially in debunking misconceptions. The speakers representing three Islamic organizations asserted that the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill did not in any way go against Islamic teachings, which was an unfounded claim often touted by the opponents of the Bill.

Apart from discussions, public awareness campaigns were also launched on social media. INFID has created campaign materials in the form of infographics and short videos. The seven short videos are as follows: 1) Videographics of the long and winding journey to justice for victims of sexual violence, 2) Collective voices to end sexual violence and protect victims’ rights, 3) Elimination of child marriage to achieve gender equality, 4) Religious leaders’ views and opinions on the prevention of sexual violence with Badriyah Fayumi as the resource person (Director of the Mahasina Darul Qur’an Wal Hadith Islamic Boarding School, 5) The principle of *mubadallah* (reciprocity/mutuality) in examining the issue of sexual violence with Faqihuddin Abdul Qadir (author of the book *Qiraah Mubdalam*) as the resource person; 6) Passage of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill, presented by Marzuki Wahid (Fahmina’s founder). The short videos were screened during the public discussions.

In addition to the short videos, INFID also created infographics on the following: 1) Survey findings on public responses and attitudes towards

the amendments to Marriage Law No. 16/2019, 2) Survey results on public responses and attitudes towards the enforcement of the minimum legal age of marriage, 3) Qualitative study findings on the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill, and 4) Qualitative study findings on the Revised Marriage Law.

The campaign materials were shared on INFID's social media accounts (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook) and its official website, garnering positive responses. As of May 14, 2021, INFID has posted 1,277 online campaign materials on 5 (five) INFID social media channels (website, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube). The uploaded content included activity posters, articles, weekly insights on gender equality, sexual violence and child marriage, press releases, and live tweets of activities. Most of INFID's social media followers are aged 18-65 years (55 percent male, 45 percent female).

INFID also rallied public support for a petition calling for the passage of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill. As of May 25, 2021, some 34,832 people signed the petition via Change.org. The petition was in support of a similar petition created in 2016 by Lentera Sintas Indonesia in collaboration with the Gerak Perempuan movement.

Online and offline campaigns were carried out simultaneously. The parliament's YouTube Channel broadcast live INFID's presentation of research findings from its quantitative and qualitative studies on stakeholder perceptions and support towards the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill during a public hearing at the invitation of the Indonesian parliament. Komnas Perempuan and The Body Shop attended the deliberations at the national parliament.

In the context of policy advocacy, INFID held a series of policy dialogues and bilateral meetings with CSOs, the WRO coalition and policymakers. INFID met with the government and parliament five times on the following occasions: 1) Two meetings with Komnas Perempuan to introduce the CEPAT SETARA program as advocacy support for the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill, and to present the findings of qualitative and quantitative studies on the Bill and the Revised Marriage Law No. 16/2019, 2) Two meetings with Second and Fourth Deputy of KSP to deliver the same research findings, 3) Meetings with parliament's legislative body to convey the research findings on the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill. From the meetings, the government has demonstrated its commitment to push the Bill through. In parliament however, certain political parties, such as PKS, opposed the Bill, which they viewed to be

incompatible with religious teachings.

To stimulate discussions on the Bill and the importance of reducing child marriage at the national level, INFID went on to organize seven webinars that were attended by a total of 437 participants (119 men and 316 women). Meanwhile at the local level, INFID initiated seven joint activities with several organizations, which included the following: 1) Partnered with RUMPUN Malang to hold a FGD on the topic “Reflecting on the Effectiveness of the Revised Minimum Age of Marriage in Reducing Child Marriage in Greater Malang, 2) Collaborated with Flower Aceh and PUSHAM of Syiah Kuala University to conduct three activities, i.e., webinar, FGD, and the development of a position paper and media briefing on “Policies and Legislation on Prevention, Management, Protection, and Redress of Victims of Sexual Violence and the Fulfillment of Women’s Rights in Aceh”, 3) Worked with SCEDEI for the webinar on “The Anti-Sexual Violence Bill: Legal Umbrella to End Sexual Violence in West Sumatra”, 4) Partnered with PIAR for a public dialogue on the latest developments in the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill in East Nusa Tenggara, 5) Discussion on the Protection of Women in the Context of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill in East Kalimantan, and 6) Workshop on the Protection of Women in the Context of the Anti-Sexual Bill in Tangerang.

Despite a momentary advocacy setback as an indirect consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill was resubmitted for deliberations after it was retabled into the list of priority bills for 2021 in the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas). In addition, more and more government and non-government bodies have been showing their support. They included the Ministry of Education and Culture, Research, and Technology; Ministry of Labor; Employers’ Association (Apindo); and trade unions such as the Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSBSI); Confederation of Indonesian Workers Unions (KSPSI); National Trade Union Confederation (KSPN); Indonesian Muslim Workers Union (Sarbumusi); and the Confederation of State-Owned Enterprise Workers Unions (KSP BUMN).

C. Sustainable Development Goals

Fast-tracking the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires substantial funding. The COVID-19 pandemic has further widened the already huge financing gap for the SDGs. Due to the pandemic, SDGs

funding at the global level is estimated to surge by 70 percent.¹⁰

To close the gap, the United Nations (UN) Representative in Indonesia launched a UN cooperation project entitled “Accelerating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Investment in Indonesia - ASSIST” to pave the way for new investment and financing mechanisms. The project employs a variety of innovative financing instruments from government and non-government sources (e.g., public, private, and *sharia*) to fill the SDGs funding gap in Indonesia to the amount of USD 4.7 trillion.¹¹

The COVID-19 pandemic has widened the financing gap and disrupted progress towards meeting the 17 goals and 169 targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030, especially those related to social and economic development. In Indonesia, the pandemic has caused income loss, especially for the poor and vulnerable; disrupted food logistics as a result of mobility restrictions; reduced access to food due to layoffs in almost all economic sectors; led to technology dependence in the education and learning process, which has been a serious challenge for children from poor families; disrupted healthcare services and production processes; and caused women to shoulder a heavier household workload due to the work-from-home policy.¹²

A financing gap was also observed in the context of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Based on projections in 2010, greenhouse gas emissions are expected to be voluntarily reduced by as much as 29 percent by 2030. The target will increase to 41 percent with international assistance. In the Indonesian RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan) for 2020-2024, the Ministry of Finance estimated that Indonesia would need 3,770 trillion worth of funding over ten years or almost 350 trillion per year from 2020 to 2030 in order to achieve the target of 29 percent emissions reduction. However, in reality, the amount was not more than 90 trillion.

This considerable financing gap poses a threat to Indonesia’s future. Indonesia is among the world’s top three countries in terms of climate risk. Floods and extreme heat have become commonplace in many regions. In

¹⁰ <https://www.kompas.id/baca/ekonomi/2021/11/23/celah-pembiayaan-makin-lebar-target-pencapaian-sdgs-tidak-bergeser>

¹¹ <https://indonesia.un.org/en/165381-pbb-luncurkan-program-baru-untuk-pacu-investasi-sdgs-di-indonesia>

¹² <https://katadata.co.id/sortatobing/berita/60eecd414ab/sdgs-indonesia-terusik-pandemi-mampukah-capai-targetnya-di-2030>

2020, as many as 409 people died or went missing, and 6,451,439 people were affected and/or displaced by disasters.¹³

If the country has little capacity to adapt to climate change, an estimated 1,400,000 people will be affected by floods in 2035-2044. Indonesia is also extremely vulnerable to sea level rise. It ranks fifth in the world in terms of the population living in low-elevation coastal zones. More than 4,200,000 people are at risk of exposure to permanent flooding in 2070-2100. A report by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) projected that by 2050 ecological disasters will result in economic losses for Indonesia to the tune of 132 trillion or equivalent to 1.4% of Indonesia's current GDP. In addition to the potentially considerable socioeconomic losses, the loss of life surely cannot simply be ignored.

