

LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2004 ANNUAL REPORT



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Pesan Direktur Eksekutif

SAAT awal pendiriannya pada tahun 2001, baik Open Society Institute (OSI) maupun para pendiri Yayasan Tifa berbagi pengertian bahwa lembaga penyandang dana nasional ini akan melakukan diversifikasi sumber pendanaannya. Tifa diharapkan mampu menurunkan kontribusi pendanaan dari OSI sampai ke tingkat 50% pada tahun 2007. Jumlah dana dari OSI memang secara bertahap telah menurun, dari sekitar 93% pada tahun 2003 menjadi sekitar 73% pada tahun 2004. Pada tahun 2005, diharapkan sumbangan dana dari OSI akan bisa diturunkan lagi menjadi di bawah 70%.

Melakukan diversifikasi sumber dana bukanlah tugas yang mudah bagi Tifa. Keberhasilan Tifa tergantung pada terpenuhi atau tidaknya dua buah prasyarat. Pertama, Tifa harus dapat membuktikan bahwa lembaga ini dikelola berdasarkan asas transparansi dan akuntabilitas. Kedua, Tifa harus mampu menunjukkan bahwa program-program yang didanainya berdampak positif pada penguatan masyarakat sipil untuk mewujudkan masyarakat yang terbuka (*open society*) di Indonesia.

Berbagai langkah untuk menjadikan Tifa sebagai lembaga yang transparan dan akuntabel telah diambil.

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Message from the Executive Director

SINCE the establishment of Tifa in 2001, both the Open Society Institute (OSI) and the founders of the Tifa Foundation have been of the view that Tifa needs to diversify its funding sources. It was hoped that the contribution made by OSI to Tifa could be reduced to around 50 percent by 2007. As things turned out, the percentage contribution of OSI has indeed gradually declined, from around 93 percent in 2003 to approximately 73 percent in 2004. At the start of 2005, it was hoped that the amount from OSI could be further reduced to below 70 percent.

Diversifying funding sources has been no easy task for Tifa. Its success in this regard depended on whether or not it was capable of satisfying two preconditions. First, Tifa had to show that it was managed based on the principles of transparency and accountability. Second, it had to show that the programs it funded had a positive effect with regards to the strengthening of civil society so as to lead to the creation of an open society in Indonesia.

Various steps have already been taken to ensure that Tifa operates as a transparent and accountable organization. First, Tifa has been using the services of an independent auditor to audit the management

Pertama, Tifa menggunakan jasa auditor independen untuk memeriksa pengelolaan dananya setiap tahunnya. Masyarakat dapat melihat hasil laporan audit tersebut dalam buku Laporan Tahunan Tifa dan situs webnya. Kedua, Tifa sejak tahun 2004 telah menggunakan Grant Management System - Millenium Edition (GMS-ME) secara *on-line* yang mencatat proses penyetujuan proposal dan penyaluran dana. OSI dapat mengakses GMS-ME untuk mengetahui kondisi pengelolaan proposal dan keuangan Tifa secara *real time*. Sesuai dengan permintaan, Tifa juga bisa memberikan akses *on-line* kepada lembaga-lembaga donor lainnya yang telah memberikan dukungan dana bagi Tifa. Akses terbatas juga bisa diberikan kepada pihak-pihak lain yang berkepentingan.

Ketiga, Tifa juga telah menyelesaikan pengembangan sebuah metode pengukuran kinerja bagi LSM di Indonesia, yang disebut Transparency and Accountability of NGO (TANGO). Pengembangan alat ukur ini dilakukan secara partisipatif dengan melibatkan berbagai LSM dari berbagai bagian Indonesia. Salah satu yang ditekankan oleh alat ukur tersebut adalah bahwa transparansi dan akuntabilitas tidak hanya ditujukan kepada lembaga donor semata, tetapi juga

of its funds each year. The public can inspect the audit findings in Tifa's annual report and website. Second, since 2004 Tifa has applied the online Grant Management System – Millennium Edition (GMS-ME) to track proposal approvals and the flow of funds. OSI is able to access the GMS-ME in order to ascertain the status and position of proposal approvals and fund management on a real-time basis. Upon request, Tifa is able to provide online access to other donor institutions that provide funding support to Tifa. Restricted access could be provided to other interested parties.

Third, Tifa has completed the development of a performance appraisal system for NGOs in Indonesia, which is titled Transparency and Accountability of NGOs (TANGO). This instrument was developed through a participatory method involving NGOs from various parts of Indonesia. One aspect that is stressed by this appraisal instrument is the fact that transparency and accountability should not only be demonstrated to donor institutions but also to program beneficiaries. For 2005, Tifa has planned a series of socialization activities among NGOs in order to encourage the widespread adoption of TANGO.

kepada para penerima manfaat program. Pada tahun 2005, Tifa mengagendakan serangkaian kegiatan sosialisasi untuk LSM dalam rangka menerapkan TANGO. Langkah tersebut dibarengi dengan upaya Tifa menjalin kerja sama dengan lembaga-lembaga donor lainnya di Indonesia seperti Ford Foundation, Kemala, Kehati, Departement for International Development (DFID), dan United Nations Development Program (UNDP) untuk menyinergikan upaya mendorong transparansi dan akuntabilitas LSM di Indonesia.

Untuk menunjukkan dampak positif dari program-programnya, Tifa telah mengambil dua langkah. Pertama, masing-masing *program officer* mengembangkan sejumlah Program Utama (*Core Program*) untuk memfokuskan kegiatan yang mengarah pada visi dan misi Tifa. Tifa mulai meninggalkan strategi lama “menumbuhkan seribu bunga” (*letting one thousand flowers to bloom*). Enam Program Prioritas Tifa masing-masing memiliki dua atau tiga Program Utama, dan Tifa tidak lagi mengumumkan penerimaan proposal. Sebaliknya, Tifa akan menjadi lebih proaktif dalam mengidentifikasi mitra-mitra strategis dan mengembangkan program-program yang mendorong Indonesia menjadi sebuah masyarakat yang terbuka (*open society*). Meskipun

These socialization activities will be complemented by efforts to forge close collaboration with other donor institutions in Indonesia, such as the Ford Foundation, Kemala, Kehati, Department for International Development (DFID) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), all of which aim to further strengthen the efforts to encourage transparency and accountability among NGOs in Indonesia.

In order to demonstrate the benefits of its programs, Tifa has taken two steps. First, each Program Officer is required to develop a number of core programs that are firmly focused on achieving the vision and mission of Tifa. As part of this effort, Tifa has decided to abandon its previous “letting a thousand flowers bloom” strategy. The six Tifa priority programs now each consists of two or three core programs, and Tifa no longer advertises calling for proposals. Rather, the organization intends to be more proactive in identifying strategic partners and developing programs that are likely to propel Indonesia in the direction of a more open society. Despite this new focus, however, the door will always remain open to those wishing to submit proposals, and Tifa will continue to provide funding for innovative proposals

demikian, pintu tetap terbuka bagi mereka yang ingin memasukkan proposal, dan Tifa akan memberikan pendanaan untuk proposal yang inovatif, menjanjikan dampak positif yang jelas, dan diajukan oleh lembaga yang mempunyai kapasitas yang baik untuk menjalankan program tersebut.

Kedua, Tifa sekarang mempunyai seorang Knowledge Manager yang bertugas mengembangkan dan menjalankan alat monitoring dan evaluasi program, serta mengemas *lessons-learned and best practice* program-program Tifa untuk diterbitkan. Alat monitoring dan evaluasi tersebut mencermati *outcome* dan *process* untuk menilai dampak dari program-program Tifa. Indikator yang dipakai untuk menilai *outcome* adalah sejauh mana program mengembangkan kelembagaan, mendorong pembaruan kebijakan, dan memberikan manfaat langsung kepada target program. Indikator yang dipakai untuk menilai *process* adalah sejauh mana penerapan prinsip-prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi dan keberlanjutan program. Dengan alat ukur ini, Tifa dapat menunjukkan dampak yang dihasilkan atau tidak dihasilkan oleh sebuah program, dan merencanakan perbaikan di masa depan.

Kebutuhan untuk menunjukkan dampak program juga telah mendorong Tifa mengembangkan alat untuk menilai kinerja staf Tifa. Alat penilaian kinerja ini tidak hanya menilai kinerja *program officer* Tifa dalam hal pengelolaan program dan produktivitasnya, tetapi yang lebih penting dari itu adalah melihat kemampuan mereka untuk menetapkan agenda (*agenda setting*). Ada tiga indikator yang menunjukkan kemampuan menetapkan agenda: pengetahuan tentang masalah yang dihadapi, kemampuan untuk menentukan inisiatif strategis, dan kemampuan untuk mengembangkan serta melibatkan jaringan. *Agenda setting* berkait erat dengan kemampuan Tifa menghasilkan dampak melalui program-programnya. Oleh karena itu, alat penilaian kinerja dan alat monitoring dan evaluasi digunakan untuk saling melengkapi.

Agenda setting dan dampak program sangat penting artinya bagi Indonesia yang sekarang ini sedang meniti benang tipis antara kemajuan pembaruan (*reform*) dan peningkatan ketidakadilan dan pembatasan hak-hak sipil. Kemajuan dalam bentuk pemilihan langsung anggota parlemen, presiden, dan juga bupati/walikota pada kenyataannya disertai dengan ketidakmampuan para

that hold out the promise of producing concrete benefits and which emanate from institutions that have the necessary capacity to ensure the successful implementation of the programs.

Second, Tifa has created the position of a knowledge manager whose duties are to develop and apply monitoring and evaluation instruments, and to package lessons learned and Tifa's best practices for publication. These monitoring and evaluation instruments are used to appraise outcomes and processes as part of an overall process of evaluating the benefits of a Tifa program. The indicators employed to appraise the outcome of a program are the extent to which the program has encouraged institutionalization, promoted policy reform and provided direct benefit to the program's target group. Meanwhile, the indicator employed to appraise program processes are the level of adherence to the principles of transparency, accountability, participation and sustainability. Based on these monitoring and evaluation instruments, Tifa is able to clearly demonstrate the success or otherwise of a particular program, and plan for improvements in the future.

The need to clearly demonstrate the tangible benefits of its programs has encouraged Tifa to also

develop instruments for appraising the performance of its staff. The performance indicators developed in this regard do not only evaluate the performance of Tifa program officers in managing programs and their productivity, but more importantly also assess their agenda-setting capabilities. Three indicators are employed for this purpose: knowledge of the issue being addressed, ability to develop strategic initiatives, and networking capabilities. Agenda-setting is closely related to the ability of Tifa to produce positive impacts through its programs. Accordingly, performance appraisal and monitoring and evaluation instruments are employed in a mutually complementary manner.

Agenda setting and the impact of Tifa programs are very important for Indonesia, which is currently walking a fine line between reform on the one hand and increasing injustice and restriction on human rights on the other hand. Progress in the form of direct presidential, legislative and local leadership elections has been accompanied by a clear inability on the part of our politicians to represent the interests of the public. In fact, most of those elected to public office tend to represent their parties much more than they do the public. Consequently, Tifa

politisi tersebut untuk mewakili kepentingan masyarakat. Sebaliknya, para pejabat tersebut lebih mewakili kepentingan partai politik mereka masing-masing. Oleh karena itu, pendidikan pemilih dalam pilkada langsung untuk bupati dan walikota serta advokasi kebijakan anggaran yang prorakyat pada tingkat desa dan kabupaten menempati posisi penting dalam agenda Tifa.

Kemajuan dalam bentuk meningkatnya pengusutan kasus-kasus korupsi di daerah-daerah terhadap sejumlah bupati, walikota, dan anggota parlemen berjalan seiring dengan lambannya sistem hukum yang ada untuk membawa koruptor-koruptor besar di tingkat nasional ke pengadilan. Oleh karena itu, Tifa akan melanjutkan dukungan bagi advokasi antikorupsi di tingkat daerah, dengan harapan gerakan tersebut akan memperkuat wacana publik untuk mendorong percepatan penanganan kasus-kasus korupsi besar di tingkat nasional. Berkait erat dengan masalah korupsi ini, Tifa ikut memulai program Publish What You Pay (PWYP) dan Revenue Watch (RW) di Indonesia untuk mendorong transparansi dan akuntabilitas pembayaran, baik legal maupun ilegal, yang diberikan oleh perusahaan minyak dan tambang multinasional, termasuk biaya produksi dan bagi-hasil,

kepada pemerintah di tingkat nasional, provinsi, dan kabupaten. Tujuannya tidak hanya untuk mengetahui besaran pendapatan dari sektor industri minyak dan pertambangan, tetapi juga untuk melihat bagaimana pemerintah menggunakan pendapatan tersebut.

Kemajuan dalam bentuk diakuinya keberadaan Radio Komunitas dan tidak adanya lagi Departemen Penerangan yang mengekang kebebasan pers disertai dengan menguatnya kecenderungan melakukan gugatan pencemaran nama baik terhadap pers dengan besaran denda yang bisa membangkrutkan media. Bidang ini juga merupakan prioritas Tifa karena tanpa kebebasan dan kemandirian, pers tidak dapat mengawasi kinerja lembaga legislatif dan eksekutif di tingkat nasional dan lokal. Tifa juga memandang penting pengembangan media alternatif melalui radio komunitas. Perangkat ini terbukti keefektifannya untuk mensosialisasikan pendidikan politik bagi masyarakat di tingkat akar rumput, dan bagi mereka untuk menyuarakan aspirasi dan kontrol terhadap pemerintah daerah.

Kemajuan dalam bentuk dibukanya ruang bagi etnis Tionghoa dan masyarakat adat untuk mengekspresikan budaya dan kelebagaannya dibarengi dengan meningkatnya

takes the view that it is essential to provide electoral education in the run-up to the direct local leadership elections and to continue advocating for budgetary policies that are pro-people. These activities take place at the village and regency levels, and represent important components of Tifa's agenda.

Progress in the form of graft investigations into a number of regents, mayors and local legislators has been accompanied by tardiness in the legal system in bringing large-scale graft suspects at the national level to justice. Consequently, Tifa will continue to support anticorruption advocacy at the local level in the hope that this will lead to an acceleration in the tackling of corruption at the national level. Closely related to the question of corruption, Tifa is facilitating "Publish What You Pay" (PWYP) and "Revenue Watch" (RW) programs in Indonesia in order to encourage transparency and accountability as regards the payments, both legal and illegal, made by multinational oil and gas, and mining firms, including their production and profit-sharing costs, to administrations at the national, provincial, and regency/municipality levels. The purpose of these programs is not only to ascertain exactly how much money is being taken

in from the oil and gas, and mining sectors, but also to identify how government, at all levels, uses this money.

Progress in the form of the recognition of community radio and the abolition of the Department of Information, which was long responsible for muzzling the press, has been accompanied by an increasing tendency to use libel law (both criminal and civil) against the press, with levels of damages being sought that are likely to bankrupt most Indonesian media. This issue also represents a priority for Tifa as, without its independence and autonomy, the press will no longer be capable of monitoring the performance of the legislative and executive organs at both the national and local levels. Tifa is also prioritizing the development of alternative media through the promotion of community radio. This has been proved to be effective in providing political education to the public at the grassroots level, enabling to express opinion them and exercise control over local administrations.

Progress in the form of greater leeway for the ethnic Chinese and customary/tribal communities to give expression to their culture and institutions

jumlah kota dan kabupaten di Indonesia yang menerapkan atau mendorong penerapan syariah, dengan tujuan politik untuk memobilisasi suara, yang konsekuensinya membatasi kebebasan beragama dan kebebasan ekspresi budaya masyarakat. Untuk melindungi dan memfasilitasi kebebasan agama dan ekspresi budaya, Program Pluralisme Tifa meneruskan dukungannya terhadap upaya mengembangkan sistem peringatan dini (Early Warning System, EWS) untuk pencegahan dan resolusi konflik. EWS telah merumuskan indikator-indikator peringatan dini di Ambon, Kalimantan Barat, dan Aceh, dan mengembangkan jaringan *multi-stakeholders* di lokasi-lokasi tersebut.