The threat of climate change can also permeate into the food sector. As a nation where the majority consume rice as a staple food, Indonesia needs to have a systematic food strategy. Rice production is highly vulnerable to climate change. Global climate change and the El Nino phenomenon affect rainfall. High temperatures can have an adverse impact on rice production.

INFID's Role and Contribution

Indonesia's healthcare system continues to make noteworthy progress as evidenced by an increase in primary healthcare facilities manned by a health workforce with the appropriate skill mix, from 23 percent (2019) to 39.9 percent (2020); as well as an increase in district/city-level general hospitals with 4 common medical specialists and 3 other specialists, from 61.7 percent (2019) to 75.04 percent (2020); and in the availability of quality medicines, from 78.6 percent (2019) to 90.6 percent (2020). However, as of May 18, 2021, as many as 1.748 million Indonesians have been infected with COVID-19, causing the healthcare focus to shift to pandemic response. This has seriously affected the delivery of essential health services such as for maternal and child health, nutrition, non-communicable disease prevention, and infectious disease management.¹⁴

Promoting accountability, responsiveness, and public engagement in

¹³ Indonesia's Voluntary National Review 2021: Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda

¹⁴ Indonesia's Voluntary National Review 2021: Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda

the delivery of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The project was implemented from November 2020 to July 2022. It sought to address pressing pandemic-induced issues and the appropriate responses. These issues included 1) Inadequate public communication and disclosure about COVID-19, 2) Lack of integrity in public procurement of supplies, 3) Ineffectiveness or corrupt practices in healthcare delivery, 4) Lack of accountability and transparency of health services.

The three specific objectives of the project: 1) To build CSO capacity and improve coordination for constructive engagement towards more effective, transparent and accountable COVID-19 response, 2) To raise awareness in the wider public and vulnerable groups about risks, the right to resources, and expected behavior change related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 3) To increase transparency and accountability of government services and programs in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Research yet again serves as the backbone of INFID's work. For the project, INFID has conducted a quantitative citizen survey. To ensure evidence-based advocacy of health services, particularly amid the COVID-19 pandemic, INFID has partnered with the Demographic Institute of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, for a healthcare survey that provides quantitative evidence on the access, availability, and quality of health services. The research examined the quality of the BPJS health insurance scheme. More specifically, the research provides information on the performance of health service delivery for women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data were collected through interviews guided by a questionnaire. The interviews were carried out in-person to glean information on the experiences of vulnerable groups, especially women in densely populated areas, relating to the uptake of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic in six regions. There were 540 respondents in total from 18 subdistricts in six regions. From each subdistrict, 30 respondents were selected. The six regions surveyed were the cities of Padang, Malang, Makassar, Surabaya and Semarang, and Tangerang District. The six research locations were the epicenters of COVID-19 in the respective provinces. Another consideration was based on a comparison of demographics and local economic capabilities.

The citizen survey showed that communication and information were key to effective pandemic responses. During the pandemic, the majority of the

local population received information from unofficial sources (not from the government). They therefore tend to underestimate the COVID-19 risks, and as a consequence would refuse to comply with health protocols and almost never agree to be tested even though people within their circles have been exposed to the virus. It was also found that some respondents were reluctant to lodge complaints about poor health services for fear that it may backfire, while others passively accepted whatever was offered by health providers.

INFID collaborated with the Indonesian Women's Coalition to conduct a qualitative study in the same six research locations to look at the realization of rights and health services for women. The study showed a capacity gap between local governments. This has resulted in the inability of local governments to effectively deal with health situations in line with national government policies. Another important finding concerns the health worker shortages at the local level. As a consequence, COVID-19 patients received unsatisfactory services, while non-COVID-19 patients were left on the sideline. Furthermore, women are vulnerable to exposure to COVID-19 as they usually act as the family's primary caregivers. Given the data and trends, women-specific regulations or policies (affirmative action) amid the COVID-19 pandemic or other similar crises in the future are of utmost importance.

The survey findings were presented to A. Muhaimin Iskandar (Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Coordinator for People's Welfare), and shared with the general public through journalists at a media briefing organized by INFID. Media outlets reporting about the survey findings were Tirto, CNN Indonesia, Kompas, and Suara.com, among others.

INFID also provided support to local journalists in six regions to investigate cases related to COVID-19 health services. The organization assisted PBHI in providing legal aid and collecting evidence and materials needed to take legal action against the PeduliLindungi COVID-19 tracker app for alleged violation of the fundamental rights of users, including the protection of personal data.

A petition was created in response to the Social Affairs Minister's decision to strip 9 million people off their health insurance premium waiver benefit amid the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The petition was launched in collaboration

with BPJS Watch. The Change.org petition has currently amassed 6,022 signatures (as of May 9, 2022), accompanied by comments and testimonials on social assistance and COVID-19 responses.

In collaboration with Perkumpulan PRAKARSA, INFID implemented the project on “Low Carbon Parliament 2030: Building Parliamentary Capacity towards Low Carbon Development in Indonesia”. The project was aimed at strengthening parliament’s role in quality, accountable, participatory and sustainable low-carbon development. It specifically sought to 1) provide the necessary evidence to support low carbon development initiatives in parliament, 2) amplify the voice and increase the participation and support of parliament and CSOs in supporting low carbon development, 3) build public awareness, initiatives and support for participatory and sustainable low-carbon development.

There have been improvements to environmental sustainability in terms of GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, which reached 1,866,500 GtCO₂ in 2019. For the 2010-2019 period, GHG emissions can potentially be reduced by 23.46 percent from the baseline. In 2019, GHG emission reduction was 20.51 percent from the baseline or 401,822.53 thousand tons of CO₂e, while the GHG emission intensity decreased by 20.77 percent in 2019 from the baseline or 420 tons CO₂e/billion rupiah.¹⁵

INFID has prepared a mapping report of parliamentary actors involved in low-carbon development. The findings served as the basis for INFID’s advocacy of low-carbon development, specifically through a webinar on “The Urgency of a Low-Carbon Development Policy for Members of Local Parliament and Stakeholders”, a focus group discussion on “Low-Carbon Development and Parliamentary Support”, and a meeting with the parliament’s Green Economy Caucus.

To build public awareness, INFID has created a podcast on “Barriers and Challenges to Low Carbon Development Policies in Indonesia”, and organized a talk show on “Green Fiscal Stimulus for Low Emissions Development through APBN (State Budget)”. The podcast featured Binny Bichori (PRAKARSA Association); Farhan Helmy (Principal of Thamrin School); Mercy Christy Barends (Chairman of Parliament’s Green Economy Caucus, and

¹⁵ Indonesia’s Voluntary National Review 2021: Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda

Member of the Budget Committee (BANGGAR) and Commission VII of the Indonesian Parliament). The talkshow on the other hand was attended by 10 participants, consisting of 6 men and 4 women representing the government, autonomous research institutions, civil society organizations, and donor agencies. Guest speakers at the talkshow were Kardaya Warnika (Member of Parliament's Budget Committee and Commission VII); Illiza Sa'aduddin Djamal (Member of Commission X of the Indonesian Parliament); and Ah Maftuchan (Executive Director, PRAKARSA Association).