Penegakan Hak-hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) memperoleh tempat khusus dalam program Tifa karena boleh dikatakan tidak ada indikator yang menunjukkan kemajuan. Kematian Munir, aktivis HAM yang lantang dan tidak kenal takut, yang tewas diracun di pesawat Garuda dalam perjalanannya ke Belanda pada tanggal 7 September 2004, merupakan contoh kemunduran penegakan HAM. Otopsi yang dilakukan oleh Dutch Forensic Institute menunjukkan bahwa ia meninggal karena racun arsenik. Penyelidikan polisi berjalan sangat lambat dalam mengungkapkan

orang-orang yang menjadi dalang pembunuhan politik tersebut. Sulitnya menuntut akuntabilitas pelanggaran HAM di Indonesia juga dicerminkan dalam terbentuknya Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF) yang diprakarsai oleh pemerintah Indonesia dan Timor Leste. Dengan adanya CTF, bisa dipastikan orang-orang Indonesia yang melakukan pelanggaran HAM di Timor Timur paskareferendum tahun 1999 tidak akan dituntut akuntabilitasnya. Selain melanjutkan dukungan advokasi HAM pada tingkat nasional seperti dalam kasus pembunuhan Munir dan pembentukan Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) di Indonesia, Tifa akan memfokuskan dukungan pada advokasi untuk membawa kasus pelanggaran HAM di daerah ke pengadilan.

Penegakan HAM yang berkenaan dengan hak-hak buruh migran Indonesia juga tidak terlihat mengalami kemajuan. Pada tahun 2005, secara selektif Tifa akan melanjutkan dukungannya kepada LSM-LSM Indonesia yang melakukan advokasi dan penguatan, serta memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada buruh migran. Di samping itu, Tifa juga akan menjajaki kemungkinan memberikan bantuan hukum dan pendidikan hak-hak buruh migran

has been accompanied by an increase in the number of municipalities and regencies in Indonesia that have applied or encourage the application of sharia law for vote-getting purposes. The consequence of this, however, has been the placing of further restrictions on religious freedom and the freedom of cultural expression. In order to protect and facilitate religious freedom and the freedom of cultural expression, Tifa's Pluralism Program has provided support for the creation of an early-warning system (EWS) to prevent and resolve conflicts. This EWS has been applied in Ambon, West Kalimantan and Aceh, and has involved the development of multi-stakeholder networks in these areas.

The upholding of human rights has been accorded a special place in Tifa programs as it may be said that there are no indicators that show progress in this regard. The death of Munir, a fearless and determined defender of human rights who was poisoned aboard a Garuda Indonesia flight to the Netherlands on 7 September 2004, was a clear example of the lack of progress on human rights to date in Indonesia. An autopsy conducted by the Dutch Forensic Institute showed that he had died of arsenic poisoning. The

Police investigation into the case thus far has proved painfully slow, and little progress has been made to date in identifying who was ultimately responsible for this political assassination. The problem of impunity in the field of human rights in Indonesia is also reflected in the establishment of the Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF) by Indonesia and Timor Leste. With the setting up of the CTF, we can be sure that those Indonesians responsible for human rights violations in East Timor following the referendum in 1999 will never be held accountable. Besides continuing its human rights advocacy at the national level, such as in the case of the murder of Munir and the establishment of the Commission of Truth and Reconciliation (KKR), Tifa is also focusing its support on advocacy to bring human rights violations in the provinces to court.

The protection of the rights of Indonesian migrant workers is another area that has been marked by little progress. On a selective basis in 2005, Tifa will provide support to Indonesian NGOs that advocate and provide support for the rights of migrant workers. In addition, Tifa will also sound out the possibility of providing legal aid and rights education to migrant workers abroad through radio broadcasts.

yang bekerja di luar negeri melalui saluran radio.

HAM juga belum tegak di Aceh. Di wilayah konflik tersebut belum ada tanda-tanda bahwa para pelanggar HAM akan dituntut akuntabilitasnya di pengadilan. Yang terjadi justru pelanggaran HAM terhadap para tahanan politik Aceh ketika mereka diadili. Meskipun demikian, ada berbagai perkembangan di Aceh yang menimbulkan rasa optimisme. Ada perbedaan yang mendasar antara proses perdamaian Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA) yang ditandatangani oleh pemerintah Indonesia dan GAM di Jenewa pada tanggal 9 Desember 2002 dan berakhir dengan diterapkannya Darurat Militer di Aceh pada tanggal 18 Mei 2003, dengan proses perdamaian Helsinki yang dimulai sejak awal tahun 2005.

Pada masa CoHA, masyarakat sipil Aceh belum mempunyai ruang yang memungkinkan mereka mendesakkan kepentingan rakyat Aceh untuk mewujudkan perdamaian. Sekarang ini ruang partisipasi tersebut mulai terbuka. Pada bulan Februari sampai April 2005, Tifa memfasilitasi pertemuan berbagai organisasi masyarakat sipil Aceh (yang kemudian membentuk Komite Bersama Aceh Baru), ulama Aceh, dan kalangan akademisi Aceh. Mereka bukan hanya

tertarik untuk terlibat dalam upaya pembangunan Aceh pascatsunami, tetapi juga dalam mendukung proses negosiasi perdamaian di Helsinki untuk menciptakan kesepakatan damai yang berkelanjutan, revisi Undang-Undang Otonomi Khusus Aceh (Undang-Undang No. 18/2001), dan advokasi terhadap alokasi anggaran di tingkat provinsi dan kabupaten/kota agar berpihak kepada rakyat.

Tidak mudah bagi Tifa untuk melakukan dua hal sekaligus. Pertama, meningkatkan diversifikasi sumber pendanaannya, yang sama artinya dengan meningkatkan kredibilitasnya di mata para donor. Kedua, membantu menggeser perimbangan kekuatan sosial dan politik di Indonesia ke arah keterbukaan, kebebasan, inklusi, transparansi, dan akuntabilitas. Walau demikian, Tifa menatap tahun 2005 dengan penuh optimisme.

Jakarta, April 2005

Alexander Irwan
Direktur Eksekutif

Human rights are also being widely ignored in Aceh. In this conflict zone, there are no indications as yet that human rights violators will be brought to court. In fact, almost the opposite is taking place, with frequent human rights violations being perpetrated on Acehese political prisoners that are being tried in the court. Nevertheless, there have been a number of developments in Aceh that give rise to some hope for the future. In this regard, there are a number of fundamental differences between the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA) that was signed by the Indonesian government and GAM in Geneva on 9 December 2002 and which ended in the imposition of martial law in Aceh on 18 May 2003, and the current Helsinki peace process, which has been underway since the start of 2005.

During the CoHA period, the civilian population of Aceh were not provided with the room they needed to promote the interests of the Aceh people to realize peace. Now, the room for participation had emerged. From February to April 2005, Tifa facilitated meetings among Acehese civil society organizations (which subsequently led to the establishment of the Joint Committee for a New Aceh), Acehese ulema and

Acehese academics. They did not only want to become involved in the effort to rebuild Aceh in the wake of the tsunami, but also to support the peace negotiation in Helsinki in the hope that it could lead to a lasting peace, the revision of the Aceh Special Autonomy Law (No. 18 of 2001) and the allocation of sufficient funding at the provincial, regency and municipality levels to improve the welfare of the Acehese people.

It was not easy for Tifa to undertake two things at the same time. First, diversifying funding sources, which entails improving the organization's credibility in the eyes of the donors. Second, striving to encourage the repositioning of social and political forces in Indonesia so as to foster transparency, freedom, inclusiveness, openness and accountability. Despite these onerous challenges, Tifa is optimistic that progress will be made in both areas during 2005.

Jakarta, April 2005

Alexander Irwan
Executive Director

1. Mengukur Pencapaian Tifa

1.1. MENEMPA ALAT MONITORING DAN EVALUASI

DIPERLUKAN sebuah alat monitoring dan evaluasi untuk menilai kinerja dan dampak program. Hasil monitoring kinerja dipakai untuk menentukan intervensi strategis apa yang perlu dilakukan agar sebuah program bisa mencapai tujuan yang telah ditetapkan. Hasil evaluasi dipakai untuk menilai keberhasilan sebuah program dalam mencapai tujuannya. Hasil monitoring dan evaluasi tersebut kemudian dipakai sebagai bahan untuk merumuskan *lessons learned* dan *best practice*.

Pada bulan Juli 2004 Tifa merampungkan pembuatan alat monitoring dan evaluasi yang bersifat baku. Artinya, semua program yang didanai Tifa dimonitor dan dievaluasi memakai alat ini. Karena semua program dinilai dengan menggunakan alat yang sama, kinerja dan dampak program bisa diperbandingkan. Alat monitoring dan evaluasi ini mempunyai dua dimensi pengukuran, yaitu mengukur hasil pencapaian program dan kualitas pelaksanaannya. Alat ukur ini telah diujicobakan terhadap para penerima dana hibah Tifa yang telah menyelesaikan kegiatan mereka

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1. Assessing Tifa's Achievements

1.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

MONITORING and evaluation instruments are needed in order to appraise program performance and benefits. The results of performance monitoring are used to determine what forms of strategic intervention are needed in order to ensure that a particular program will achieve the goals that have been set for it, while the results of evaluation are employed to appraise the success of a particular program in achieving its objectives. The combined results of monitoring and evaluation are then used in formulating lessons learned and best practice.

In July 2004, Tifa commenced the drawing up of standard monitoring and evaluation instruments that can be used for the monitoring and evaluation of all programs funded by Tifa. As all programs are appraised using the same monitoring and evaluation instruments, it is possible to compare the performance and benefits of various programs. These monitoring and evaluation instruments involve two aspects, namely, the results achieved by the program, and, sec-

pada bulan Agustus 2004, dan secara resmi dipakai untuk mengevaluasi program-program yang selesai pada akhir tahun 2004. Setiap kali *Program Officer* melakukan *monitoring program*, mereka selalu menggunakan alat ukur ini sebagai panduan.

Alat ukur monitoring dan evaluasi ini terdiri atas dua bagian. Bagian pertama mengukur pencapaian program sesuai dengan visi dan misi Tifa dan rencana program. Ada tiga indikator untuk mengukur pencapaian program, yaitu keberhasilan dalam mengembangkan kelembagaan, mendorong pembaruan kebijakan, dan memberikan manfaat langsung kepada target program. Indikator kelembagaan menunjukkan sejauh mana sebuah program berhasil mendorong terbentuknya kelembagaan, baik itu dalam bentuk kelompok kerja, organisasi berbadan hukum, asosiasi, koalisi, atau jaringan yang mendukung implementasi program. Indikator pembaruan kebijakan menunjukkan sejauh mana sebuah program berhasil mendorong upaya untuk memperbaiki regulasi yang ada atau membuat regulasi baru. Indikator manfaat langsung menunjukkan sejauh mana sebuah program berhasil memberikan manfaat yang tepat kepada kelompok target, atau dengan kata lain sejauh mana pro-

gram bisa memenuhi kebutuhan kelompok target.

Bagian kedua mengukur kualitas proses pelaksanaan program. Ada empat indikator untuk mengukur kualitas proses pelaksanaan program, yaitu tingkat transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi, dan keberlanjutan program. Aspek transparansi membahas komitmen penerima hibah untuk membuat program mereka lebih transparan. Aspek akuntabilitas menyoroti masalah pengelolaan dan pertanggungjawaban keuangan, baik kepada donor maupun kepada kelompok target. Aspek partisipasi melihat sejauh mana tingkat keterlibatan berbagai pihak dalam proses perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan monitoring serta evaluasi program. Sementara aspek keberlanjutan melihat tingkat keberhasilan upaya penerima hibah untuk menjamin kontinuitas manfaat program, memperluas jumlah dan lingkup geografis penerima manfaat, serta memperoleh dukungan dari penerima manfaat program.

Alat monitoring dan evaluasi tersebut menghasilkan informasi yang sangat berharga ketika dipakai untuk meng-evaluasi sembilan belas lembaga penerima dana hibah Tifa yang telah menyelesaikan program-program mereka dalam periode 2003-2004. Dari sisi pencapaian

only, the quality of implementation. The instruments were tested on the recipients of Tifa's funding who completed their activities in August 2004, and were also officially used for the evaluation of programs concluded at the end of 2004. From now on, every time a program officer conducts monitoring in respect of a program, he/she will be using these instruments.

The monitoring and evaluation instrument works as follow. First, they assess program results based on the Tifa vision and mission and the program plan. Three indicators are used to assess achievements, namely, success in encouraging institutionalization, promoting policy reform and providing direct benefit to the program target.

The institutionalization indicators evaluate the extent to which the program has succeeded in encouraging the establishment of institutions, whether in the form of working groups, organizations in the form of legal entities, associations, coalitions or networks that support program implementation. The policy reform indicator shows to what extent a particular program has encouraged the overhauling and improvement of existing legislation/regulations and the introduction of new ones. Finally, the direct

benefit indicator reveals to what extent a particular program has produced benefit for the target group, or, in other words, to what extent the program has met the needs of the target group.

The second aspect of the monitoring and evaluation instruments assesses the quality of the program implementation processes. There are four indicators that are employed to assess the program implementation quality, namely, the level of transparency, level of accountability, level of participation and the level of sustainability of the program. The transparency aspect concerns the commitment demonstrated by the funding recipient to making their program more transparent. The accountability aspect involves questions of management and financial accountability, both to the donor and the target group. The participation aspect covers the extent to which various parties are involved in the program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. Finally, the sustainability aspect looks at the extent to which the funding beneficiary has been successful in ensuring the continuity of the program benefits, expanding the amount and geographic scope of the benefits, and obtaining the support of the program beneficiaries.

program, yang dilihat adalah aspek kelembagaan, kebijakan, dan manfaat langsung kepada target program. Khusus untuk aspek kelembagaan, hasil evaluasi yang menonjol adalah bahwa masing-masing penerima dana hibah Tifa yang mengandalkan proses jejaring dalam menjalankan program mereka ternyata kesulitan membangun tujuan program menjadi komitmen jangka panjang bersama. Jaringan itu sendiri juga lemah dalam mengawasi implementasi program yang dilakukan anggota jaringan. Akibatnya agenda-agenda program yang bersifat “nasional” seringkali sulit mencapai target. Karena itu, Tifa dalam periode 2005 akan lebih menekankan dukungan terhadap aktor-aktor di tingkat lokal, atau program yang mempunyai basis pendukung di tingkat akar rumput serta *stakeholders* pada tingkat lokal.

Salah satu pencapaian dari inisiatif yang dilakukan Tifa dalam mengembangkan institusi-institusi baru masyarakat sipil di Indonesia ditunjukkan melalui pembentukan jaringan radio komunitas pada tingkat nasional dan provinsi. Tifa telah mendukung upaya pembentukan Jaringan Radio Komunitas Indonesia (JRKI) dan diharapkan lembaga ini mampu mendukung perkembangan jaringan-jaringan

baru di daerah. Pada tahun 2004, jaringan radio komunitas baru yang terbentuk adalah Jaringan Radio Komunitas Banten (JRKB). Pada tahun 2005, Tifa mengharapkan meluasnya inisiatif pembentukan jaringan-jaringan baru di tempat-tempat lainnya. Dukungan yang diberikan Tifa kepada Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial (LP3ES) dalam mengembangkan metode *Quick Count* pada pemilu 2004 terbukti memberikan sumbangan bagi munculnya metode yang efektif dalam memantau dan mengukur pelaksanaan pemilu yang jujur dan bersih. Metode ini memberikan legitimasi kuat terhadap hasil pemilu 2004. Sepanjang tahun 2004, Tifa telah mendokumentasikan sebuah *best-practice* mengenai kebijakan sistem anggaran yang prorakyat, dalam kasus Kabupaten Jembrana. Dokumentasi yang dihasilkan kemudian menjadi alat bagi Tifa untuk memperluas pengalaman Kabupaten Jembrana di wilayah-wilayah lainnya di Indonesia, meskipun tidak dipungkiri perlunya pemahaman tentang kondisi-kondisi lokal yang berbeda dengan situasi di Jembrana, seperti besarnya anggaran pemerintah, jumlah penduduk, atau persoalan-persoalan utama yang ada di masing-masing wilayah. Bagaimana-

The monitoring and evaluation instruments yielded valuable information when they were applied for the purpose of evaluating the nineteen Tifa's funding beneficiaries whose programs ended during the 2003-2004 period. In terms of program achievements, as viewed from the results of the programs, the institutionalization aspect revealed that all of the Tifa's funding beneficiaries that relied on networking in running their programs had difficulty in developing the objectives of their programs into a common, long-term commitment. The networks that evolved were also weak in monitoring program implementation by network members. As a result of these weaknesses, programs of a “national” nature frequently found it difficult to achieve their targets. Consequently, for the period 2005 Tifa will stress support for actors at the local level, and programs that enjoy support at the grassroots level and among local stakeholders.