Commitment 14, Open Government Partnership: Developing a Data-Driven Sexual and Reproductive Health Service System. To stand by the commitment, INFID has worked alongside the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the National Secretariat of Open Government Indonesia (OGI). INFID strove to achieve the expected targets in 2021, specifically in building awareness on sexual and reproductive health information services in health facilities, which are publicly accessible, with the materials and resource persons provided by the Ministry of Health. INFID, the Ministry of Health, and the Indonesian Open Government (OGI) Secretariat have held three discussions to map out initiatives and promote sexual and reproductive health information services that are easily accessible to the public, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The government has turned to technology to improve health services. The web-based M-Health app is a form of information technology support for data collection that was inspired by data collection on healthy families. The 12 indicators are related to family planning uptake, maternal childbirth, full immunization coverage, six-month breastfeeding, under-five growth monitoring, TB, hypertension, mental disorders, non-smoking family members, access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities, and health insurance participation/access. M-Health ideally integrates individual and family data with a family approach, which are used by health facilities. The app is expected to improve management quality, facilitate coordination, and enhance human resource quality by adopting an e-learning approach.

In the context of implementing the National Action Plan on Open Government Indonesia (NAP OGI), the Ministry of Health has launched awareness campaigns in 25 primary healthcare centers in three provinces. The campaigns were however limited to specific features (basic information).

Several stages of work were less effective during the pandemic. There is expectation that the campaigns will continue, using a mechanism adapted to the pandemic situation. In 2021, at least 250 primary healthcare centers were targeted for the campaign.



The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Gender Equality in the Era of Democracy 4.0 in Indonesia. Together with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), and the Indonesian Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP), INFID has conducted research as part of National Research Priority (PRN) on “The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Gender Equality in the Era of Democracy 4.0 in Indonesia”. The research project carried on for three years.

Conducted from July 2020 to September 2021, the research study provided answers to how CSOs have contributed in advancing gender equality within Indonesia’s democratic system in the digital era, and gave an overview of the theoretical and conceptual approaches in relation to gender inequality in the digital world. The study developed a conceptual framework that was based on the four levels of access to information technology and computers as well as a part of the Digital Divide Index (DDI).

Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 26 key respondents through purposive sampling, who represented technology practitioners, activists/politicians and CSO leaders in Indonesia. Each interview recording

was then transcribed verbatim and further processed into the NVivo 12 program. The research report was peer reviewed by Yanu Endar Prasetyo (Public Policy Researcher), Suraiya Kamaruzzaman (Founder of Flower Aceh and Lecturer at Syiah Kuala University), and Marlis Afridah (Founder and CEO of Green Network).

INFID held a national seminar to disseminate the research findings. A press release on the seminar was reported by 14 print and digital media outlets, including Yahoo, AntaraNews, Gatra, Kompas.id, Kompas Print, Kabar24bisnis, and others. The seminar proceedings are currently in the process of submission to the Social Science Journal of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University (JIS, p-ISSN 1411-8254, e-ISSN 2548-4893).

Advocacy materials were later prepared based on the research report. A policy brief on “A Policy Urgency to Address the Digital Gender Divide, and the Importance of Fast-Tracking Good CSO Initiatives to Promoting Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Age” was developed. A policy dialogue was held with representatives from 5 (five) government ministries/agencies, i.e., the Executive Office of the President; Ministry of Villages, the Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration; Ministry of Communication and Informatics; Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas; and Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture.

Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD). INFID, as a member of the Law and Governance Pillar and the Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, is steadfastly committed to supporting the implementation and achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. One of the activities carried out was a study on “Civil Society Perceptions on the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda”. The study was in response to the urgency of effectively implementing the sustainable development agenda and the government’s commitment to achieving the 17 SDGs by 2030. INFID sees the need to ensure civil society engagement in the process and to find innovative ways that allow all voices to be heard.

For primary data collection, INFID created a Google Form questionnaire that contains of a list of short questions (about 40 minutes). Ninety respondents from CSOs, consisting of 40 men and 46 women, and the rest who did not

specify their gender, filled out the questionnaire. Thirty percent of them were from national NGOs; 24.4 percent worked in Java; 13.3 percent from Sumatra; 11.1 percent from Sulawesi; 8.9 percent from Eastern Indonesia; 4.4 percent from Kalimantan; and 7.8 percent from other regions. Around 57.8 percent of respondents were the directors (decisionmakers) of their respective institutions.

INFID also held a series of focus group discussions in preparation for a study on “People’s Scorecard 2021 on the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia”. The activity was aimed at capturing the voices of civil society in evaluating SDG progress over the last six years and analyzing recommendations for more inclusive and participatory implementation of the SDGs. The discussion was attended by 17 experts (8 men and 9 women) from national and local CSOs who worked on issues related to the media, gender, migrant workers, children, village-level SDGs, and youth.

Experts reviewed the initial draft of the “People’s Scorecard 2021 for the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia” report, and provided feedback especially in terms of assessment, methodology, data, sources/references, and analysis. As SDGs 14 and 9 garnered the lowest level of response in the questionnaire, INFID had asked the reviewers to provide more inputs and perspectives. INFID also invited experts with a legal and human rights background to ensure the inclusion of a human rights perspective in the report. They were Totok Yuliyanto, Head of the Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association (PBHI); Khotimun, Executive Director of the Indonesian Women’s Association for Justice, Legal Aid Institute; Widuri, Ad Interim Executive Director, Indonesian ICT Partnership Association (ICT Watch); and Budi Laksana, Secretary General, Indonesian Fishers Union (SNI).

The study in general found that the government has put in a great deal of effort. However, the synergies between institutions and between the national and local government towards achieving the SDGs remained less than optimal. The online survey showed that many CSOs, especially in the regions, still lack knowledge on the national and local action plan on the SDGs. There was also an encouraging shift in narrative and commitment from the private sector/businesses to engage in sustainable business practices that respect human rights. CSOs have significantly contributed to building awareness and fostering partnerships with the private sector in implementing

sustainable business values. However, bringing key stakeholders (government, business, civil society, universities, and the media) to sit together to discuss cross-sectoral issues continues to be a challenge.

Afternoon Talk Webinar on “Public Understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals”. In line with the momentum presented by the 2021 UN General Assembly and The Global Week #Act4SDGs, INFID took the opportunity to disseminate findings on the People’s Scorecard and hold public discussions to obtain recommendations from citizens and stakeholders in support of a more inclusive and participatory implementation of the SDGs. The event was held online with a webinar format using the Zoom platform. INFID provided a sign language interpreter to ensure the inclusion of people with disabilities. It was attended by 34 people, consisting of 15 men and 19 women. It was live broadcast on INFID’s YouTube channel and watched by 110 viewers. The guest speakers were Diani Sadia Wati (Head of the National Law and Governance Pillar of the SDGs Working Group/Ministry of National Development Planning); Zumrotin K.S. (National Team for SDGs Implementation); Gracia Paramitha (Co-Founder of Indonesian Youth Diplomacy (IYD)); Djonet Santoso (SDGs Center of Bengkulu University); and Bayu Wardhana (Alliance of Independent Journalists).