One achievement of Tifa's initiatives to promote the development of new civil society institutions in Indonesia is the establishment of community radio networks at the national and provincial levels. Tifa has supported the effort to establish the Indonesian Community Radio Network (JRKI) and hopes that

this institution will be capable of supporting the development of new networks in the regions. In 2004, a new community radio network to be known as the Banten Community Radio Network (JRKB) was set up in Banten. In 2005, Tifa hopes to expand the setting up of new networks to other areas. Support was provided by Tifa to the Social and Economic Information, Education and Study Institute (LP3ES) for the development of a quick count method for the 2004 elections. This support helped develop an effective method for monitoring and evaluating the holding of the elections, and for ensuring that they were honest and clean. The resulting method contributed to honest and clean elections in a tangible way, and helped legitimize the results of the elections.

In 2004, Tifa documented best practice for a pro-people budgetary policy in Jembrana regency. This was then used as a tool by Tifa to transfer the experience it had gained in Jembrana to other areas in Indonesia, even though it was recognized that an understanding of local conditions in each area would be required, such as the size of the local government budget, population, and the pressing issues affecting each region. Nevertheless, the best practice that

pun, dokumentasi pengalaman *best-practice* Kabupaten Jembrana telah menjadi acuan yang mulai digunakan oleh pemerintah-pemerintah daerah lainnya seperti di Kabupaten Enrekang, Sulawesi Selatan dan Kabupaten Sambas di Kalimantan Barat. Di kalangan organisasi-organisasi LSM, dokumentasi itu telah mulai disosialisasikan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran rakyat dalam proses pemilihan kepala daerah langsung yang akan dimulai pada bulan Juni 2005. Dalam kaitan ini, keberadaan radio komunitas terbukti memiliki manfaat besar dalam upaya melakukan sosialisasi tersebut.

Dari segi kebijakan, kegiatan Konferensi Perlindungan anak se-Asia Tenggara, yang dipelopori oleh Pusat Kajian dan Perlindungan Anak (PKPA), Medan, Sumatra Utara, telah memberikan hasil melalui keputusan-keputusan hakim yang lebih tegas dan peningkatan kapasitas kepolisian dalam melakukan penyelidikan terhadap kasus-kasus penjualan anak untuk tujuan perdagangan seksual. Konferensi itu juga menghasilkan Deklarasi Medan yang kemudian menjadi acuan bagi pemerintah Indonesia untuk meningkatkan kerja sama pada tingkat pemerintahan dalam memantau dan menangani kasus-kasus perdagangan seksual

anak-anak. Inisiatif ini juga telah menjadi bahan sosialisasi mengenai masalah perdagangan seksual anak-anak di beberapa sekolah di Provinsi Sumatra Utara yang sampai saat ini menjadi tempat strategis penyaluran anak-anak yang diperdagangkan ke negara-negara tetangga.

Dari sisi proses pelaksanaan program, hasil evaluasi menunjukkan beberapa hal. Pertama, masing-masing penerima dana hibah Tifa mempunyai komitmen untuk menerapkan prinsip transparansi, khususnya terhadap konstituen, mitra, dan *stakeholders* mereka. Tapi dalam kenyataan, komitmen tersebut masih sulit untuk dipraktikkan. Dalam pandangan Tifa, ukuran transparansi pelaksanaan program yang paling sederhana adalah bagaimana organisasi-organisasi penerima hibah dapat secara proaktif memberikan kepada setiap pihak berkepentingan informasi-informasi pertanggungjawaban pelaksanaan program mereka. Contohnya adalah bagaimana menyampaikan hasil audit keuangan lewat internet, papan informasi di kantor organisasi, penerbitan brosur atau melalui forum-forum terbuka melibatkan konstituen dan *stakeholders* terkait. Sejauh ini, sebagian besar penerima hibah Tifa baru sampai pada tahap menyusun laporan-laporan

was documented in Jembrana Regency proved capable of serving as a reference and is being availed of by administrations in other areas such as Enrekang regency, South Sulawesi, and Sambas regency, West Kalimantan. The socialization of this best practice has also started among NGOs so as to increase the awareness of the public about the processes involved in the direct election of local chief executives, which will commence in June 2005. In this regard, the existence of community radio has been shown to be very beneficial in ensuring the success of voter education.

From the policy perspective, the Southeast Asia Child Protection Conference, which was organized by the Child Protection and Studies Center (PKPA), Medan, North Sumatra, produced results in the form of stricter judicial verdicts and increased capacity on the part of the Police in investigating the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. The conference also produced the Medan Declaration which will serve as a reference for the government of Indonesia in improving collaboration at the government level in the monitoring and tackling of cases involving the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. This initiative will also provide socialization material on the trafficking of children for

sexual purposes in schools in North Sumatra, which to date has served as a major center for the sending of trafficked children to neighboring countries.

From the perspective of program implementation, the results of evaluation reveal a number of things. First, each of Tifa's funding beneficiaries have a commitment to the principles of transparency, particularly as regards their constituents, partners and stakeholders. However, in reality, it has proven difficult to put this commitment into practice. In the opinion of Tifa, the most straightforward yardstick for judging transparency is the extent to which a funding beneficiary proactively provides information to interested parties on its programs. For example, are audit findings posted on the organization's website, its notice board, in brochures and made public in forums involving constituents and related stakeholders? To date, the majority of Tifa funding beneficiaries are only at the stage of periodically preparing reports for submission to the donor organizations that are providing them with funding support.

With regard to participation, the results of evaluation show that program initiatives, implementation and accountability account for most of the work of

berkala yang diserahkan kepada lembaga-lembaga donor yang mendukung kegiatan mereka.

Dalam hal partisipasi, hasil evaluasi menunjukkan bahwa inisiatif-inisiatif program, implementasi dan pertanggungjawabannya masih merupakan pekerjaan utama organisasi penerima hibah bersangkutan. Para penerima manfaat program masih belum terlibat secara langsung dalam pembuatan keputusan, menjalankan agenda program bersama. Hasil evaluasi juga menunjukkan bahwa aspek keberlanjutan program masih merupakan kelemahan mendasar yang diderita oleh para penerima dana hibah Tifa. Desain program sebagian besar masih belum memasukan agenda-agenda masa depan, seperti mobilisasi dukungan masyarakat yang menerima manfaat program untuk terlibat dan bertanggung jawab melanjutkan manfaat program yang mereka terima, baik dalam bentuk tenaga, dana, atau dukungan material lain yang mungkin bisa mereka berikan.

Sebagian besar lembaga penerima hibah masih bertumpu pada dukungan lembaga-lembaga donor dalam

penyediaan dana. Oleh karena itu, Tifa mencoba mendorong calon-calon penerima hibah untuk memperhatikan bagaimana mereka bisa menyusun sebuah agenda jangka panjang melanjutkan manfaat program mereka, sekaligus kemampuan mengelola dukungan dari kelompok-kelompok masyarakat yang menjadi target program mereka untuk memelihara manfaat yang telah mereka terima.

Dengan menggunakan alat ukur ini, Tifa dapat menilai secara sistematis dampak dari program-programnya, baik dilihat dari sisi pencapaian maupun proses. Hasil evaluasi yang diolah menjadi *lessons-learned* dan *best practice* sangat membantu Tifa untuk merencanakan program-programnya di masa yang akan datang. Salah satu *best practice* program Tifa adalah Radio Komunitas. Sedangkan program Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas NGO (TANGO) diharapkan bisa menjadi *best practice* di tahun 2005 ini. Pada tahun 2005, alat ukur ini akan menjadi titik tolak penilaian Tifa terhadap seluruh organisasi yang mengajukan dana hibah kepada Tifa.

the funding recipients. Program beneficiaries are still not actively involved in making decisions, or jointly advancing program objectives. The evaluation findings also show that program sustainability still constitutes a fundamental weakness affecting Tifa funding recipients. The majority of program designs still tend to not look to the long term through such things as mobilizing the support of beneficiary communities through their involvement in ensuring the sustainability of the programs that are intended to benefit them. This includes a lack of participation in terms of manpower, funding and other forms of support that they have the capacity to provide.

The majority of the funding recipients still rely on the support of donor institutions for their funding. Accordingly, Tifa will continue to strive to encourage prospective funding recipients to formulate a long-term agenda that could ensure the sustainability of the benefits emanating from their programs, while at the same time eliciting the support of target communities in maintaining the benefits that they have received.

Based on the use of this indicator, Tifa is able to systematically evaluate the impact of programs, both from the perspective of achievement and of the pro-

cesses involved. The results of these evaluations, as processed into lessons-learned and best practice, will be of great assistance to Tifa in planning its future programs. One of Tifa's best practice programs is the community radio program. Meanwhile, it is hoped that the NGO Transparency and Accountability Program (TANGO) will become a best practice in 2005. This indicator will form the cornerstone of Tifa appraisals with regard to all the organizations that provide funding to it.

1.2. COMMUNITY RADIO: FROM POLICY ADVOCACY TO SUSTAINABILITY

COMMUNITY radio represents an alternative, practical and cost-effective medium that is of strategic value to the effort to increase empowerment at the community level. With just a 15 watt broadcasting transmitter, microphone, handy-talky model telex antenna with a height of 10 meters (held up using a bamboo pole), and with or without a computer to store song collections in MP3 form, community radio is capable of reaching an audience located between 2-5 kilometers away, enough to cover the entire population of a subdistrict

1.2. RADIO KOMUNITAS: DARI ADVOKASI KEBIJAKAN SAMPAI KEBERLANJUTAN

RADIO Komunitas sendiri merupakan medium alternatif praktis dan murah yang memiliki arti strategis dalam agenda pemberdayaan masyarakat pada tingkat komunitas. Dengan menggunakan alat pemancar radio berkekuatan 15 watt, mikrofon, antena teleks model *handy-talky* pada ketinggian 10 meter (dengan tiang bambu), dan dengan atau tanpa sebuah komputer yang menyimpan koleksi lagu dalam file mp3, *tape recorder*, siaran pun sudah dapat dilakukan dengan jangkauan radius 2 sampai 5 kilometer yang melingkupi penduduk satu kelurahan atau desa. Penduduk satu desa atau kelurahan dapat saling bertukar informasi atau membahas persoalan-persoalan “serius” yang berpengaruh pada kehidupan bersama.

Sejak tahun 2002, inisiatif mendorong pengembangan radio komunitas telah menjadi perhatian utama Program Media Tifa. Bagaimana hasil evaluasi pencapaian program Radio Komunitas ini di tahun 2004? Dalam segi kelembagaan, Tifa mendukung pembentukan Jaringan Ra-

dio Komunitas Banten. Selain itu, Tifa juga membantu jaringan-jaringan serupa di 10 provinsi lainnya seperti Jawa Barat, Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Lampung, Sumatra Barat dan Jabotabek melakukan konsolidasi. Di provinsi-provinsi lainnya, seperti Sulawesi Selatan dan Nusa Tenggara Timur, proses identifikasi radio komunitas dan proses pemberdayaannya masih berlangsung.

Untuk mencapai adanya perubahan pada tingkat kebijakan yang berkait dengan kegiatan radio komunitas, Tifa telah memfasilitasi advokasi Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah (RPP) tentang Penyiaran Komunitas. Sebagai konsekuensi dari disahkannya UU No. 32/2002 tentang Penyiaran, harus segera disusun Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) yang mengatur empat jenis penyiaran, salah satunya adalah Penyiaran Komunitas. Tifa ikut mengawal penyusunan PP supaya jangan sampai menghambat perkembangan radio komunitas. Cukup banyak radio komersial yang tidak memahami apa itu radio komunitas, dan mereka berusaha menelikung perkembangan radio komunitas karena takut pangsa iklan mereka akan tergerus.

Advokasi kebijakan tersebut dimulai dengan penye-

or village. The inhabitants of one village or subdistrict are allowed in this way to exchange information and discuss serious issues affecting all of their lives.

Since 2002, encouraging the development of community radio has been the principal focus of the Tifa Media Program. What were the successes achieved by the community radio program during 2004? From the institutionalization point of view, Tifa has supported the establishment of the Banten Community Radio Network. In addition, Tifa is assisting with the consolidation of similar networks in 10 other provinces, including West Java, Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Lampung, West Sumatra and the greater Jakarta region. In other provinces, such as South Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara Timur, the process of identifying potential centers for community radio and the community radio strengthening efforts are still underway.

In order to bring about changes at the policy level in terms of community radio, Tifa has facilitated advocacy in respect of the Draft Government Regulation on community radio. As a result of the enactment of the Broadcasting Law (No. 32 of 2002), a Government Regulation needs to be issued to create classification

of four types of broadcasting, including community broadcasting. Tifa participated in encouraging the drafting of this regulation to ensure that it did not hamper the development of community radio. Many commercial radio stations fail to comprehend what the true meaning of community radio is, and strive to hinder the development of the community radio sector in order to preserve their share of the advertising market.

The said policy advocacy commenced with the holding of the National Meeting of the Broadcasting Community at the start of 2004. This meeting was organized by Tifa, the University of Indonesia and the Combined Resource Institute (CRI). The meeting produced a white paper on the draft government regulation, which was then forwarded to the Indonesian Broadcasting Committee (KPI), which adopted the draft regulation in its entirety. Although this Government Regulation has yet to be officially issued by the government, the drafting of the white paper by the radio community represents a significant step forward and is a valuable learning process for the radio community. In fact, the white paper setting out the draft government regulation practically almost 100 percent drawn up by representatives of the radio

lenggaraan Munas Penyiaran Komunitas pada awal tahun 2004, diorganisir oleh Tifa, Universitas Indonesia, dan Combine Resource Institute (CRI). Munas tersebut menghasilkan RPP versi publik. RPP versi publik ini diserahkan kepada Komite Penyiaran Indonesia (KPI), yang kemudian mengadopsi penuh RPP versi publik ini menjadi RPP versi KPI. Meski RPP tersebut memang belum disahkan, namun proses yang dilakukan oleh radio komunitas dalam penyusunan RPP tersebut merupakan media pembelajaran yang amat penting bagi para pegiat radio komunitas. Penyusunan RPP tersebut praktis dilakukan sendiri oleh para pegiat radio komunitas dari 10 provinsi.

Tifa memfasilitasi peningkatan kapasitas para pengelola radio komunitas, baik dalam bentuk pengetahuan maupun keterampilan. Tifa mendukung kegiatan pelatihan di Banten, bekerja sama dengan Universitas Tirtayasa Banten, yang melibatkan 13 radio komunitas. Tifa juga memfasilitasi pelatihan teknis bagi lebih dari sepuluh radio komunitas di Yogyakarta dan Lampung, bekerja sama dengan USC Satunama. Penguatan kapasitas juga diberikan kepada radio komunitas Shakti di Banjarnegara yang diharapkan bisa menjadi cikal-bakal

berkembangnya radio komunitas di Jawa Tengah bagian Barat. Sedang penguatan kapasitas radio komunitas di daerah pantai selatan Jawa diorganisir oleh LSM Komunitas Pencipta Alam Pemerhati Lingkungan (Kappala). Penguatan kapasitas tidak hanya dalam bentuk peningkatan keterampilan teknis perangkat siaran dan proses siaran, tapi juga dalam bentuk pengetahuan dan ketrampilan untuk bertahan hidup dalam jangka panjang. Manfaat langsung kegiatan ini adalah munculnya radio-radio komunitas baru di wilayah target sasaran program Tifa.



Dok. Julian/Tifa

community from 10 provinces.

Tifa has been facilitating the efforts to improve the capacity of community radio managers, both in terms of knowledge and also skills. It has supported the provisions of training in Banten in collaboration with Tirtayasa University in Banten. The said training activities involved 13 community radio groups. Tifa has also supported the provisions of technical training to more than ten community radio groups in Yogyakarta and Lampung in collaboration with USC Satunama. Assistance was also provided with a view to strengthening the capacity of Shakti community radio in Banjarnegara, which it is hoped will form the cornerstone of the development of the western part of Central Java. Meanwhile, efforts to strengthen the capacity of community radio along the south coast of Java have been undertaken by an NGO called Komunitas Pencipta Alam Pemerhati Lingkungan (Kappala). Capacity-strengthening is not only limited to improving the technical skills of the broadcasters and quality of broadcasts, but is also intended to impart the knowledge and skills required to ensure the survival of community radio groups in the long term. Among the direct benefits of these activities has been the

Radio komunitas menjadi medium strategis dalam proses penguatan masyarakat dan komunikasi alternatif di tingkat 'akar rumput'.

Community radio is an effective medium for empowerment and alternative communication at grassroots level.

emergence of new community radio groups in the areas targeted by the Tifa program.

Due to the rapid growth in the number of community radio groups and the expansion in their geographic spread, Tifa has facilitated the development of an information exchange system among community radio stations under which they can exchange experiences and knowledge. This program is called the Saluran Informasi Akar Rumput (Grassroots Information Channel/SIAR), and is defined as a vehicle for the joint management of information among community radio groups. SIAR functions in the same way as a news agency, with community radio stations being able to access information from outside, disseminate local information to a wider audience, and select the news that it needs for broadcasting.