Webinar on “COVID-19 Vaccination Program and Support for Vulnerable Groups”. It was attended by 36 people, 19 men and 17 women. INFID provided a sign language interpreter to ensure the inclusion of people with disabilities. It was live broadcast on INFID’s YouTube channel and watched by 150 viewers. INFID invited Halida P. Widyastuti (Research Manager, PT. Kalbe Farma, Tbk); Timboel Siregar (Coordinator of Advocacy, Social Security Agency/BPJS Watch); Maulani Rotinsulu (Head of the Indonesian General Association of People with Disabilities/HWDI); and Devi Anggraini (Head of the Alliance of Indigenous Women of the Archipelago/AMAN) as resource persons.

Working Group on Presidential Regulation on Public Funding for CSOs in Indonesia. The working group was formed in January 2021 with members INFID, KAPAL Perempuan, Konsil LSM, Transparency International Indonesia (TII), Prakarsa, Indonesia for Humanity (IKA), Penabulu Foundation, and REMDEC. It was established as a follow-up to a meeting convened by BAPPENAS and KSP. At these two meetings, BAPPENAS and KSP declared

their commitment to support the realization of government funding for CSOs.

In 2021, the Working Group prepared several background papers. The documents served as a valuable source of reference for establishing Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Funds in Indonesia. The background papers raised four key themes: 1) The Urgency of CSO Funding, Opportunities and Challenges: Experiences in Indonesia and Other Countries on Funding Support to CSOs, (2) Legal Basis, Institutional Structure and Management of CSO Funding Initiatives, 3) Types of CSOs Funded and the CSO Funding Schemes and Operations, and 4) Level of Indonesian CSO Support towards the Urgency of Government Funding.

The four background papers were then synthesized into a single document to inform the formulation of the key pillars in establishing an Indonesian NGO funding agency, which include 1) Type of institution, 2) Legal and regulatory framework, 3) Capacity building, 4) Cooperation model, and 5) Financing model. In addition to these documents, the working group also finalized the drafting of the Presidential Regulation. The draft was prepared by four lead researchers with expertise in law and democratization in Indonesia and based on input generated from an online review by three experts from the Ministry of Finance and two civil society representatives on legal and CSO-related issues.

Based on the two documents, the working group held regular online consultations with KSP and BAPPENAS to solicit input and jointly formulate future strategies. In addition, several in-person meetings were held, among others to discuss the draft presidential regulation and background papers with Wariki Sutikno (Director of Politics and Communications, Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS) and Jaleswari Pramodhawardani (Deputy V for Politics, Law, Security and Human Rights, KSP).

Chapter III

INFID IN THE MEDIA

Mass Media

Human Rights and Democracy. In 2021, there were 134 media mentions, both print and online. National mass media outlets such as Kompas, Tempo, CNN, Media Indonesia, Republika and Detik, as well as the local media have covered INFID activities. A total of 68 media mentions were about the 2021 Human Rights Festival held in Semarang, Central Java.

Sustainable Development Goals. In 2021, there were 45 pieces of press coverage, both print and online. Fourteen of them appeared as a result of the media briefings organized by INFID.

Social Media

The internet and social media have dominated the communication space among young people who use them as an outlet to express their needs and interests. It has become a much dominant force compared to conventional mainstream media, such as print and television.

A survey conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) revealed that 60.6 percent of Generation Z or young people born in 1995-2005 reported accessing political news through social media. In more detail, 60.6 percent of first-time voters got their political news from the internet in three levels of intensity. As many as 36 percent accessed political news on the internet, followed by 22.3 percent who often turn to social media. The remaining 2.3 percent very frequently get news from digital media. As many as 16.8 percent of first-time voters often discuss politics on social media or in-person interaction. The percentage is higher compared to voters aged over 24 years, where only 15.1 percent regularly discuss politics. In fact, 7.6 percent of young voters often air their grievances about the government on social media. This proportion is also higher than for voters aged over 24 years, at 6.8 percent.¹⁶

This was confirmed by an Indicator Survey on youth voices regarding current political issues. Young people most often access political news online,

¹⁶ <https://katadata.co.id/pingitaria/digital/5e9a55e40ff3a/lipi-60-anak-muda-akses-berita-politik-lewat-media-sosial>

followed by TV. Very few get news from newspapers and radio. Among those who follow news online, 78 percent access news on social media. Instagram is the most preferred news source, followed by Facebook and YouTube. In the past week, the majority of young people (60.1 percent) commented on news accessed on social media. About 31.8 percent shared the news on social media.¹⁷

Business and Human Rights: In 2021, seventeen pieces of content on business and human rights issues were posted on social media. They were viewed and read 28,445 times as of March 14, 2022.

Tolerance: INFID has published online 61 articles, 17 videos, 19 infographics, and 2 podcasts.

Inequality: Campaign materials were disseminated on INFID's social media accounts (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook) and its official website, garnering positive responses. As of May 14, 2021, INFID has uploaded 1,277 campaign materials on 5 (five) INFID social media channels (website, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube). The content included activity posters, articles, weekly insights on gender equality, sexual violence and child marriage, press releases, and live tweets of activities. INFID's social media followers are mostly aged 18-65 and over, of whom 55 percent are male and 45 percent are female.

Since July 2021, INFID's Communication Team has paid particular attention to its social media accounts. The Team changed the accounts' appearance, especially the Instagram page, into a more youthful and fresh layout, with shades of blue and gray. INFID also posted social media content that put the spotlight on its young staff members, which elicited enthusiasm from its followers. The initiative yielded positive outcomes. Instagram is the fastest growing social media platform. Within a 12-month period, INFID's Instagram account followers grew by 900 new followers from 3,826 in July 2021 to 4,727 in May 2022. Its Twitter and Facebook accounts also experienced growth, but not as significant.

¹⁷ Rilis Survei Indikator. "Survei Nasional Suara Anak Muda tentang Isu-isu Sosial Politik Bangsa," Temuan Survei: 4 – 10 Mar 2021

Chapter IV

INFID IN SOCIETY

A. Tangible Impacts

At the national level, upon showing itself as an organization that consistently seeks to meaningfully contribute to development, INFID has been entrusted to become one of the non-governmental partners in the National Task Force on Business and Human Rights (NTF BHR) in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, has established a task force in pursuance of the Law and Human Rights Ministerial Decree Number: M.HH-01.HA.01.07/2021. Twenty government ministries/agencies and seven non-governmental institutions are represented in the task force. The task force is mandated to coordinate efforts to mainstream business and human rights at the national level. INFID is specifically tasked with harmonizing regulations and policies related to business and human rights.

Civil society has also shown the same level of confidence in INFID as it was appointed to serve in the Open Government Indonesia Steering Committee. INFID's role in the Steering Committee is to help set the direction of national policies as the basis for implementing an action plan on open government, establishing strategic programs, and addressing problems and obstacles to the action plan. INFID was also appointed as Chair of C20, one of the official engagement groups involved in the G20 process under Indonesia's Presidency. C20 is assigned to formulate policy proposals based on the aspirations of civil society worldwide, and not limited only to civil society in the G20 member countries. The policy proposals will be submitted to G20 leaders who will meet in late 2022 for the G20 Summit in Bali to identify problems and discuss the necessary measures to address global issues.

INFID has helped strengthened civil society engagement in the implementation of the SDGs in 11 (eleven) regions. Ten of the regions have already formed a working group involved in the development of a local action plan, 7 (seven) of which have also issued a Regional Head Decree to execute the plan. INFID also played a role in establishing the SDGs Center in Syiah Kuala University and Bengkulu University, which makes it a total of

25 SDGs Centers/Networks/Hubs in various universities to support the implementation of the SDGs at the national and local levels. National-level participation is demonstrated in INFID's active involvement in preparing a Voluntary National Review (VNR) for Indonesia for submission to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2017, 2019 and 2021. Citizen and CSO surveys on government's COVID-19 response form part of the 2021 VNR.

B. Program Innovation

In 2021, an online mechanism for public service complaints was an initiative and innovation that INFID had offered to the government at the national and local levels.

Notwithstanding the inter-regional gap in the number and quality of infrastructure that has led to unequal internet access and income inequality in population groups that further contribute to digital injustice, smartphone ownership in Indonesia is considered to be relatively high. Various innovations were able to meet existing needs, while at the same time creating new needs in society.

In terms of public service delivery amid the COVID-19 pandemic, it was important to further promote respect for human rights and the principles of open government, and to make sure that public complaints left unaddressed due to geographical distance and a paternalistic culture for example, can be effectively resolved. With an online public complaint mechanism, geographical distance and the economic costs no longer matter, thereby allowing every citizen the same access to lodging a public service complaint in a quick, easy and inexpensive manner. The grievance mechanism has become an increasingly impersonal process. As a result, members of the public who are otherwise reluctant to deal with government officers, would be less hesitant to access the complaints mechanism.

From a human rights perspective, the government should respect the people's right to be heard. Public service complaints are part of citizens' voices that should not be left unheeded. In the context of open government, citizen complaints constitute important feedback necessary for improving the quality of public services.

In view of this, it was therefore deemed necessary to develop an evidence-

based online complaint mechanism. Evidence was collected through citizen surveys and assessments on existing public services to identify the gap between citizens' rights, needs, and aspirations with available public services. The peer-reviewed surveys and assessments provided key references for stakeholders to jointly develop a complaint mechanism designed to improve public services. Several regions, such as Padang, Malang, Makassar, Surabaya, Semarang, and Tangerang, have piloted the innovation, and developed guidelines to ensure replication in other regions.

Another program innovation that INFID has to offer is peer learning. Apart from capacity building through a series of training courses, workshops, and study visits, INFID has initiated peer learning in the implementation of its human rights programs in 2021. Peer learning creates space for those dealing with deportees and returnees to share information, knowledge, and solutions in small groups to ensure smooth reintegration into society. Technology has facilitated the peer learning process. Activists have made the most of the WhatsApp Group platform for this purpose. A similar mechanism is also adopted in the context of human rights cities, where both public officials and civil society can learn from local champions to promote human rights practices in their respective areas. The same situation also applies when INFID introduced the principle of open government to local bureaucracies.