Karena pesatnya perkembangan jumlah radio dan sebaran geografisnya, Tifa memfasilitasi pengembangan sistem pertukaran informasi antarstasiun radio komunitas untuk pertukaran program dan saling berbagai pengalaman dan pengetahuan. Program tersebut disebut Saluran Informasi Akar Rumput (SIAR), yang didefinisikan sebagai wadah pengelolaan informasi bersama di kalangan radio komunitas. SIAR berfungsi mirip dengan kantor berita, dimana radio komunitas bisa mengakses informasi dari luar, menyuarakan informasi lokal ke wilayah yang lebih luas, dan meminta serta memilih berita yang dibutuhkannya.



Ruang yang sempit tidak menjadi penghalang untuk mengadakan pertemuan pembentukan radio komunitas Wisata FM di Anyer, Banten.

Narrow space did not discourage people from attending a meeting to develop a Wisata FM community radio in Anyer, Banten.

1.3. NGO TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY (TANGO): FROM TRANSPARENCY TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

THE efforts to make TANGO best practice in 2005 are based on the reality that NGOs in Indonesia are at present coming under increasing pressure to adopt and apply the principles of transparency and accountability. Since 2003, Tifa, in collaboration with civil society organizations in Indonesia, such as USC Satunama, LP3ES, Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Madani (KPMM), and the Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC), has been working to jointly develop a NGO work system that adheres to the principles of transparency, accountability and sustainabil-

1.3. TRANSPARENSI DAN AKUNTABILITAS LSM (TANGO): DARI TRANSPARENSI SAMPAI KELEMBAGAAN

UPAYA untuk menjadikan Program TANGO sebagai *best practice* di tahun 2005 ini didasarkan pada kenyataan bahwa Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) di Indonesia sekarang ini semakin dituntut untuk menerapkan prinsip-prinsip transparansi dan akuntabilitas. Sejak tahun 2003 Tifa telah bekerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi masyarakat sipil di Indonesia seperti USC Satunama, LP3ES, Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Madani (KPMM), dan Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC) untuk bersama-sama mengembangkan sistem kerja LSM yang transparan, akuntabel, dan berkelanjutan. Pada tahun 2004 Tifa bekerja sama dengan USC Satunama untuk mengembangkan TANGO, yang merupakan alat ukur untuk membantu LSM mengidentifikasi dan mempelajari kelemahan-kelemahan organisasi mereka dalam hal transparansi dan akuntabilitas, baik kepada donor maupun kepada target group, dan merumuskan strategi perbaikan.

ity. In 2004, Tifa collaborated with USC Satunama to develop TANGO, which is an appraisal instrument that helps NGOs identify and learn from their organizational weaknesses in transparency and accountability, both in respect of donors and targets groups, and to design remedial strategies.

Tifa, learning from its experiences in the past, and its successes and failures in similar initiatives, has done its utmost to ensure the successful application of TANGO. Tifa has resolved that the rolling out of the program will be based on the following considerations:

Location: The development of a network of facilitators is intended to meet the needs of local institutions. The fulfillment of these local needs constitutes one of the pillars on which the application of TANGO will be based.

Phased Implementation: The implementation of the program will be undertaken on a phased basis, starting with assessment, and continuing on to problem identification, and efforts to improve organizational performance.

Quality: The long-term commitment of every institution involved is an important precondition

Tifa telah mempejalari berbagai pengalaman-pengalaman masa lalu dalam inisiatif serupa, keberhasilan dan kegagalannya, untuk membantu merumuskan langkah terbaik penerapan TANGO. Tifa menetapkan bahwa agenda program akan dijalankan dengan mempertimbangkan aspek-aspek sebagai berikut:

Lokalitas: Pengembangan jaringan sumber daya fasilitator dirancang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan lembaga-lembaga lokal. Pemenuhan kebutuhan lokal merupakan landasan strategis penerapan TANGO;

Tahapan: Implementasi program dilakukan secara bertahap, dimulai dari langkah *assessment*, identifikasi masalah, dan upaya-upaya peningkatan kinerja organisasi;

Kualitas: Komitmen jangka panjang masing-masing lembaga yang terlibat adalah syarat penting keberhasilan program. Tidak tertutup kemungkinan bahwa akan ada lembaga-lembaga yang tidak dapat memenuhi komitmen tersebut.

Sukarela: Partisipasi dalam program didasarkan pada prinsip sukarela. Langkah program dilakukan atas dasar kebutuhan dan keinginan kuat dari masing-masing lembaga untuk terlibat dalam program. Dengan demikian, program ini adalah jawaban terhadap kebutuhan-kebutuhan spesifik masing-masing lembaga yang terlibat.

Untuk mendukung implementasi TANGO, Tifa telah memfasilitasi pembentukan jaringan, yang masuk ke dalam kategori aspek kelembagaan dalam alat monitoring dan evaluasi Tifa. Pengembangan jaringan tersebut dilakukan melalui dua pelatihan fasilitator dan pelatih yang berasal dari berbagai wilayah di Indonesia yang dipilih untuk menjadi simpul TANGO. Fasilitasi tersebut dilakukan melalui sebuah lokakarya yang melibatkan 31 partisipan dari 15 provinsi. Sebagian besar dari mereka adalah anggota jaringan LSM lokal dan nasional. Proses sosialisasi untuk memperkenalkan alat ukur, maksud dan tujuan program, serta konsekuensi penggunaannya tersebut telah dilakukan di Makassar, Bandung, dan Medan. Inisiatif selanjutnya akan difokuskan pada pengembangan jaringan dan sumber daya regional yang dapat mendukung bukan hanya peningkatan kinerja LSM, tapi juga Organisasi Rakyat dan Organisasi Jaringan. Di samping itu, Tifa juga menjalin jaringan bersama dengan lembaga-lembaga donor lainnya di Indonesia seperti Ford Foundation, Kemala, Kehati, DFID dan UNDP untuk mensinergikan upaya mendorong transparansi dan akuntabilitas organisasi masyarakat sipil di Indonesia.

for the success of the Program. There is always the possibility that not all institutions will be capable of showing this commitment.

Willingness: Participation in the program must be based on the principle of willingness. The steps involved in the program will be carried out based on need and the strong desire of each institution to participate in the program. Accordingly, this program provides answers to the specific needs of each organization involved.

In order to support the implementation of TANGO, Tifa has facilitated the establishment of a network, which falls within the purview of institutionalization from the perspective of Tifa's monitoring and evaluation instruments. This network has been developed through two training for facilitators and trainers courses, with the participants hailing from various parts of Indonesia and selected to serve as the glue that holds

TANGO together. The facilitation provided by Tifa took the form of a workshop attended by 31 participants from 15 provinces. Most of those who attended were members of local and national NGO networks. Those involved were introduced to the appraisal instruments, the objectives and goals of the program and the consequences of its application during meetings in Makassar, Bandung and Medan. Subsequent efforts will be focused on developed regional networks and resources. This will involve not only improving the quality of personnel, but also of community and network organizations. In addition, Tifa will also forge collaboration with other donor institutions in Indonesia, such as the Ford Foundation, Kemala, Kehati, DFID and UNDP in order to strengthen the efforts to encourage transparency and accountability in civil society organizations in Indonesia.

2. Program Prioritas Tifa: Menggесer Perimbangan ke Arah Keterbukaan

TUJUAN Tifa adalah memberdayakan masyarakat sipil untuk menggесer perimbangan kekuatan sosial dan politik di Indonesia ke arah keterbukaan, kebebasan, inklusi, transparansi dan akuntabilitas. Keberhasilannya ditentukan oleh kinerja Tifa dan para penerima dana hibahnya untuk mencapai hasil program dan mengimplementasikan proses pelaksanaan program yang transparan, akuntabel, partisipatif, dan berkelanjutan. Keberhasilan upaya menggесer

perimbangan tergantung pada kemampuan Tifa dan para penerima dana hibahnya untuk menghasilkan dampak. Uraian selanjutnya mengenai program-program Tifa memberikan gambaran sejauh mana terjadi pencapaian-pencapaian secara kelembagaan, keputusan-keputusan hukum baru dan manfaat program yang menjangkau masyarakat secara luas.

2. Tifa's Priority Programs: Shifting the Balance in Favor of Openness

THE primary goal of Tifa is to empower civil society so that it is able to shift the balance of social and political forces in Indonesia in the direction of openness, freedom, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability. Success in this regard will depend on the performance of Tifa and its funding recipients in achieving program targets and implementing programs in accordance with the principles of transpar-

ency, accountability participation and sustainability. Success in terms of shifting the balance will depend on the capacity of Tifa and its funding recipients to produce results. The following description of Tifa programs provides a picture of the successes achieved in the form of institutionalization, legal reform and benefits for the targeted communities at large.

2.1. AKSES TERHADAP KEADILAN

PROGRAM Akses terhadap Keadilan mendukung upaya-upaya memenuhi kebutuhan keadilan bagi kelompok-kelompok miskin di perkotaan, buruh, petani, nelayan, perempuan, anak dan termasuk juga kelompok penyandang cacat. Program ini mempunyai tiga arahan strategis. Pertama, mendukung inisiatif perubahan kebijakan dan pembaharuan lembaga-lembaga keadilan di tingkat nasional dan lokal. Kedua, mendukung lembaga-lembaga bantuan hukum yang independen dalam memberikan layanan hukum bagi kelompok masyarakat marginal. Ketiga, mendukung inisiatif menciptakan iklim politik yang lebih demokratis, transparan dan akuntabel melalui pendidikan pemilih dan pengawasan pelaksanaan pemilu pada tahun 2004.

Mengikuti arahan strategis pertama, Program Akses terhadap Keadilan memberikan dukungan kepada inisiatif-inisiatif kinerja sektor keadilan di Indonesia. Hibah diberikan kepada Konsorsium Reformasi Hukum Nasional (KRHN) untuk memfasilitasi proses perencanaan strategis Mahkamah Konstitusi untuk merumuskan visi dan misi lembaga, arahan program kerja, identifikasi kebutuhan dan efektivitas

serta efisiensi lembaga tersebut. Dana hibah lainnya diberikan kepada Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia (MAPPI-FHUI) untuk mengembangkan kemampuan kelompok-kelompok masyarakat sipil mengawasi kinerja lembaga keadilan saat menangani perkara di pengadilan. Dukungan juga diberikan kepada program yang bertujuan memperbaiki dan mengawasi kinerja lembaga keadilan.

Program Akses terhadap Keadilan juga memberikan dana hibah kepada Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia (PSHK) untuk mengembangkan alternatif-alternatif baru dalam produk hukum Indonesia yang dapat memberikan keadilan lebih besar bagi masyarakat. Hibah juga diberikan kepada IMPARSIAL untuk mendukung upaya mengkritisi produk-produk kebijakan pemerintah, seperti perumusan RUU TNI dan Undang-Undang Anti-Terrorisme yang proses dan substansi perumusannya diprotes oleh banyak kelompok masyarakat sipil di Indonesia.

Mengikuti arahan strategis kedua, sepanjang tahun 2004 Program Akses terhadap Keadilan memberikan dukungan kepada Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) daerah yang memberikan layanan dan dampingan kepada ma-

2.1. ACCESS TO JUSTICE

THE Access to Justice program is intended to support the efforts to satisfy the need for justice that prevails among the urban poor, fishermen, poor farmers, women, children and also the disabled. The program consists of three primary strategic directions: First, supporting initiatives intended to bring about policy changes and reform the legal institutions at both the national and local levels. Second, supporting independent legal aid organizations in providing legal assistance to marginalized groups. Third, supporting initiatives to create a political climate that is more democratic, transparent, and accountable through voter education and the conducting of monitoring during the 2004 elections.

With regard to the first strategic direction, the Access to Justice Program has provided support for initiatives designed to improve the performance of the legal sector in Indonesia. A grant was extended to the Konsorsium Reformasi Hukum Nasional (National Law Reform Consortium/KRHN) to facilitate the strategic planning process in the Constitutional Court and to help it formulate a vision and mission,

work program directions, and identify the needs, and level of effectiveness and efficiency in the institution. Another grant was extended to the Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia (Indonesian Judicial Watch Community - Faculty of Law at the University of Indonesia/MAPPI-FHUI), to develop the capacities of civil society groups in supervising the performance of the public prosecution service in handling cases in court. In addition, support was provided for a program designed to improve and monitor the performance of the country's legal institutions.

The Access to Justice Program also saw grants being extended to Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia (Indonesian Policy and Legal Studies Center/PSHK) for the development of new legal products that are better capable of providing justice to the public, and to IMPARSIAL to support its critiques of the products of government policy, such as the Indonesian Military (TNI) Bill and the Antiterrorism Law. In both cases, the substance and processes involved in the formulation of these products were widely criticized by civil society groups in Indonesia.

In line with the second strategic direction de-

Sussongko Suhardjo, dari Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) meninggalkan kantor Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) tanggal 26 April 2005, sambil mendepak erat sekantong dokumen. Ini adalah awal dari terbongkarnya korupsi dan penyuapan yang dilakukan oleh anggota-anggota KPU.

Sussongko Suhardjo from the Election Commission (KPU) leaving the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) office. He clutched tightly an envelope full of documents. It was the beginning of the exposure of corruption and bribe allegedly practiced by KPU members.



Dok. Suara Pembaruan

scribed above, in 2004 the Access to Justice Program provided support to local legal aid bureaus that help the members of marginalized groups secure justice. Besides supporting legal aid bureaus in 13 provinces that come under the umbrella of the Indonesian Legal Aid Institutes Foundation (YLBHI), Tifa also provided funding to four legal aid bureaus outside of the YLBHI network, namely, the Baku Bae bureau in Maluku, Nusra bureau in Nusa Tenggara Barat, Bantaya Palu bureau in Sulawesi Utara, and the LBH APIK in Kalimantan Timur. These efforts involved cross-donor collaboration managed and coordinated by Tifa. Institutional support with overheads was provided by Tifa, while capacity-enhancing support (including fundraising, internal management improvement, strategic planning and organization financial systems) was funded by the Netherlands Embassy, and program funding was provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). In the particular case of LBH APIK Kalimantan Timur, Tifa channeled funds provided by the Danish Embassy for the development of a Women's Resource Center in Kalimantan Timur province. The results of the Tifa evaluation showed that the said institution

syarat marginal pencari keadilan. Di samping mendukung kantor-kantor LBH daerah (di 13 provinsi) yang bernaung di bawah Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI), Tifa juga memberikan pendanaan kepada empat kantor LBH daerah di luar jaringan YLBH, yaitu LBH Baku Bae di Maluku, LBH Nusra di Nusa Tenggara Barat, LBH Bantaya Palu di Sulawesi Utara, dan LBH APIK di Kalimantan Timur. Upaya ini merupakan kerja sama lintas donor yang dikelola oleh Tifa. Dukungan kelembagaan untuk *overhead* diberikan oleh Tifa, sementara dukungan untuk peningkatan kapasitas (termasuk penggalangan dana, pembenahan manajemen internal, perencanaan strategis, dan sistem keuangan organisasi) didanai oleh Kedutaan Besar Belanda, sedang dana untuk program disediakan oleh Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Khusus untuk LBH APIK Kalimantan Timur, Tifa menyalurkan dana dari Kedutaan Besar Denmark untuk mengembangkan *Women Resource Centre* di provinsi tersebut. Hasil evaluasi Tifa menunjukkan bahwa lembaga tersebut dapat berfungsi efektif dalam meningkatkan perlindungan terhadap kaum perempuan, khususnya dalam kasus-kasus kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT), dan meningkatkan peluang partisipasi politik mereka di lingkup publik.

was capable of functioning effectively in improving the protection afforded to women, particularly with regard to domestic violence, and in increasing the opportunities for them to participate in politics and the public sphere.

With regard to the third strategic direction, the Access to Justice Program provided support to the LP3ES research institute, in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and Metro TV, for conducting quick count in order to prevent irregularities during the counting of votes in the presidential election. Tifa also provided a grant to the NGO coalition that pioneered the "Anti-Corrupt Politician Movement". One of the activities undertaken as part of this program was political tracking in respect of the candidates for both legislative and executive office during the 2004 elections. Tifa also provided support for voter education activities, such as educating women voters in Aceh in collaboration with the Mitra Sehati Perempuan Indonesia (MISPI) organization, and groups representing the disabled in Yogyakarta in collaboration with the Centre for Improving Qualified Activity in Life of People with Disabilities (CIQAL).

Mengikuti arahan strategis ketiga, Program Akses terhadap Keadilan memberikan dukungan kepada Lembaga Penelitian LP3ES, bekerja sama dengan National Democratic Institute (NDI) dan Metro TV, untuk mengadakan Quick-Count dalam rangka mencegah kecurangan penghitungan suara pada waktu pemilihan presiden langsung. Tifa juga memberikan hibah kepada koalisi LSM yang mengembangkan inisiatif Gerakan Anti-Politisi Busuk. Salah satu kegiatannya adalah melakukan *political tracking* terhadap kandidat-kandidat --legislatif dan eksekutif-- dalam pelaksanaan pemilu 2004 lalu. Tifa juga memberikan dukungan kepada kegiatan pendidikan pemilihan, seperti pendidikan bagi pemilih perempuan di Aceh (bekerja sama dengan Mitra Sejati Perempuan Indonesia atau MISPI) dan kelompok *difable* di Yogyakarta (bekerja sama dengan Centre for Improving Qualified Activity in Life of People with Dissabilities, atau CIQAL).

Selama tahun 2004, Program Akses terhadap Keadilan menyalurkan dana hibah --baik dalam bentuk dukungan kelembagaan atau pelaksanaan program-- kepada 34 (tiga puluh empat) organisasi masyarakat sipil di Indonesia.

Throughout 2004, the Access to Justice Program channeled funding, both in the form of institutional and program implementation support, to 34 civil society organizations in Indonesia.

2.2. HUMAN RIGHTS

THE human rights program supports the efforts to advocate policy reform, document human rights violations, bring the perpetrators of human rights violations to justice, protect human rights activists, and rehabilitate the victims of human rights violations. During 2004, the human rights program had three strategic directions: First, strengthening organizations representing the victims of human rights violations in helping ensure access to justice and accountability. Second, supporting advocacy efforts on behalf of the victims of human rights violations in Indonesia in the context of obtaining access to justice. Third, supporting initiatives designed to help the victims of human rights violations in Indonesia overcome their trauma.

During 2004, the human rights program focused its support on the activities covered by the first and

2.2. HAK ASASI MANUSIA

PROGRAM Hak-hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) mendukung upaya-upaya untuk melakukan advokasi kebijakan, mendokumentasikan pelanggaran HAM, membawa para pelanggar HAM ke pengadilan, melindungi para pejuang HAM, dan memulihkan para korban pelanggaran HAM. Pada tahun 2004, Program HAM mempunyai tiga arahan strategis. Pertama, memperkuat organisasi-organisasi korban pelanggaran HAM untuk memperjuangkan akses terhadap keadilan dan akuntabilitas. Kedua, mendukung kegiatan advokasi untuk para korban pelanggaran HAM di Indonesia dalam rangka mendapatkan akses terhadap keadilan. Ketiga, mendukung inisiatif-inisiatif pemulihan trauma para korban pelanggaran HAM di Indonesia.

Pada tahun 2004, Program HAM memfokuskan dukungan pada kegiatan yang termasuk dalam arahan strategis pertama dan kedua. Dukungan untuk arahan strategis ketiga hanya terbatas pada pengembangan sistem rujukan pemulihan psikososial di Aceh, ditangani oleh Relawan Perempuan untuk Kemanusiaan (RPUK) dari Aceh dan Yayasan Pulih dari Jakarta. Pengembangan sistem rujukan

second strategic directions. Support for the third strategic direction was limited to the development of a referral system for psychosocial problems in Aceh, which was handled by the Relawan Perempuan untuk Kemanusiaan (Women's Humanitarian Volunteers/RPUK) from Aceh and the Pulih Foundation from Jakarta. The referral system was not fully completed due to the earthquake and tsunami disaster that hit Aceh at the end of 2004.

In line with the first strategic direction, Tifa provided support for strengthening the capacity of the Ikatan Keluarga Orang Hilang Indonesia (Association of the Families of Missing Persons in Indonesia/IKOHI). This activity involved the recording and registering of the names of persons who disappeared in various centers, including Jakarta, Malang, Blitar, Papua, Bangka and Lampung, the holding of regular discussions with the families of the victims, and disseminating information of the Indonesian government's plan to set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Support for advocacy in respect of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission will be continued by Tifa during 2005.

Tifa has also extended support to NGOs working on behalf of women and children. The Pusat Ka-



Dok. Melky/Tifa

jian Perlindungan Anak (Child Protection Study Center/PKPA) in Medan was supported by Tifa in holding the Southeast Asia Conference on the Trafficking of Children for Purposes of Prostitution. This conference, which was held in Medan on 29-30 March 2004, was attended by 300 participants, representing NGOs, donor institutions, international organizations, governments, police forces, prosecution services, and academics from various countries of Asia, including Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, and Timor Leste, with a number of observers from India and Nepal also attending. The conference ended with the signing of the Medan Declaration, which set out the commitment of the nations of Southeast Asia to collaborate in the war on child trafficking for purposes of prostitution. The PKPA also developed a program for follow-up action and collaboration involving the North Sumatra provincial administration, which promised to continually renew its commitment.

Under the same theme, Tifa provided support to the Pusat Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Woman and Child Protection Center/P3A) in Sidoarjo for a counseling program for women and children who

ini belum bisa diselesaikan karena adanya bencana gempa dan tsunami yang melanda Aceh pada akhir tahun 2004.

Mengikuti arahan strategis pertama, Tifa memperkuat kapasitas Ikatan Keluarga Orang Hilang Indonesia (IKOHI). Kegiatan yang dilakukan adalah pencatatan dan pendaftaran korban penghilangan paksa di beberapa daerah seperti Jakarta, Malang, Blitar, Papua, Bangka, dan Lampung; diskusi rutin dengan para keluarga korban; dan sosialisasi tentang rencana pemerintah Indonesia membentuk Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR). Dukungan untuk advokasi terhadap KKR akan diteruskan oleh Tifa dalam tahun 2005.

Diva bukan saja kehilangan ayah tercinta. Ia mungkin juga tidak akan pernah tahu siapa yang meracuni ayahnya apabila kekuasaan menghambat proses keadilan dalam kasus pembunuhan Munir.

Diva has not only lost her beloved father. She might never know who's responsible for the poisoning of her father if efforts to render justice in Munir case is hampered.

are victims of violence. This program also involved the Sidoarjo local administration, which provided funding out of the local budget for the activities of the P3A. As a follow up to this financial support, the Sidoarjo administration has committed itself to issuing a local government ordinance on the protection of women and children who are victims of violence. It is earnestly hoped that the success of the P3A will be replicated in other areas around the country.

In line with the second strategic direction, Tifa has been providing support for advocacy promoting increased protection for the human rights of Indonesian migrant workers. A grant was given to the Konsorsium Buruh Migran Indonesia (Indonesian Migrant Worker Consortium/KOPBUMI) to promote the enactment of an Indonesian Migrant Labor Protection Law through the submission of a white paper incorporating the text of a draft law/bill. Unfortunately, this initiative failed to produce the desired results as the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad Law (No. 39 of 2004) was enacted into law by the Republic of Indonesia House of Representatives on 29 September 2004 without taking into consideration the proposals

Tifa juga telah memberikan dukungan kepada LSM yang bergerak di bidang perlindungan terhadap hak-hak asasi perempuan dan anak. Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak (PKPA) Medan didukung oleh Tifa untuk menyelenggarakan Konferensi Asia Tenggara Menentang Perdagangan Anak untuk Tujuan Pelacuran. Konferensi yang berlangsung di Medan pada tanggal 29-30 Maret 2004 tersebut, melibatkan 300 peserta yang mewakili LSM, lembaga donor, organisasi internasional, pemerintah, polisi, jaksa, dan akademisi dari berbagai negara di Asia, seperti Malaysia, Kamboja, Myanmar, Taiwan, Thailand, Filipina, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Timor Leste, serta beberapa peninjau dari India dan Nepal. Konferensi ini menghasilkan Deklarasi Medan yang berisi komitmen berbagai negara di Asia Tenggara untuk bekerja sama memberantas perdagangan anak untuk tujuan pelacuran. PKPA mengembangkan agenda tindak lanjut dan kerja sama dengan pemerintah daerah Sumatra Utara untuk terus mengawal komitmen tersebut.

Masih dalam tema yang sama, Tifa memberikan dukungan kepada Pusat Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (P3A) Sidoarjo untuk program pendampingan bagi

perempuan dan anak korban kekerasan. Program ini melibatkan pemerintah Kabupaten Sidoarjo yang mengalokasikan dana Anggaran Pembelanjaan dan Biaya Daerah (APBD) untuk ikut mendukung kegiatan P3A. Sebagai tindak lanjut dari dukungan tersebut, pemerintah Kabupaten Sidoarjo berkomitmen untuk membuat Perda tentang Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak Korban Kekerasan yang lazimnya dikenal dengan Perda KDRT (kekerasan dalam rumah tangga). Diharapkan program P3A ini dapat direplikasi di daerah lainnya.

Mengikuti arahan strategis kedua, Tifa memberikan dukungan bagi kegiatan-kegiatan advokasi untuk meningkatkan perlindungan terhadap hak-hak buruh migran Indonesia. Hibah diberikan kepada Konsorsium Buruh Migran Indonesia (KOPBUMI) untuk melakukan advokasi Undang-Undang Perlindungan Buruh Migran Indonesia dengan menawarkan sebuah RUU tandingan. Sayangnya, inisiatif ini tidak mencapai hasil yang diharapkan karena UU No. 39 tentang Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia di Luar Negeri (PPTKILN) disahkan oleh DPR-RI pada 29 September 2004 tanpa mengindahkan masukan-masukan dari kalangan LSM. Selain dukungan

submitted by NGOs. Besides providing support to KOPBUMI, Tifa has since the end of 2003 also been facilitating the establishment of an NGO network to handle cases involving Indonesian migrant workers abroad. In the middle of 2004, a working network was set up, which was named the Forum Kerja untuk Keadilan PRT Migran Indonesia (Working Forum for Justice for Indonesian Migrant Workers/FOKER). This forum consists of thirteen national and local NGOs and focuses on the problems of legal migrant workers, particularly those who work as domestic helpers.

FOKER's activities are divided into four major categories, which are each handled by a working group. First there is the working group for advocacy and campaigning, with the responsible NGO being Migrant Care. Second, the working group for organizing migrant domestic workers, with the responsible NGO being the Lembaga Rumpun Gema Perempuan. Third, the working group on developing an information and data system on Indonesian migrant workers, with the responsible NGO being the Institute for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. And finally the working group on strengthening the capacity of the FOKER working network, with the responsible NGO being Kapal

Perempuan. Advocacy for migrant workers' rights will be continued by Tifa in 2005. This will include advocacy for the closure of the special terminal for Indonesian migrant workers (terminal 3) in Cengkareng, and the provisions of legal aid to Indonesian migrant workers who find themselves in difficulties overseas.

2.3. LOCAL GOVERNANCE

THE Local Governance Program has provided support for various efforts to ensure greater transparency, accountability, participation and justice at the local level against the backdrop of local autonomy. In 2004, the Local Government Program focused on three strategic directions: First, supporting advocacy on the part of civil society so as to promote the provision of better public services. Second, supporting the development of transparent and participatory village governance. And, third, supporting the efforts to increase women's participation in local autonomy.

In line with the first strategic direction, Tifa provided support to civil society organizations in Indonesia for conducting advocacy against corruption in

kepada KOPBUMI, sejak akhir 2003 Tifa memfasilitasi pembentukan sebuah jaringan LSM yang menangani kasus-kasus buruh migran. Pada pertengahan tahun 2004, terbentuk sebuah jaringan kerja yang diberi nama Forum Kerja untuk Keadilan PRT Migran Indonesia (FOKER) yang beranggotakan tiga belas LSM nasional dan lokal. FOKER memfokuskan kegiatan pada permasalahan buruh migran legal, khususnya mereka yang bekerja sebagai pembantu rumah tangga (PRT) di negara-negara tujuan.

Kegiatan FOKER terbagi dalam empat kelompok kerja besar. Pertama, kelompok kerja advokasi dan kampanye dengan penanggung jawab Migrant Care. Kedua, kelompok kerja pengorganisasian PRT Migran dengan penanggung jawab lembaga Rumpun Gema Perempuan. Ketiga, kelompok kerja untuk membangun sistem pendataan dan informasi tentang buruh migran Indonesia dengan penanggung jawab Institute for Economy, Social and Cultural Rights. Keempat, kelompok kerja untuk pengembangan kapasitas jaringan kerja FOKER dengan penanggung jawab Kapal Perempuan. Agenda advokasi buruh migran akan diteruskan Tifa pada tahun 2005. Beberapa kegiatannya adalah advokasi penghapusan Terminal Khu-

sus TKI (Terminal 3) di Cengkareng, dan pengorganisasian bantuan hukum terhadap buruh migran Indonesia di luar negeri.

2.3. TATA PEMERINTAHAN DAERAH

PROGRAM Tata Pemerintahan Daerah mendukung upaya-upaya untuk mewujudkan transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi, dan keadilan di tingkat lokal dalam konteks otonomi daerah. Pada tahun 2004, Program Tata Pemerintahan Daerah mempunyai tiga arahan strategis. Pertama, mendukung advokasi masyarakat sipil untuk menuntut pelayanan publik yang lebih baik. Kedua, mendukung pengembangan tatanan pemerintah desa yang transparan dan partisipatif. Ketiga, mendukung upaya untuk meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan dalam otonomi daerah.

Mengikuti arahan strategis pertama, Tifa memberikan dukungan kepada organisasi masyarakat sipil Indonesia untuk melakukan advokasi terhadap korupsi dana Anggaran Pembelanjaan dan Biaya Daerah (APBD). Tifa memberikan dana hibah kepada Lampung Parliament Watch (LPW)

local government budgets. In this regard, Tifa has provided a grant to Lampung Parliament Watch (LPW) in Lampung to analyze the 2002 local government budget. The results of this analysis showed that there were too many suspicious expenditure accounts and widespread duplication in budget allocations. In Aceh, Tifa provided support in the form of a grant to the Solidaritas Gerakan Anti Korupsi (Anticorruption Solidarity Movement/SoRAK) for the purpose of helping it reveal corruption in the management of education funds from the local government budget, and helping to ensure that this was brought to court. A grant was also provided to Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) which through its "report card" method was able to reveal corruption in the provision of elementary education services in the Jakarta Special District, and in the transfers of a number of school principals working for the Jakarta government. In addition, following the extending of a grant to the Perhimpunan Gerakan Anti Korupsi (Anticorruption Movement Association/GeRAK) for commencing the process of establishing the Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (Corruption Eradication Commission/KPK), Tifa continued its cooperation with GeRAK in intensifying advocacy in respect

of suspect cases of budgetary corruption in 15 local administrations around Indonesia.

Also within the first strategic direction described above, the Local Government Program has documented budget policies and allocations in Jembrana Regency as best practice for people-oriented local government policies. Jembrana Regency, which is categorized as poor, has made valiant efforts to wipe out corruption, and at the same time provide funding for free elementary and high school education, medical care from doctors and in class III hospitals, and set up a trust fund to provide revolving loans to community groups. In 2005, Tifa will avail of the momentum provided by the direct local leadership elections to encourage local administrations, candidate regents and mayors, and civil society organizations to replicate the innovations that have been introduced in Jembrana around the country.

In line with the second strategic direction, Tifa has provided proactive support to Yayasan Dinamika Pembangunan Masyarakat (Community Development Dynamics Foundation/YDPM) to assist it in conducting studies in district management in order to support decentralization to the village level in

di Lampung untuk membedah RAPBD 2002. Hasilnya menunjukkan adanya pos-pos pengeluaran yang dicurigai terlalu besar serta adanya berbagai duplikasi alokasi anggaran. Untuk Aceh, Tifa memberikan dukungan hibah kepada Solidaritas Gerakan Anti-Korupsi (SoRAK) untuk mengungkap kasus korupsi pengelolaan dan pendidikan yang bersumber pada APBD dan menyelesaikannya di pengadilan. Hibah juga telah diberikan kepada Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) yang melalui metode *Report Card* berhasil mengungkap kasus korupsi dalam pelayanan umum pendidikan dasar di DKI Jakarta serta dalam mutasi beberapa kepala sekolah di lingkungan pemerintah DKI Jakarta. Di samping itu, setelah memberikan dana hibah kepada Perhimpunan Gerakan Anti-Korupsi (GeRAK) untuk mengawal proses pembentukan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), Tifa meneruskan kerja sama dengan GeRAK untuk melakukan akselerasi dan integrasi advokasi dugaan kasus korupsi APBD di 15 pemerintahan daerah di Indonesia.