APPENDIX I

INFID PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
1.	WhatsApp Group Discussion of Multistakeholder Forums in West Java and East Java	January - March 2021
2.	<i>Webinar 3: "The Future of Children Deportees and Returnees"</i>	12 January 2021
3.	Research Workshop on "Mapping the Spread of Extremism in Public Universities Post-Perppu No. 2 /2017 on Societal Organizations"	19 January 2021
4.	<i>Talkshow on Sexual Violence from the Islamic Perspective: Protection, Response and Remedy</i>	28 January 2021
5.	Meeting on the Qualitative and Quantitative Studies of Gender Equality, at Parliament's Legislation Committee	2 February 2021
6.	Webinar on the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence: The Legal Framework to End Sexual Violence in West Sumatra	17 February 2021
7.	Meeting with Deputy V of KSP (Executive Office of the President of Indonesia)	17 February 2021
8.	Focus Group Discussion on "Devising a Strategy for Fostering Tolerance and Diversity Post-FPI Ban"	24 - 26 January 2021
9.	Training on Handling and Providing Assistance to Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Extremist Ideologies, for Local Governments, CSOs, and Faith-Based Organizations in East Java, held in Surabaya.	27 - 29 January 2021.
10.	Training on Handling and Providing Assistance to Women and Children Deportees and Returnees	1 - 3 February 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	Exposed to Radical Extremist Ideologies for Local Governments, CSOs, and Faith-Based Organizations in West Java, held in Bandung.	
11.	Virtual Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on "Follow-Up Plan to Workshop on Handling and Providing Assistance to Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Extremist Ideologies in Bandung, West Java"	22 February 2021
12.	Review of Risk Assessment Tools (RATs)	23 Feb - 23 March 2021
13.	Virtual Focus Group Discussion (FGD) "Follow-Up Plan to Workshop on Handling and Providing Assistance to Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Extremist Ideologies in Surabaya City, East Java".	23 February 2021
14.	Write-up of Book on Human Rights Cities in Indonesia	March 2021
15.	Talkshow on Measuring How the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill can Help Victims of Sexual Violence in terms of Protection, Response and Remedy	3 March 2021
16.	"Civil Society Consolidation in the Context of Business and Human Rights: We Continue to Collaborate Despite Changing Times"	3 March 2021
17.	Discussion on Data Extraction on "Community-Based Internet Intervention in Isolated Regions in Indonesia for More Inclusive Digital Transformation"	09 March 2021
18.	Peer Review of Inception Report on LD UI's Quantitative Research and Online Qualitative Research (KPI)	12 March 2021
19.	BHR #5 Webinar on "Business and Women: Fighting for Rights"	15 March 2021
20.	Focus Group Discussion to Collect Data for a Mapping Study of Parliamentary Actors and	16 March 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	Discourses on Low Carbon Development in Indonesia	
21.	Focus Group Discussion on Low Carbon Development and Parliamentary Support	16 March 2021
22.	Public Discussion on Updates on the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill in East Nusa Tenggara	17 March 2021
23.	Talkshow on Measuring How the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill can Help Victims of Sexual Violence in terms of Protection, Response and Remedy	19 March 2021
24.	Workshop on Women's Protection in the Context of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill in Tangerang	20 March 2021
25.	Media Gathering on "Launching of Survey on Youth Perceptions and Attitudes towards Intolerance and Violent Extremism"	23 March 2021
26.	Press Conference on 2021 Human Rights Festival Host	30 March 2021
27.	Development of New Risk Assessment Tools on "Group Integration Readiness"	April - December 2021
28.	Collaborative Online Campaign with Islamic Organizations in Indonesia to Promote Religious Tolerance and Peace	April - December 2021
29.	Write-up of a Book on Human Rights City Indicators: A Study of Human Rights City Practices in Indonesia and Other Countries	April 2021
30.	FGD for Data Extraction for Research on "Gender Equality in the Era of Democracy 4.0: The Role of Civil Society Organizations"	12 April 2021
31.	Launching & Discussion of Technical Guide on "Managing & Assisting Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies"	21 April 2021
32.	Signing of MoU on the 2021 Human Rights Festival	28 April 2021
33.	Green Economy Webinar Talk on "Advocating Low	29- 30 April 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	Carbon Development Policies for Members of Local Parliament and Stakeholders"	
34.	BHR #6 Webinar on "Informal Workers in Business Practices in Indonesia: How Empowered are They?"	29 April 2021
35.	Program Evaluation & Reflection on Improving the Reintegration System in Managing & Assisting Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies in Bandung City, West Java	1 May 2021
36.	Developing a "Competency-Building Module for Islamic Religious Education Teachers: Strengthening Religious Moderation in the Islamic Education Learning Process"	May - August 2021
37.	Program Evaluation & Reflection on Improving the Reintegration System in Managing & Assisting Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies in Surabaya City, East Java	3 May 2021
38.	Meeting with the Green Economy Caucus	05 June 2021
39.	Open Government Week 2021	20 May 2022
40.	Consultation and Dissemination of Program on "Improving the Reintegration System in Managing and Assisting Women and Children Deportees and/or Returnees who are Victims of Radicalism in the Cities of Bandung and Surabaya", for Local Governments, Faith-Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Aryaduta Hotel Jakarta	24 - 25 May 2021
41.	Research on "Religious Extremism and Intolerance: A Case Study of Legislation at the Local and National Levels"	June - October 2021
42.	Development of an Online Democracy School Module: Strengthening Democracy and Tolerance; Preventing Violent Extremism	June - August 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
43.	Research on "Islamic Activism in Secondary Schools and Universities: Case Studies at SMAN 51 Jakarta, SMAN 31 Jakarta, State College of Accountancy, and Telkom University"	June - October 2021
44.	BHR #7 Webinar on "Local Government Transparency and Accountability in Ensuring the Implementation of a Human Rights-Based Approach to Business"	7 June 2021
45.	INFID-National Research Priority (PRN) Expert Review on "Gender Equality in the Era of Democracy 4.0: The Role of Civil Society Organizations"	11 June 2021
46.	BHR #8 Webinar on "A Decade of UNGPs Implementation in Indonesia: Measuring Progress and Challenges in Various Sectors" in collaboration with ELSAM, Konsil LSM, and HRWG.	16 June 2021
47.	Focus Group Discussion in Preparation for the Research on "People's Scorecard 2021 for Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia"	22 June 2021
48.	Podcast on "Barriers and Challenges to Promoting Low Carbon Development Policies in Indonesia"	25 June 2021
49.	Expert Review of Initial Draft Research Report on "People's Scorecard 2021 for Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia"	30 June 2021
50.	Citizen Survey on "The Attitudes of Millennials and Generation Z towards Tolerance, Diversity and Religious Freedom in Indonesia"	July - October 2021
51.	Focus Group Discussion on Business and Human Rights in Indonesia	13 July 2021
52.	BHR #9 Webinar on "The Urgency of Pushing Business Associations towards Ensuring Women- and Human Rights-Friendly Business"	14 July 2021
53.	BHR #10 Webinar on "The Urgency of Pushing Business Associations towards Implementing	15 July 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	Business and Human Rights in the Context of the Environment and Climate Change”	
54.	Webinar on COVID-19 Vaccination Program and Support for Vulnerable Groups	19 July 2021
55.	Talkshow on “Green Fiscal Stimulus for Low Emissions Development through APBN”	27 July 2021
56.	Launching of Policy Paper on Business and Human Rights: Integrating the Principles of Women’s Economic Empowerment and Climate Change Resilience into Policies on Business and Human Rights in Indonesia”	28 July 2021
57.	Coordination Meeting between INFID, Ministry of Health and OGI on Action Plan 14 “Developing a Data-Driven Sexual and Reproductive Health Service System”	29 July, 18 August and 1 December 2021
58.	2021 Human Rights City Training in Bogor City	4 - 12 August 2021
59.	Media Briefing on “Citizen Survey Findings: Access & Health Services in 6 Districts/Cities amid the COVID-19 Pandemic”	13 August 2021
60.	Human Rights City Training in Semarang City	16 August - 7 September 2021
61.	Research Findings on “The Role of Women in Faith-Based Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism” were submitted to representatives of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, BNPT, and Komnas Perempuan.	16 August 2021
62.	2021 Human Rights City Training in Semarang City	16 August – 7 September 2021
63.	Presentation of research findings on “Mapping the	20 August 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	Extremist Movement in Public Universities Post-Perppu No. 2/2017 (Perppu on Societal Organizations)" to representatives of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, KSP, Ministry of Religious Affairs, BNPT, and Bappenas.	
64.	Workshop on Climate Change Negotiations Using the En-ROADS System Simulation Approach	20-21 August 2021
65.	Meeting regarding Citizen Survey on COVID-19 and Health Services in 6 Districts/Cities with Dr (HC) Drs. A. Muhaimin Iskandar, M.Si (Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Coordinator for People's Welfare) and 3 Parliamentary Teams.	24 August 2021
66.	Peer Review of the Impact of COVID-19 on the Realization of Rights and Health Services for Women in 6 Regions (Semarang, Padang, Malang, Surabaya, Makassar, and Tangerang), Online.	27 August 2021
67.	Online Democracy School for Government Representatives, CSOs/NGOs, and Minority Groups, Batch 1.	14 - 30 September 2021
68.	National Seminar on Dissemination of Research Results and Policy Brief on "The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Era".	20 September 2021
69.	Dissemination of Research Results and Policy Brief on "The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Era" to 5 Government Ministries/Institutions.	24 September 2021
70.	Afternoon Webinar Talk: "Public Understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals".	29 September 2021
71.	Training on Peaceful and Tolerant Islam for Islamic Studies Teachers: Strengthening Religious	1 - 3 October 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	Moderation in the Religious Education Learning Process in Greater Solo.	
72.	Starting the BPJS Petition, which garnered 6022 signatures (As of 9 May 2022).	3 October 2021
73.	World Human Rights Cities Forum 2021 "Human Rights Cities in Indonesia: Human Rights Cities as a Strategy and Practice to Promote Tolerance and Freedom of Religion and Belief across Indonesia".	8 October 2021
74.	Sensitization Workshop on Risk Assessment Tools (RATs) in Managing Deportees and Returnees, for National and Local Stakeholders.	25 October 2021
75.	Meeting with BNPT and Densus 88 on the New Risk Assessment Tools for Deportee/Returnee Management.	26 October 2021
76.	Workshop for Developing a Code Book and Manual Book on Risk Assessment Tools (RATs).	30 October 2021
77.	2021 Human Rights Festival, Plenary 4 HRC, Parallel 6 BHR, Special Event PVE. Special Event, Youth Fellow	November 2021
78.	Online Democracy School for Government Representatives, CSOs/Societal Organizations, and Minority Groups, Batch 2.	3 - 24 November 2021
79.	Road to University, UNIKA.	4 November 2021
80.	Roadshow to University on 2021 Human Rights Festival.	5 November 2021
81.	Training on Peaceful and Tolerant Islam for Islamic Religious Studies Teachers: Strengthening Religious Moderation in the Religious Education Learning Process in Depok.	5-7 November 2021
82.	Road to University, UNSOED.	5 November 2021
83.	In-person meeting with PBNU and PP Muhammadiyah.	8 November 2021
84.	Media Briefing on 2021 Human Rights Festival.	9 November 2021

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
85.	Workshop Youth Fellowship 2021.	10-11 November 2021
86.	BHR #11 Webinar on "Measuring the Extent to which the National Strategy Complements the NAP BHR and its Implications for Business and Human Rights in Indonesia".	18 November 2021
87.	2021 Human Rights Festival.	18 - 20 November 2021
88.	Virtual meeting with the Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia and Pakistan.	22 November 2021
89.	In-person meeting with the Indonesian Ambassador to Tunisia, H.E Zuhairi Misrawi, in Ciputat, South Tangerang.	23 November 2021
90.	Training on Risk Assessment Tools (RATs) in Managing Deportees and Returnees for BNPT and Densus 88.	24-26 November 2021
91.	Meeting on the draft presidential regulation and background paper with Drs. Wariki Sutikno, MCP (Director of Politics and Communication, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas).	01 December 2021
92.	Training on Risk Assessment Tools (RATs) in Managing Deportees and Returnees for Multistakeholders in East and West Java and the Ministry of Social Affairs.	1-3 December 2021
93.	Meeting on the draft presidential regulation and background paper with Mrs. Jaleswari Pramodhawardani, Deputy V for Politics, Law, Security and Human Rights, Executive Office of the President of Indonesia.	06 December 2021
94.	Assessment of Deportees and Returnees at the RPTC of the Ministry of Social Affairs.	10 December 2021
95.	Development of a Plan of Operation & Learning Y2 of Project KURAWAL.	10 December 2021
96.	The first workshop was conducted for	11 December 2020