Masih berkait dengan arahan strategis pertama, Program Tata Pemerintahan Daerah telah mendokumentasikan kebijakan dan alokasi APBD Kabupaten Jembrana

sebagai *best-practice* kebijakan pemerintahan daerah yang berorientasi pada kesejahteraan rakyat. Kabupaten Jembrana yang tergolong miskin ini melakukan pemberantasan korupsi dan pada saat yang sama mengalokasikan anggarannya untuk menggratiskan pendidikan SD - SMU, menggratiskan biaya ke dokter dan obatnya serta biaya rawat inap di kelas tiga di rumah sakit pemerintah, serta membentuk dana abadi untuk dana bergulir bagi kelompok-kelompok masyarakat. Pada tahun 2005 Tifa akan memanfaatkan momen Pilkada langsung untuk mendorong pemerintah daerah, calon bupati/walikota, dan organisasi masyarakat sipil mereplikasikan inovasi Jembrana di kabupaten/kota lainnya.

Mengikuti arahan strategis kedua, Tifa memberikan dukungan proaktif kepada Yayasan Dinamika Pembangunan Masyarakat (YDPM) dalam melakukan kajian manajemen kecamatan untuk mendukung desentralisasi desa di Lombok Timur. Langkah-langkah proaktif lainnya adalah keterlibatan Program Tata Pemerintahan Daerah dalam proses perumusan dua Surat Edaran (SE) Depdagri yaitu: 1) tentang Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD) yang dimulai dengan penelitian tentang perimbangan keuangan kabupaten-

Lombok Timur. Other proactive steps that have been taken include the participation of the Local Government Program in the process of formulating two circulars issued by the Department of Home Affairs on, 1) village funding allocations, which commenced with a study on the financing of villages in six regions that have issued ordinances on village funding, and 2) a joint circular of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Chairman of the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) on 2006 Development Planning Hearings (MUSRENBANG). Both of these circulars were used as material for the drawing up of the draft Government Regulation of village government, replacing Government Regulation Number 76 of 2001 on general guidelines for village management, based on the mandate contained in Law Number 32 of 2004 on local Government, which superseded Law Number 22 of 1999. The Local Government Program was also directly involved in the small team that drew up an alternative draft government regulation on village government, so as to provide input for the draft government regulation being

prepared by the Department of Home Affairs. This team consisted of academics, NGO representatives, local legislative assembly members and representatives of government.

In line with the third strategic direction, Tifa initiated support for women's groups in Indonesia through a grant to the Women Research Institute (WRI). As part of this initiative, a workshop was held on problems concerning local autonomy and its impact on women. This new initiative represents the first stage of the Local Government Program's involvement in the problems faced by women in Indonesia.

desa pada enam daerah yang telah memiliki peraturan dan melaksanakan ADD, dan 2) SE Bersama Mendagri-Ketua Bappenas tentang Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan untuk tahun 2006 (MUSRENBANG). Kedua SE tersebut akan dijadikan bahan awal dalam perumusan RPP tentang Desa, pengganti PP No. 76 tahun 2001 tentang Pedoman Umum Pengaturan Mengenai Desa sesuai amanat UU No. 32 tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah pengganti UU No. 22 tahun 1999. Program Tata Pemerintahan Daerah juga terlibat langsung dalam tim kecil penyusunan RPP alternatif tentang desa untuk mengawal RPP yang disusun oleh Departemen Dalam Negeri. Tim alternatif ini terdiri atas individu dengan latar belakang akademisi, praktisi (LSM), anggota DPRD, dan pemerintah.

Mengikuti arahan strategis ketiga, Tifa menjalankan langkah awal dukungan bagi kelompok perempuan di Indonesia melalui hibah kepada Women Research Institute (WRI) dalam inisiatif mereka melakukan lokakarya tentang persoalan otonomi daerah dan dampaknya bagi perempuan. Inisiatif ini baru menjadi langkah awal dalam Program Tata Pemerintahan Daerah yang memulai perhatiannya pada masalah perempuan di Indonesia.

2.4. PLURALISM

PLURALISM was adopted as a new area of focus for Tifa in 2004, and is intended to create a climate of tolerance and a live-and-let-live approach among the Indonesian people. In 2004, this program focused on supporting civil society groups in advocating against discriminatory public policies and in favor of creating a community-based system of conflict resolution. Both of these are strategic directions of the Pluralism Program and form part of the goal of creating an open society in Indonesia.

In line with the first direction, support has been provided for advocacy against the Religious Harmony Bill. Civil society groups in Indonesia are convinced that this Bill conflicts with the principles that form the basis of article 28E of the 1945 Constitution. In this regard, support in the form of a grant was extended to the Jamaah Persaudaraan Sejati (Everlasting Brotherhood Communion/JPS), a coalition of NGOs that have combined to oppose the Religious Harmony Bill. This coalition has engaged in lobbying and disseminating information concerning the problems presented by the Bill. Besides supporting direct advocacy, the Plu-

2.4. PLURALISME

PLURALISME adalah program baru di Tifa sejak tahun 2004 yang bertujuan mendorong terciptanya iklim toleransi kehidupan bersama dalam masyarakat Indonesia yang majemuk. Pada tahun 2004, program ini telah berfokus pada dukungan terhadap kelompok masyarakat sipil dalam melakukan advokasi menentang kebijakan-kebijakan publik yang diskriminatif dan perwujudan sistem pencegahan konflik berbasis komunitas. Keduanya adalah arahan strategis program pluralisme dalam mewujudkan misi masyarakat terbuka di Indonesia.

Dalam arahan pertama, dukungan diberikan untuk langkah advokasi dalam mengkritisi perumusan Rancangan Undang-undang (RUU) Kerukunan Umat Beragama (KUB). Kelompok-kelompok masyarakat sipil di Indonesia meyakini bahwa RUU tersebut memiliki rumusan-rumusan yang bertentangan dengan prinsip-prinsip dasar yang terkandung dalam pasal 28E UUD 1945. Dalam kaitan ini, dukungan dalam bentuk hibah telah diberikan kepada Jamaah Persaudaraan Sejati (JPS), sebuah koalisi LSM yang tergabung dalam advokasi menentang RUU KUB. Koalisi

alism Program has also extended a grant to another NGO coalition, the Madia-Indonesian Conference on Religion and Peace (ICRP), which has studied the background to and the problems contained in the Religious Harmony Bill. The outcome of these studies revealed that what the people of Indonesia really need is a Freedom of Religion (Belief) Law, which would guarantee the right of Indonesians to freedom of belief. The drafting of a white paper incorporating a Freedom of Religion Bill will be undertaken as part of the Pluralism Program in 2005.

The Pluralism Program has also extended grants to civil society organizations, such as the Yayasan Interseksi (Intersection Foundation) and Majalah Syirah (Syirah Magazine)/Yayasan Desantara (Desantara Foundation) in respect of their activities in studying and advocating the rights of minority customary/tribal communities that have beliefs that differ from the religions officially acknowledged by the state. Furthermore, in order to increase the awareness of the meaning of pluralism among the Indonesian people, the Pluralism Program has provided a grant to the Wahid Institute, which is devoted to strengthening theological capacity and applica-

ini telah berkerja melakukan serangkaian kegiatan lobi, sosialisasi dan diseminasi informasi terkait dengan persoalan-persoalan yang terkandung dalam RUU KUB. Di luar langkah advokasi langsung, Program Pluralisme juga memberikan hibah kepada koalisi LSM lainnya --Media-Indonesian Confrence on Religion and Peace (ICRP)-- yang mengkaji latar belakang masalah yang melandasi lahirnya RUU KUB. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa yang diperlukan bagi masyarakat Indonesia adalah RUU Kebebasan Beragama (Berkeyakinan-Red) untuk menjamin hak asasi manusia warga negara. *Legal drafting* RUU Kebebasan Beragama akan dijadikan proyeksi Program Pluralisme tahun 2005.

Pluralisme juga telah memberikan hibahnya terhadap organisasi-organisasi masyarakat sipil --seperti koalisi Yayasan Interseksi dan Majalah *Syirah*/Yayasan Desantara-- bagi kegiatan mereka melakukan penelitian sekaligus sosialisasi tentang hak-hak bagi suku-suku adat minoritas yang memiliki kepercayaan berbeda dengan agama pengakuan negara. Selain itu, untuk semakin membuka wawasan pluralisme di kalangan masyarakat Indonesia, Program Pluralisme telah memberikan hibahnya kepada

The Wahid Institute yang menjalankan kegiatan penguatan kapasitas dan penerapan teologi Islam Progresif pada jaringan LSM Islam di Indonesia, termasuk hibah kepada Lakpesdam DKI Jakarta dalam inisiatif mereka mendidik dai-dai yang berperspektif pluralis di wilayah Jakarta. Diharapkan dukungan ini dapat menambah jumlah sumber daya dalam menyebarkan gagasan-gagasan pluralis dalam masyarakat Indonesia.

Berkait dengan arahan strategis mengenai pencegahan konflik, Program Pluralisme telah memfokuskan langkahnya pada pengembangan sistem deteksi dini konflik komunal (Early Warning System/EWS) di tiga wilayah rawan konflik kasus ini di Indonesia, yaitu Ambon, Kalimantan Barat, dan Aceh. Upaya pencegahan konflik ini bekerja sama dengan tiga LSM dari tiga wilayah. Arahan sistem deteksi dini ini telah difokuskan pada penguatan kapasitas di kelompok-kelompok masyarakat sipil. Hingga saat ini, tim EWS Kalimantan Barat dan EWS Ambon memiliki jaringan yang sudah cukup kuat dan didukung oleh berbagai elemen termasuk akademisi, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh agama, polisi, pemerintah daerah dan militer. Analisa bulanan yang dilakukan tim EWS menunjukkan bahwa

tion of progressive Islam, and strengthening the network of progressive Islamic organizations in Indonesia. This included the extending of support to Lakpesdam DKI Jakarta in its initiative to provide further education to pluralistic mullahs in Jakarta. It is hoped that this support will increase the number of religious teachers who can transmit pluralistic messages to the Indonesian people.

With regard to conflict-prevention, the Pluralism Program has focused on the development of an early warning system (EWS) in three conflict-prone areas in the country: Ambon, Kalimantan Barat and Aceh. This conflict-prevention effort has been undertaken in collaboration with three NGOs from the aforesaid three areas. The EWS program has been principally focused on strengthening the capacity of civil society groups. To date, the Kalimantan Barat EWS and Ambon EWS have established quite strong networks and are supported by various groups, including academics, community leaders, religious leaders, the police, local governments and the military. The monthly analyses carried out by the EWS teams reveal that the participation of the various elements referred to above reflects their interest in

this initiative. It is hoped that this interest will also be reflected in concrete support. Meanwhile, the EWS team in Aceh has experienced a host of challenges in the aftermath of the tsunami. Not only have networks been destroyed, but physical and psychological problems have also increased. Accordingly, the Aceh EWS will be supported by the national EWS (based in Jakarta) so that it can continue to perform its functions, which have become even more important than ever in the wake of the tsunami. The EWS model in Aceh will undergo many changes, including those resulting from indications of a higher level of communal conflict compared to the vertical conflict between the Republic of Indonesia and GAM, which was previously the norm. As an initial step, the new EWS program will be developed through the formation of networks between the NGOs, universities and religious institutions involved in the initiative.

In 2005, Tifa will continue its advocacy program against discriminatory and anti-pluralism policies, increase the awareness of pluralism through the education curriculum, and further develop its civil society-based conflict prevention system based on early warning systems and community mediation.

kesertaan berbagai elemen tersebut berindikasi pada adanya ketertarikan elemen bersangkutan, dan ini diharapkan juga menjadi pernyataan dukungan mereka terhadap proses EWS. Sementara itu, tim EWS Aceh mengalami banyak sekali kendala pascatsunami; tidak saja jaringan yang hancur, tapi juga berkenaan dengan faktor fisik dan psikologis yang mengalami penurunan. Untuk itu EWS Aceh akan didampingi oleh EWS Nasional (berbasis di Jakarta) untuk tetap bisa menjalankan perannya yang justru semakin penting pascabencana. Model konflik EWS Aceh akan mengalami banyak perubahan termasuk indikasi konflik komunal yang lebih tinggi daripada konflik vertikal yang biasa terjadi antara RI - GAM. Sebagai tahap awal, program EWS ini baru berkembang pada tahap pembentukan jaringan di kalangan LSM, universitas dan lembaga-lembaga keagamaan yang terlibat dalam inisiatif ini.

Di tahun 2005, Tifa akan melanjutkan program advokasi menentang kebijakan yang diskriminatif dan antipluralisme, memperluas kesadaran pluralisme melalui kurikulum pendidikan, dan Tifa tetap mengembangkan sistem pencegahan konflik berbasis masyarakat sipil melalui EWS dan mediasi komunitas.

2.5. MEDIA

IN general in 2004, the Tifa Media Program focused primarily on two strategic directions, namely, the strengthening of alternative media, and strategic policy advocacy. One other strategic direction – strengthening the capacity of local journalists – was not realized.

Tifa Media Program has focused its attention on the increasing number of cases involving the criminalization of the press over the last few years. During a focus group discussion held by Tifa, it was suggested that a Supreme Court Practice Guideline/Directive needs to be issued in dealing with disputes involving the press. Such a Practice Guideline/Directive would provide detailed rules on the procedures to be employed in cases involving the press, with such cases being required to go through a mediation process at the Press Council before being placed in court. In addition, this Practice Guideline/Directive needs to encourage the use of civil law rather than criminal law in cases involving the press. Advocacy in this regard has been carried out by NGOs concerned with the press, and a white paper and draft

2.5. MEDIA

SECARA umum selama tahun 2004, Program Media Yayasan Tifa lebih memfokuskan pada dua arahan strategis yang terselenggara yakni arahan strategis penguatan media alternatif, serta arahan strategis advokasi kebijakan. Salah satu arahan strategis lainnya yakni penguatan kapasitas jurnalis lokal, tidak tercapai.

Program Media Tifa telah mengorientasikan perhatiannya pada maraknya kasus-kasus kriminalitas yang menimpa pers. Dalam sebuah diskusi terfokus yang diselenggarakan Tifa, muncul gagasan untuk mendorong di sahkannya sebuah Peraturan Mahkamah Agung (PERMA) mengenai penyelesaian sengketa pers. PERMA ini akan mengatur secara rinci mengenai prosedur penyelesaian kasus pers, di mana akan diwajibkan proses mediasi melalui Dewan Pers sebelum kasus tersebut dilanjutkan pembahasannya di pengadilan. Selain itu, PERMA ini akan mendorong penggunaan hukum perdata --bukan pidana-- dalam penyelesaian kasus-kasus pers. Upaya advokasi ini telah dilakukan oleh LBH Pers, dan kertas kerja serta draf PERMA tersebut telah diserahkan ke Mahkamah Agung.

Practice Guideline/Directive has been forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Concern about the extent to which the law of criminal libel is being brought to bear against the press encouraged the Aksara Foundation to hold an International Colloquium on libel and the media. The event (which besides being supported by Tifa was also supported by the Open Society Institute, Partnership, World Bank and the Dutch Embassy), was attended by speakers from various countries, as well as representatives of Article 19.

Tifa also supported the advocacy process in respect of the TEMPO case. In collaboration with the Aliansi Jurnalistik Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists/AJI), the process of arousing public awareness about the TEMPO case was carried out through various activities designed to promote solidarity, ranging from mass actions – involving student, workers and farmers groups – to discussions, which were also broadcast by the 68H network. Efforts to elicit solidarity from the media were also carried out. As a result of all these efforts, at least four national newspapers carried a public information advertisement denouncing the use of the criminal law against

Keprihatinan terhadap maraknya kasus-kasus kriminalisasi pers dengan dalih pencemaran nama baik, mendorong Yayasan Aksara untuk mengadakan Kolokium Internasional tentang pencemaran nama baik di media massa. Acara ini (yang selain didukung oleh Tifa, juga didukung oleh Open Society Institute, Partnership, World Bank, dan Dutch Embassy) menghadirkan pembicara dari berbagai negara termasuk diantaranya dari pihak Article 19.

Sementara itu, Tifa juga mendukung proses advokasi terhadap kasus *Tempo*. Bekerja sama dengan Aliansi Jurnalistik Independen (AJI), proses penggalangan opini publik terhadap kasus *Tempo* dilakukan mulai dari penggalangan solidaritas melalui aksi massa –yang melibatkan kelompok mahasiswa, buruh dan petani– sampai ke diskusi yang juga disiarkan di jaringan 68H. Upaya menggalang solidaritas media juga dilakukan. Hasilnya, paling tidak ada empat media nasional memuat iklan penolakan terhadap kriminalisasi pers, yaitu *Suara Pembaruan*, *Bisnis Indonesia*, *The Jakarta Post*, dan *Koran Tempo*, sementara *Republika* memilih menempatkan kolom khusus membicarakan kasus *Tempo* dan wacana dekriminialisasi pers dengan iklan tersebut sebagai ilustrasi.