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE
	research on "The Role of Women in Faith-Based Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism".	
97.	"Civil Society Consolidation in the Context of Business and Human Rights: Building an Advocacy Strategy for Business and Human Rights in Indonesia".	17-18 December 2021
98.	BHR #12 Webinar on "A Decade of UNGPs on BHR: What is the Current Situation for Women with Disabilities in Indonesia?"	22 December 2021

APPENDIX II

SELECTIVE PUBLICATION FOR ALL PROGRAMS

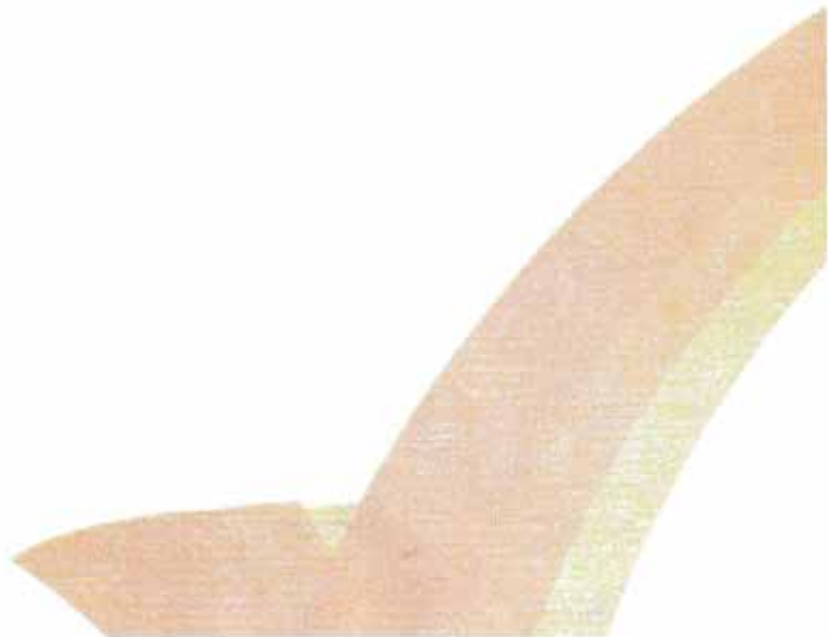
NO	TITLE OF PUBLICATION
1.	Business and Human Rights Policy Paper on "Integrating the Principles of Women's Economic Empowerment and Climate Change Resilience into Policies on Business and Human Rights in Indonesia".
2.	Book on <i>Human Rights City Indicators: A Study of Human Rights City Practices in Indonesia and Other Countries</i> .
3.	Book on <i>Human Rights Cities in Indonesia</i> .
4.	Policy Paper on Handling and Providing Assistance to Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies in Bandung and Surabaya.
5.	The first qualitative research entitled "Religious Extremism and Intolerance: A Case Study of Legislation at the Local and National Levels".
6.	The second research entitled "Islamic Activism in Secondary Schools and Universities: Case Studies at SMAN 51 Jakarta, SMAN 31 Jakarta, State College of Accountancy, and Telkom University".
7.	Policy paper on "The Agency of Faith-Based Women's Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism".
8.	Policy paper on "Ending the Domination of Extremist Movements in Public Universities Post-Perppu on Societal Organizations".
9.	Background Paper (4 Topics) on the establishment of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Funds in Indonesia.
10.	Draft Presidential Regulation on an Endowment Fund for Civil Society Organizations and a Paper on the Importance of an Endowment Fund for Civil Society Organizations to Strengthen their Role in Indonesia's Development and Democratization.
11.	Research on "The Level of Public Understanding: A Foundation for SDG Collaboration in Indonesia".

NO	TITLE OF PUBLICATION
12.	A Guide to Youth Engagement in the Sustainable Development Goals.
13.	Research on "Civil Society Perceptions of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda".
14.	Mapping Study Report on Parliamentary Actors and Discourses on Low Carbon Development in Indonesia.
15.	Citizen Survey: Availability, Access and Quality of Health Services amid the COVID-19 Pandemic in 6 Regions.
16.	Research on "The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting
17.	Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Era" and a policy brief on "A Policy Urgency to Address the Digital Gender Divide, and the Importance of Fast-Tracking Good CSO Initiatives to Promote Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Age".
18.	Policy Brief on "A Policy Urgency to Address the Digital Gender Divide, and the Importance of Fast-Tracking Good CSO Initiatives to Promote Gender Equality in Indonesian Democracy in the Digital Age".



APPENDIX III FINANCIAL REPORT

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 2021 DAN 2020
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020





LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

No. LAI.00042/3.0258/AU.2/11/1668-1/1/VII/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), yang terdiri dari neraca tanggal 31 Desember 2021, serta laporan aktivitas, 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.00042/3.0258/AU.2/11/1668-1/1/VII/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 balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, and statement of activity, 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 2021, 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, 2021 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities.

KAP. S. MANNAN, ARDIANSYAH DAN REKAN
KANTOR AKUNTAN PUBLIK/
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRM
NIU-KAP / Office License : KEP 1430/KM.1/2012



Hasnawati, CPA
Rekan / Partner

NIAP / Public Accountant License No. AP 1668
Jakarta, 11 Juli 2022/ July 11, 2022

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN
DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
NERACA
31 Desember 2021 dan 2020
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN
DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In IDR, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2021	Catatan / Notes	2020	DESCRIPTIONS
ASET				ASSETS
Aset lancar				Current assets
Kas dan setara kas	11.293.000.171	2a,2c, 3	4.699.790.514	Cash and cash equivalent
Piutang lain - lain	1.825.371.668	2a,2d, 4	731.702.500	Others account receivable
Uang muka	114.484.570	2a,2e, 5	198.522.200	Advances
Biaya dibayar dimuka	-	2a,2e, 6	17.424.972	Prepaid expenses
Total aset lancar	13.232.856.409		5.647.440.186	Total current assets
Aset tidak lancar				Non current assets
Investasi	2.546.493.606	2a,2f 7	298.057.370	Investment
Aset tetap - nilai buku	334.831.142	2a,2g, 8	434.514.208	Fixed assets - book value
Total aset tidak lancar	2.881.324.748		732.571.578	Total non current assets
Total aset	16.114.181.157		6.380.011.764	Total assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas jangka pendek				Current liabilities
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	1.817.889.632	2a,2h, 9	2.275.406.953	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	84.984.313	2a,2j, 10	32.144.723	Tax payable
Titipan dana	1.752.149.621	2a,2i, 11	298.057.370	Reserved funds
Total liabilitas jangka pendek	3.655.023.565		2.605.609.046	Total current liabilities
Total liabilitas	3.655.023.565		2.605.609.046	Total liabilities
ASET NETO				NET ASSETS
Aset neto akhir tahun		2a,2k, 12		Net assets end of year
- Dengan pembatasan	9.346.529.274		2.736.291.683	With restrictions -
- Tanpa pembatasan	3.112.628.318		1.038.111.036	Without restrictions -
Total aset neto	12.459.157.592		3.774.402.719	Total net assets
Total utang dan aset neto	16.114.181.157		6.380.011.764	Total liabilities and net assets