Tifa juga mendukung upaya advokasi UU Kebebasan

Memperoleh Informasi Publik (KMIP) yang diorganisir oleh Lembaga Studi Pers dan Pembangunan (LSPP). Meski proses pembahasan sudah berlangsung cukup lama dan intens di DPR, namun sampai akhir masa jabatan DPR berakhir, UU ini tidak kunjung disahkan. Salah satu butir advokasi yang mendapat penolakan keras dari DPR adalah pembentukan Komisi Informasi. Saat ini Koalisi KMIP sudah mengirimkan surat kepada Presiden agar Presiden mengeluarkan Ampres (Amanat Presiden) yang isinya melanjutkan pembahasan UU ini di DPR.

Ke depannya, selain advokasi kebijakan yang melindungi kebebasan berekspresi, kebebasan pers, dan kebebasan memperoleh informasi, juga perlu didorong peningkatan profesionalisme jurnalis, baik melalui mekanisme *self-regulating* maupun peningkatan kapasitas jurnalis, sehingga karya jurnalistiknya tidak membuka celah adanya gugatan hukum terhadap jurnalis.

Berkait dengan pelaksanaan Pemilu 2004, Program Media telah memberikan dukungannya kepada Koalisi Media untuk melakukan pendidikan pemilih lewat tayangan televisi dan melakukan monitoring terhadap media televisi selama proses pemilu berlangsung. Pendidikan pemilih ini dikemas dalam bentuk *variety show*, yang ditayangkan

the press. The four newspapers were *Suara Pembaruan*, *Bisnis Indonesia*, *The Jakarta Post*, and *Koran Tempo*, while the *Republika* daily ran a special column to discuss the TEMPO case and the need to remove criminal law from the press domain, with the advertisement being inserted as an illustration.

Tifa also supported advocacy efforts in respect of the need for a Freedom of Information Law. These efforts were organized by the Lembaga Studi Pers dan Pembangunan (Press and Development Studies Institute/LSPP). Although the discussions on such legislation have been going on for a long time in the House of Representatives, a Freedom of Information Law has still to be enacted. One proposal that received a strong rebuff from the House was the setting up of an Information Commission. The Freedom of Information Coalition has recently sent a letter to the President urging him to issue a Presidential Mandate requiring the continuation of the discussions on freedom of information legislation in the House.

For the future, besides advocating the adoption of policies designed to protect the freedom of expression, press freedom and the freedom to obtain

information, advocacy will also be required in order to improve the professionalism of journalists so that they do not leave themselves open to legal action.

In connection with the series of elections held in 2004, Media Program provided support to a Media Coalition for the provision of voter education through television broadcasts and the conducting of television monitoring during the electoral process. This voter education was packaged in the form of a variety show broadcast by TV 7 every Saturday at 4 p.m. This activity was organized by the Yayasan Sains, Estetika dan Teknologi (Science, Esthetics and Technology Foundation/Yayasan SET). Meanwhile, the Institut Studi Arus Informasi (Institute for the Study of Information Flows/ISAI) conducted monitoring in respect of all broadcasting output of all 11 television stations in Indonesia. The findings produced by this monitoring were then announced in media briefings organized in conjunction with the Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu), held every week during the course of the election campaign. Violations were also reported to Panwaslu for follow-up action.

oleh TV 7 setiap Sabtu, pukul 16.00, yang diorganisir oleh Yayasan Sains, Estetika dan Teknologi (Yayasan SET). Sementara itu, Institut Studi Arus Informasi (ISAI) melakukan monitoring terhadap semua tayangan yang ditayangkan oleh 11 saluran televisi yang ada di Indonesia. Hasil monitoring tersebut kemudian diumumkan dalam konferensi pers yang digelar bersama Panitia Pengawas Pemilu (Panwaslu), setiap minggu dalam masa kampanye. Temuan pelanggaran juga dilaporkan kepada Panwaslu untuk ditindaklanjuti.

2.6. PENGUATAN KAPASITAS

PROGRAM Penguatan Kapasitas organisasi masyarakat sipil Yayasan Tifa di tahun 2004 memfokuskan pada upaya mengadvokasikan praktik-praktik transparansi dan akuntabilitas di komunitas LSM dan Jaringan LSM mitra/potensial mitra Tifa, serta mendorong upaya pembentukan dan pengembangan pusat-pusat pembelajaran komunitas (*community-based learning/ resource center*) sebagai infrastruktur dukungan bagi kerja-kerja advokasi isu-isu utama kepentingan rakyat.

2.6. CAPACITY BUILDING

TIFA'S Capacity Building Program for civil society organizations in 2004 focused on the promotion of transparency and accountability among NGOs and Tifa's partner or potential partner NGOs, and encouraging the establishment of community-based learning/resource centers to serve as support infrastructure for advocacy in respect of issues of primary importance to the community.

Advocacy to promote transparency and accountability of NGOs was carried out through the development of an NGO transparency and accountability instrument, which has been dubbed TANGO (Transparency and Accountability of NGOs). Tifa's social investment in TANGO represents the crystallization of the collective work of NGO networks, the intermediary group and community organizations, which over the previous year and a half had been working under the coordination of USC Satunama (Yogyakarta) and a steering committee established by eleven civil society organizations for the purpose of producing self-organizational assessment tools so as to assess the level of transparency and accountability in NGOs. This

Langkah advokasi praktik-praktik transparansi dan akuntabilitas LSM dilakukan melalui pengembangan instrumen transparansi dan akuntabilitas LSM, dikenal sebagai TANGO (Transparency and Accountability of NGOs). Investasi sosial Tifa pada TANGO merupakan kristalisasi kerja kolektif jaringan LSM, *intermediary group*, dan organisasi rakyat, yang selama satu setengah tahun terakhir di bawah koordinasi USC Satunama Yogyakarta serta komite pengarah dari sebelas Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil (OMS) guna menghasilkan suatu *self-organizational assessment tools* bagi transparansi dan akuntabilitas LSM. Saat ini, instrumen ini telah diterbitkan dan mulai disosialisasikan kepada *grantee-grantee* Tifa melalui pelatihan para fasilitator yang diharapkan dapat memfasilitasi penggunaan instrumen ini bagi LSM-LSM di berbagai tempat di Indonesia.

Instrumen TANGO tersebut juga dilengkapi dengan satu studi kasus tentang proses perjalanan dan pembelajaran pengadvokasian praktik-praktik transparansi dan akuntabilitas 10 LSM di Sumatra Barat yang tergabung dalam Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Madani (KPMM). Melalui pengalaman nyata KPMM diharapkan upaya-upaya advokasi transparansi dan akuntabilitas LSM

instrument has now been publicised and a socialization process has commenced among Tifa grantees that involves the provision of training to the facilitators who will subsequently apply this instrument in NGOs in various parts of Indonesia.

The TANGO mechanism is complemented by a case study on the experiences and lessons learned in advocating transparency and accountability by 10 NGOs in West Sumatra grouped in the Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Madani (KPMM). Based on the concrete experiences of the KPMM, it is hoped that the efforts to promote transparency and accountability among NGOs will be made easier and be expanded to similar types of organization.

In order to accelerate and expand the socialization of TANGO, Tifa through USC Satunama has provided TANGO training for facilitators. A number of work modules are also nearing completion, including Financial Management for Non-profit Organizations and Fundraising/Resource Mobilization. It is hoped that these will help improve the capacity and sustainability of civil society organizations. By the end of this year, 12 TANGO facilitators will be available to continue the socialization work and provide technical as-

ini akan lebih mudah untuk dipahami, diikuti, dan diperluas oleh simpul-simpul organisasi serupa.

Untuk mempercepat dan memperluas proses sosialisasi TANGO, Tifa melalui USC Satunama menyelenggarakan pelatihan fasilitator untuk TANGO. Finalisasi sejumlah modul kerja utama lainnya seperti Financial Management untuk Non-profit, dan Modul Penggalangan Dana (*Fundraising/Resource Mobilization*) untuk peningkatan kapasitas dan sustainabilitas organisasi masyarakat sipil, juga sedang dipersiapkan. Sampai akhir tahun ini akan tersedia 12 fasilitator TANGO yang siap untuk melakukan sosialisasi dan memberikan bantuan teknis bagi simpul-simpul jaringan LSM strategis mitra Tifa. Kedua modul kerja utama yang melengkapi Instrumen TANGO yaitu *Financial Management* untuk Non-profit, dan Modul Penggalangan Dana (*Fundraising/Resource Mobilization*) serta satu laporan studi kasus diharapkan bisa diselesaikan sampai akhir tahun ini sehingga dapat didistribusikan kepada LSM dan jaringan LSM yang memerlukan.

Dukungan lain yang juga sedang diupayakan terutama bagi para mitra strategis Tifa sehubungan dengan advokasi transparansi dan akuntabilitas LSM adalah: mengem-

bangkan kapasitas penggalangan dana (*fundraising*) baik ke donor maupun (terutama sekali) ke publik. Penggalangan dana publik masih merupakan tantangan yang perlu dijawab agar organisasi masyarakat sipil bisa lebih mandiri dan lebih *genuine* dalam membangun dan mengembangkan program-programnya. Melalui kerja sama dengan Civil Society Support and Strengthening Program (CSSP), PIRAC dan Resource Alliance dihasilkan 10 tenaga pelatih penggalangan dana, serta delapan studi kasus kisah-kisah sukses Penggalangan Dana Menuju Perubahan Sosial. Upaya serupa yakni membangun dan memperkuat dukungan publik terhadap organisasi masyarakat sipil, terutama LSM, juga sedang diupayakan pada 16 kantor LBH daerah yang saat ini sedang mendapat pendanaan dari Kedutaan Belanda, dan diharapkan dalam tahun depan akan terbangun model akuntabilitas dan transparansi serta sustainabilitas LBH yang dapat dijadikan acuan bagi pembelajaran serupa bagi organisasi human *rights defender* lainnya. Dukungan untuk penguatan kapasitas organisasi agar lebih transparan, akuntabel dan mandiri juga sedang diberikan kepada FAHMINA Institute sebagai mitra strategis Program Pluralisme, menyusul pada LBH Baku Bae

sistance to Tifa partner NGOs. The two principal work modules that complement TANGO, namely, Financial Management for Non-profit Organizations and Fundraising/Resource Mobilization, and one case study report are expected to be completed by the end of the year, and they will then be distributed to those NGOs and NGO networks that need them.

Other support that is currently being provided to Tifa's strategic partners in connection with promoting transparency and accountability among NGOs include the development of fundraising capacity both with regard to donors and (primarily) the public. Raising funds from the public is still a challenge that needs to be addressed by civil society organizations so that they can increase their independence and credibility in developing and advocating their programs. A collaborative venture involving the Civil Society Support and Strengthening Program (CSSP), PIRAC and the Resource Alliance has helped to produce 10 trained fundraisers and eight case studies on "successful fundraising leading to social change." A similar effort to develop and strengthen public support for civil society organizations, particularly NGOs, is also being undertaken by

16 local legal aid bureaus which are currently being funded by the Netherlands Embassy. It is hoped that within the next year these legal aid bureaus will be able to produce a transparency, accountability and sustainability model that will be capable of serving as a reference and educational tool for other human rights organizations.

Support has also been given to the FAHMINA Institute, a strategic partner in the Pluralism Program, the Baku Bae and Bantaya legal aid bureaus, both of which are strategic partners in the Access to Justice Program, Saresehan Warga Bandung (SAWARUNG) and the Yayasan Inisiatif in Bandung, in order to make their organizations more transparent, accountable and independent.

In line with the second strategic direction, the Capacity Building Program has been implemented through the development of community-based learning/resource centers to serve as support institutions that can be accessed by grassroots communities, community organizations, and local NGOs. The development of this system of local support from strengthening civil society organizations through community-based learning/

dan LBH Bantaya sebagai mitra strategis Program Akses Terhadap Keadilan, Saresehan Warga Bandung (SAWARUNG), serta Yayasan Inisiatif di Bandung.

Dalam arahan strategis kedua, implementasi Program Penguatan Kapasitas dilakukan melalui pengembangan pusat-pusat pembelajaran komunitas (*Community-based Learning/Resource Center*) sebagai sistem pendukung yang dapat diakses baik oleh komunitas akar-rumput, Organisasi Rakyat (OR) maupun oleh LSM lokal. Pengembangan sistem pendukung (lokal) untuk penguatan organisasi masyarakat sipil melalui pusat-pusat pembelajaran komunitas, merupakan intervensi strategis dan inovatif Tifa untuk menjawab kebutuhan dan menjaga keberlangsungan perjuangan dan gerakan pro-demokrasi di Indonesia. Secara khusus, Program Penguatan Kapasitas mendukung tiga model pengembangan pusat-pusat pembelajaran komunitas yaitu di Bandung bersama Yayasan Inisiatif untuk komunitas dan forum-forum warga di Sub DAS Citarum yang melakukan *community-based policy auditing*; di Jakarta bersama Lingkaran Pendidikan Alternatif (KAPAL) Perempuan yang melakukan penguatan kapasitas bagi jaringan LSM dan or-

ganisasi buruh migran FOKKER; serta di Banten bersama Konsorsium Pembaharu Banten yang tengah menggarap perluasan Gerakan Antikorupsi hingga ke desa-desa di Kabupaten Cilegon dan Kabupaten Serang.

Dukungan terhadap komunitas dan forum-forum warga di Sub DAS Citarum dimaksudkan untuk memperkuat partisipasi warga dalam melakukan pengawasan/*auditing* terhadap kebijakan publik pemerintah lokal yang dapat mempengaruhi kehidupan mereka. Dengan terbangunnya partisipasi warga berwujud pengawasan dan kontrol terhadap kebijakan publik penataan Sub DAS Citarum yang dilakukan pemerintah daerah Bandung, diharapkan dapat terhindarkan segala dampak negatif yang merugikan, terutama konflik vertikal antarpemerintah dan masyarakat. Secara umum, kapasitas partisipasi warga dalam melakukan pengawasan dan kontrol terhadap kebijakan (yang dapat teridentifikasi sebagai *output program* nantinya) diharapkan dapat menjadi model bagi institusionalisasi upaya serupa, berkenaan dengan kebijakan penataan pelayanan, ruang publik, dan sumber daya milik umum yang esensial.

resource centers represents a strategic and innovative intervention by Tifa for the purpose of fulfilling needs and ensuring the sustainability of the pro-democracy movement and struggle in Indonesia. In particular, the Capacity Building Program has provided support to three model community-based learning center developments, namely, in Bandung in collaboration with the Yayasan Inisiatif, which provides support to communities and residents forums in Sub DAS Citarum, and carries out community-based auditing; in Jakarta in collaboration with the Lingkaran Pendidikan Alternatif Perempuan (Women's Alternative Education Circle/KAPAL), which engages in activities designed to strengthen the capacity of NGO networks; and the FOKKER migrant workers organization; and in Banten with the Konsorsium Pembaharu Banten (Banten Reform Consortium), which has expanded the anticorruption movement right down to the village level in the regencies of Cilegon and Serang.

The support provided to communities and residents' forums in Sub DAS Citarum is intended to increase residents' participation in auditing the local administration policies that have the potential to affect their lives. By promoting public participation in the form of exercise of supervision and control over public policies adopted by the Bandung administration for the Sub DAS Citarum, it is hoped that all negative and prejudicial consequences that might emanate from such policies may be avoided, such as vertical conflict between the local administration and the community. In general, it is hoped that the increased participatory capacity of local residents in exercising supervision and control over public policies (which will be identified as output in subsequent programs) will serve as a model for similar programs in the future that are connected to policies on essential public services, public spaces and public resources.

3. Arahan Masa Depan

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3. Future Direction

3.1. BERGERAK KE TIMUR

PADA tahun 2004 Tifa telah menjadikan tiga propinsi di Indonesia, yaitu masing-masing Propinsi Banten, Lampung dan Aceh sebagai fokus area kerja Tifa. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengembangkan sebuah pelaksanaan program terpadu dari Tifa di masing-masing provinsi tersebut. Di Banten, Tifa telah berfokus pada upaya pengembangan kepemimpinan baru yang lebih akuntabel melalui dukungan terhadap beberapa *grantee* seperti Konsorsium Pembaharuan Banten, Poklan Banten dan Jaringan Radio Komunitas. Di Lampung, inisiatif Tifa telah ditujukan untuk mengembangkan partisipasi publik dalam proses pembuatan kebijakan dengan membentuk sebuah forum bersama antarlembaga LSM di wilayah itu, melalui Koalisi untuk Perbaikan Pelayanan Publik (KP3) di Lampung. Selanjutnya di Aceh, Tifa telah memfokuskan pada upaya peningkatan proses perdamaian dan akses masyarakat terhadap sistem keadilan.