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

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
LAPORAN AKTIVITAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2021 DAN 2020
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In IDR, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2021			Catatan / Notes	2020			DESCRIPTORS
	Dengan Pembatasan / With Restrictions	Tanpa Pembatasan / Without Restrictions	Total		Dengan Pembatasan / With Restrictions	Tanpa Pembatasan / Without Restrictions	Total	
Penerimaan				2a, 2f, 13-14				Receipts
Dana dari Donor	19.310.312.337	-	19.310.312.337		8.949.448.955	-	8.949.448.955	Fund from Donors
Dana dari non Donor	48.736.157	1.911.113.426	1.959.849.583		44.145.692	2.068.652.497	2.112.798.189	Fund from non Donors
Pengembalian dana ke Donor	(90.156.942)	-	(90.156.942)		(70.693.768)	-	(70.693.768)	Refund to Donors
Total penerimaan	19.268.891.552	1.911.113.426	21.180.004.978		8.922.900.880	2.068.652.497	10.991.553.377	Total receipts
Beban				2a, 2f, 15-16				Expenditures
Penelitian dan publikasi	3.749.547.484	-	3.749.547.484		2.196.203.596	-	2.196.203.596	Research and publication
Tindakan advokasi dan politik	625.102.345	-	625.102.345		449.392.587	-	449.392.587	Advocacy and political action
Publikasi, dokumentasi, dan informasi	47.493.750	-	47.493.750		177.714.500	39.229.417	216.943.917	Publication, documentation, and information
Pengembangan kapasitas	1.828.804.649	-	1.828.804.649		781.502.018	31.628.333	813.130.351	Capacity development
Biaya personel	5.063.634.945	838.857.745	5.922.692.690		4.244.475.060	1.057.188.735	5.301.663.795	Personnel cost
Institusional	619.550.748	680.324.761	1.299.875.509		206.908.761	1.161.298.605	1.368.207.366	Institutional
Aktivitas	584.227.543	-	584.227.543		-	-	-	Activity
Perjalanan dinas	600.000	-	600.000		-	-	-	Travel
Administrasi umum	115.940.936	2.016.982	117.957.918		424.635.959	5.258.309	429.894.269	General administration
Penyusutan	-	118.946.197	118.946.197		-	111.256.007	111.256.007	Depreciation
Total beban	12.655.102.400	1.640.145.685	14.295.248.085		8.480.832.481	2.405.859.406	10.886.691.887	Total expenses
SURPLUS (DEFISIT)	6.613.789.152	270.967.741	6.884.756.893		442.068.399	(337.206.909)	104.861.490	SURPLUS (DEFISIT)

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

Notes to the financial statements as an integral part of the financial statements as a whole

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIA
DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN ASET NETO
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31
DESEMBER 2021 DAN 2020

(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIA
DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In IDR unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2021	2020	DESCRIPTIONS
Total penerimaan	21.180.004.978	10.991.553.377	Total receipts
Total beban	14.295.248.085	10.886.691.887	Total expenditures
Kenaikan (penurunan) aset neto	6.884.756.893	104.861.490	Increased (decrease) in net assets
Aset neto awal tahun	3.774.404.739	3.687.693.249	Net asset at the beginning of the year
Sukuk	1.200.000.000	-	Sukuk
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia (ORI018)	600.000.000	-	Obligasi Ritel Indonesia (ORI018)
Penyesuaian aset bersih terikat	-	(18.150.000)	Restricted net asset adjustment
Aset Neto Akhir Tahun	12.459.161.633	3.774.404.739	Net Assets at the End of the Year

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

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN
DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
LAPORAN ARUS KAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL
31 DESEMBER 2021 DAN 2020
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN
DEVELOPMENT (INFID)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In IDR, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2021	2020	DESCRIPTIONS
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASIONAL			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Aset neto sebelum depresiasi	6.765.810.696	(6.394.517)	Net assets before depreciation
Penyesuaian arus kas			Adjustment for reconcile cash flows
Koreksi aset neto	-	(18.150.000)	Net assets Correction
Depresiasi aset tetap	118.946.197	111.256.007	Depreciation of fixed assets
Arus kas sebelum perubahan aset neto	6.884.756.893	86.711.490	Cash flows before changes net assets
Perubahan modal kerja			Changes working capital
Piutang	(1.093.669.168)	(64.598.674)	Account receivables
Uang muka	84.037.630	39.837.383	Advances
Biaya dibayar dimuka	17.424.972	(5.225.037)	Prepaid expenses
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	(457.517.321)	1.108.358.292	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	52.839.590	(31.677.739)	Tax payable
Titipan dana	1.752.149.622	298.057.370	Reserved funds
Aset neto tanpa pembatasan (Sukuk dan ORI)	1.800.000.000	-	Net assets without restrictions (Sukuk and ORI)
Arus kas bersih dari operasional	9.040.022.218	1.431.463.085	Net cash flows from operating
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Investasi	(2.546.493.606)	(298.057.370)	Investment
Penambahan aset tetap	(19.263.131)	(32.350.000)	Additional fixed assets
Arus kas bersih dari aktivitas investasi	(2.565.756.737)	(330.407.370)	Net cash flows from investing
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Liabilitas	-	-	Liabilities
Arus kas bersih dari aktivitas pendanaan	-	-	Net cash flows from financing
Kenaikan (penurunan) bersih kas dan setara kas	6.474.265.481	1.101.055.715	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Kas dan setara kas pada awal tahun	4.699.792.534	3.487.480.813	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year
Kas dan setara kas pada akhir tahun	11.293.004.212	4.699.792.534	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year

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

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

APPENDIX IV

INSTITUTIONAL REPORT

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between INFID and Partners

NO	PARTIES TO THE MOU	ON
1.	International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and Kalyanamitra 16-2-2021	Compiling a Book of Good Practices for Village-Level SDG Assistance and Support with a Gender Perspective
2.	Regional Board of Fatayat Nahdlatul Ulama (PW Fatayat NU) East Java 15-4-2021	Establishing a Multistakeholder Forum for the Program on "Improving the Reintegration System for Managing and Assisting Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies in Surabaya, East Java"
3.	Regional Board of Fatayat Nahdlatul Ulama (PW Fatayat NU) West Java 15-4-2021	Establishing a Multistakeholder Forum for the Program on "Improving the Reintegration System for Managing and Assisting Women and Children Deportees and Returnees Exposed to Radical Terrorist Ideologies in Bandung, West Java"
4.	- National Commission on Human Rights - Executive Office of the President of Indonesia - Semarang City Government 28-4-2021	Implementing the Human Rights Festival 2021 in Semarang City (virtual/online activities)
5.	The Prakarsa (Welfare Initiative for Better Societies and Alternative Development), International NGO	Strengthening Sustainable Economic Development

NO	PARTIES TO THE MOU	ON
	Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and the Green Economy Caucus of the Indonesian House of Representatives July 2021	
6.	International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and Green Network (PT Bumi Manusia Berkelanjutan) 19-10-2021	In-Kind Partnership Agreement
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Commission on Human Rights - Executive Office of the President - Semarang City Government - International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) 18-10-2021	Implementing the Human Rights Festival 2021 in Semarang City (virtual/online activities)



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