Dalam agenda program 2005, Provinsi Banten dan Lampung tidak lagi menjadi fokus area Tifa, dan fokus area baru telah ditetapkan, yaitu Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Prioritas bentuk program awal akan diarahkan pada

3.1. MOVING TO THE EAST

DURING 2004 Tifa focused its attentions on three provinces in Indonesia, namely Banten, Lampung and Aceh. The objective was to develop integrated program implementation in each of these provinces. In Banten, Tifa focused its efforts on the development of a new, more accountable leadership through the provision of support to grantees such as the Konsorsium Pembaharuan Banten, Poklan Banten and Jaringan Radio Komunitas. In Lampung, Tifa's efforts were geared towards encouraging public participation in the policy-making process through the establishment of a joint forum made up of NGOs from the province. This was pioneered by the Koalisi untuk Perbaikan Pelayanan Publik (Coalition for Better Public Services/KP3) in Lampung. Meanwhile in Aceh, Tifa focused its activities on the effort to entrench the peace process and ensure greater access to justice among the province's inhabitants.

In 2005, Tifa will not focus on Banten and Lampung provinces. Instead, Tifa will focus on Nusa Tenggara Timur province. Initially, priority will be placed

upaya pengembangan kapasitas organisasi-organisasi masyarakat sipil di wilayah itu dan pengembangan media-media alternatif yang dapat membantu proses penguatan masyarakat di wilayah itu. Menyusul langkah prioritas ini, beberapa isu yang akan menjadi perhatian Tifa adalah masalah korupsi dan peningkatan kinerja layanan publik pemerintah daerah yang menjadi perhatian Program Tata Pemerintahan Daerah Tifa, problem kekerasan terhadap perempuan yang menjadi perhatian Program Hak Asasi Manusia, konflik-konflik yang timbul dalam penguasaan dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang akan menjadi perhatian Program Akses Terhadap Keadilan Tifa.

Sesuai dengan visi dan misi Tifa, maka upaya menjadikan wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur sebagai fokus area baru ditujukan untuk membangun lembaga-lembaga baru, keputusan-keputusan hukum dan kegiatan-kegiatan yang memiliki manfaat langsung kepada masyarakat luas. Tifa akan mengukur keberhasilan pelaksanaan program-programnya di wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur dengan melihat apakah inisiatif yang dilakukan menghasilkan perkembangan-perkembangan baru dari segi kelembagaan, kebijakan dan manfaat terhadap masyarakat luas.

on the effort to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations in this province and to develop alternative media that can assist with the strengthening of civil society organizations. After these priority tasks, the other issues that will be addressed by Tifa will include the problem of corruption and the need to improve the quality of public services in the province (to be addressed as part of Tifa's Local Government Program), the problem of violence against women (to be addressed by the Human Rights Program), and problems revolving around access to and control over natural resources (to be addressed by the Access to Justice Program).

In keeping with Tifa's vision and mission, the purpose of focusing on Nusa Tenggara Timur is to encourage the creation of new institutions, legal reform and activities that directly benefit the public at large. Tifa will assess the results of its programs in Nusa Tenggara Timur by seeing whether initiatives taken produce new developments from the perspective of institutionalization, policy reform, and benefit to the public at large.

3.2. PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT SIPIL ACEH

KEBERADAAN Tifa di Aceh, bukan saja sebagai pemberi dana hibah kepada Organisasi Masyarakat Warga (OMW) melainkan juga menjadi katalisator gerakan perdamaian dan pembangunan Aceh Baru. Hal ini dapat dilihat melalui program Tifa bersama *grantee*-nya di Nangroe Aceh pada tahun 2004 antara lain Program Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) yang memfokuskan pada perlindungan, pemantauan dan advokasi HAM baik di aras lokal, nasional maupun internasional. Program Akses Terhadap Keadilan difokuskan pada penguatan kelembagaan bantuan hukum yang menjadi katalisator perlindungan hukum warga Aceh sebagai korban konflik struktural, sementara Program Pluralisme memfokuskan pada upaya penataan sistem peringatan dini atas gejala-gejala konflik struktural yang mengancam masyarakat. Ketiga program ini merupakan instrumen Tifa untuk memperkuat kapasitas Organisasi Masyarakat Warga dan masyarakat dalam rangka membangun Aceh Baru. (Lihat laporan Program Akses Terhadap Keadilan, Pluralisme dan HAM).

3.2. EMPOWERING CIVIL SOCIETY IN ACEH

TIFA does not only act as a grant-maker to civil society organizations in Aceh, but also as a catalyst for peace and development. This can be seen from the programs run by Tifa and its grantees in Aceh during 2004, which included Human Rights Program focused on the protection, monitoring and advocacy pertaining to human rights at local, national and international levels. The Access to Justice Program is focused on strengthening legal aid institutions so as to afford increased protection to the residents of Aceh, who have been victims of a structural conflict.

Meanwhile, the Pluralism Program is focused on creating an early warning system of the symptoms of impending structural conflict that threatens Aceh. These three programs have become Tifa's instruments to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and communities in the context of building a new Aceh (see the reports on the Access to Justice Program, Pluralism Program and Human Rights Program).

Pada akhir tahun 2003, Tifa memfasilitasi pertemuan *stakeholder* sebagai rangkaian dari upaya katalisasi perdamaian dan pembangunan Aceh Baru. "Lokakarya Perencanaan Bersama untuk Rekonstruksi Sosial Aceh" bekerjasama dengan Partnership Governance Reform, telah dicapai kesepakatan agenda yang terdiri atas tiga pilar yakni: 1) Restrukturisasi Sistem Politik, 2) Rekonstruksi Sistem Sosial dan Budaya, dan 3) Reorientasi Ekonomi Rakyat.

Upaya Tifa di tahun 2004 menata kelembagaan OMS (selain tiga program di atas) untuk menjalankan agenda bersama yang disebut Aceh Social Reconstruction Agenda (ASRA) memang berjalan lambat karena Tifa sangat menghormati prinsip partisipasi proses dan *people ownership* sehingga 8 bulan setelah lokakarya baru dapat dicapai kesepakatan untuk dimulainya ASRA.

Implementasi ASRA dimulai dengan direkrutnya seorang *technical advisor* (konsultan ASRA) pada bulan



Dok. Misri/Aceh Kita

Anggota keluarga GAM yang disandera warga setempat di SD Pantan Masjid, Kecamatan Makmur, Bireun, pada hari Kamis, 21 April 2005. Warga menuntut GAM melepaskan warga sipil yang mereka culik.

Free Aceh Movement (GAM) family were locked up at Pantan Masjid School building on 21 April 2005 by community members. The goal was to pressure GAM to release civilians that they recently kidnapped.

At the end of 2003, Tifa facilitated a meeting of stakeholders, as part of a series of effort to promote peace and development in Aceh. The "Joint Planning Workshop for the Social Reconstruction of Aceh" was held in collaboration with the Partnership for Governance Reform, and produced an agreed agenda consisting of three pillars, namely, 1) restructuring of the political system, 2) reconstructing the social and cultural system, and 3) reorienting people's economy.

Tifa's efforts in 2004 to strengthen community

organizations (in addition to the three programs described above) to provide impetus for the "Aceh Social Reconstruction Agenda (ASRA)", were admittedly slow in bearing fruit. This was due to Tifa's strict adherence to the principles of participation and people ownership. As a result, it took eight months to arrive to an agreement to start ASRA.

The implementation of ASRA began with the recruitment of a technical advisor (ASRA consultant) in October 2004. The technical advisor has since

Oktober 2004 yang telah dapat merumuskan Strategi Dasar Tifa dalam memfasilitasi Implementasi ASRA bersama OMS Aceh. Strategi dasar tersebut mencakup delapan agenda utama Tifa yang akan dijalankan pada tahun 2005 dengan kondisi sebelum terjadinya bencana alam Tsunami dan gempa 8,9 skala Richter, mencakup:

1. Pembaharuan sistem dan kebijakan pembangunan sosial dasar dan budaya.
2. Penataan pranata sosial dan penguatan kapasitas warga.
3. Penataan sistem penanganan konflik dan bencana pranata sosial .
4. Pembaharuan sistem dan kebijakan pembangunan ekonomi.
5. Penataan kelembagaan ekonomi mikro/warga dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam (SDA).
6. Pembaharuan sistem dan kebijakan pembangunan politik.
7. Penataan ruang partisipasi politik dan peningkatan kapasitas politik warga.
8. Katalisasi jaringan strategis aras nasional.

Kegiatan tahap pertama ini dimulai pada upaya untuk mendorong pembangunan Aceh Baru secara damai, adil

dan humanis di lima kabupaten/kota masing-masing:

1. Kabupaten Aceh Singkil: daerah perbatasan dengan Propinsi Sumatera Utara.
2. Kabupaten Aceh Barat Daya: kabupaten yang baru terbentuk.
3. Kabupaten Aceh Utara: kabupaten dengan APBD terbesar.
4. Kota Sabang: kawasan ekonomi bebas.
5. Kota Banda Aceh: Ibukota Provinsi NAD

Kini setelah gempa bumi dan tsunami tanggal 26 Desember 2004 yang melanda Pantai Barat-Selatan dan Timur-Utara Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, ASRA tidak dapat dijalankan sesuai skenario awal karena bencana tersebut telah menimbulkan derita baru bagi warga Aceh yang selama ini telah terluka karena konflik struktural. Korban tewas dan hilang akibat bencana alam tersebut diperkirakan mencapai lebih dari 200 ribu jiwa. Hancurnya kantor-kantor LSM, hilangnya sejumlah aktivis LSM, dan tercerai-berainya sistem pranata sosial Aceh telah melumpuhkan ruang partisipasi masyarakat dalam menetapkan dan menjalankan agenda pemulihan Aceh pascagempa bumi dan badai tsunami. Data perkiraan yang dihimpun

then formulated Tifa's Basic Strategy for facilitating the implementation of ASRA in collaboration with community organizations in Aceh. This Basic Strategy encompasses eight principal agenda to be promoted by Tifa during 2005. However, the earthquake and tsunami that devastated Aceh produced a number of changes. The eight principal agenda as originally planned were as follows:

1. Reforming socio-cultural development policies and systems;
2. Strengthening social institutions and the capacity of citizens.
3. Reforming the way in which conflicts and social disasters are handled.
4. Reforming the economic development system and policies.
5. Strengthening micro economic institutions and the management of natural resources.
6. Reforming the political development system and policies.
7. Expanding the room for political participation and improving the political capacity of citizens.
8. Serving as a catalyst for the development of strategic networks at the national level.

The activities in the first stage are intended to encourage the creation of a New Aceh that is peaceful, just, and based on humanitarian values in five regencies/municipalities, namely:

1. Aceh Singkil Regency: the area bordering Sumatera Utara Province
2. Aceh Barat Daya Regency: a newly formed regency
3. Aceh Utara Regency: the regency with the highest local domestic product
4. Sabang Municipality: Free trade zone
5. Banda Aceh Municipality: the capital of Aceh Province

In the wake of the earthquake and tsunami that hit Aceh on 26 December 2004, particularly the southwest and northeast of Aceh Province, it has proved impossible to implement ASRA in accordance to the original pre-tsunami scenario. This is because of the great additional suffering inflicted by the disaster on the people of Aceh, who had long been suffering the consequences of an entrenched structural conflict. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people died or are still missing as a result of the tsunami. The destruction of NGO offices, the death of a number of NGO activists and the devastation wreaked upon

Tifa menunjukkan terdapat lebih dari 40 orang aktivis Aceh yang hilang dan 21 kantor LSM rusak total. Lebih dari 50% pranata sosial yang selama ini menjadi sandaran kehidupan sosial-budaya masyarakat lumpuh total dan untuk ini memerlukan 5 – 10 tahun penataannya sehingga berfungsi seperti semula.

Tifa berpendapat bahwa pemulihan terhadap lembaga-lembaga non-pemerintah dan pranata sosial di Aceh sangat diperlukan sebagai langkah awal atau jembatan menuju implementasi ASRA. Pilihan strategi ini adalah untuk menjaga agar pembangunan kembali Aceh dilakukan berdasarkan kebutuhan dan kepentingan rakyat Aceh, dan bukan kepentingan politik dan ekonomi pihak-pihak di luar Aceh, baik itu di luar negeri maupun di Jakarta. Untuk ini Tifa telah menetapkan dua agenda utama sebagai "jembatan" menuju ASRA yakni: 1) Revitalisasi Pranata Sosial Aceh, dan 2) Pemulihan Kantor-kantor dan Program Kerja LSM Aceh.

Kedua agenda ini bertujuan untuk mendorong rekonstruksi Aceh yang partisipatif dan berbasis komunitas (*community-based*). Dan secara khusus "jembatan" ASRA ini bertujuan untuk:

1. Memulihkan peran-peran pranata sosial masyarakat Aceh (*meunasah*, *gampong*, *mukim*, dan lembaga budaya serta adat Aceh)
2. Memulihkan peran-peran lembaga-lembaga non-pemerintah (LSM/OMW) di Aceh
3. Membangun sistem dan kelembagaan monitoring masyarakat terhadap keseluruhan proses pembangunan kembali Aceh, termasuk pengumpulan dan penyaluran dana bantuan.

Secara implementatif "jembatan" ASRA baru dijalankan pada tahun 2005, dengan mendasari pada enam sasaran program yaitu:

1. Mendukung posko-posko dan aktivis LSM yang melakukan aksi kemanusiaan.
2. Memfasilitasi pemulihan pranata sosial:
 - Pertemuan *community leaders* lokal, termasuk para ulama, untuk menyuarakan kebutuhan dan kepentingan rakyat Aceh.
 - Pemulihan pranata sosial di tingkat *meunasah*, *gampong*, dan *mukim*.
3. Memfasilitasi pemulihan peran LSM/OMW di Aceh:
 - Pemulihan kantor-kantor LSM.
 - Pertemuan Organisasi Masyarakat Warta.

the social system in Aceh has significantly reduced the capacity of the people of Aceh to implement a recovery agenda. Initial estimates by Tifa show that more than 40 Acehnese activists are missing and 21 NGO offices were completely destroyed. More than 50 percent of the social infrastructure, which prior to the disaster formed the cornerstone of socio-cultural life in Aceh, have been completely paralyzed, and it will take 5 to 10 years before they are fully functional again.

Tifa believes that it is essential to restore the functioning of NGOs and the social structure in Aceh as an initial step toward the implementation of ASRA. This strategy has been chosen so as to ensure that the reconstruction of Aceh is based on the needs and interests of the Aceh people, rather than the political and economic interests of people from outside Aceh, whether from Jakarta or overseas. To this end, Tifa has adopted two principal agenda as bridges toward the implementation of ASRA, namely:

1. Revitalization of social institutions in Aceh; and
2. Restoration of the offices and programs of NGOs in Aceh

Both of these agenda are intended to encourage the reconstruction of Aceh in a participatory and community-based manner. In particular, these bridges toward ASRA are intended to:

1. Restore the role of Acehnese social/community institutions (*meunasah*, *gampong*, *mukim* and Acehnese cultural and traditional institutions);
2. Revitalize the role of non-governmental institutions (NGOs/community organizations) in Aceh;
3. Develop community-based monitoring systems and institutions as regards all the processes involved in the reconstruction of Aceh, including the collection and distribution of aid funds.

These "bridges toward ASRA" will start to be implemented in 2005 based on six program targets, namely:

1. Supporting the work of NGO activists and posts that provide humanitarian assistance;
2. Facilitating the recovery of social institutions:
 - Meetings of local community leaders, including ulema, to give voice to the needs and interests of the Acehnese;
 - Revitalizing the role of *meunasah*, *gampong* and *mukim*

4. Mendokumentasikan upaya fasilitasi dan kegiatan pemulihan pranata sosial dan pemulihan OMW (audiovisual).
5. Memfasilitasi monitoring pengumpulan dan penyaluran dana bantuan untuk Aceh (fase darurat, rehabilitasi, dan rekonstruksi).
6. Memfasilitasi katalisasi jaringan strategis pada tingkat lokal, nasional, dan internasional.

Keenam agenda tersebut menjadi bagian integratif dari empat program utama Tifa yang sedang berjalan di Aceh yakni: 1) Hak Asasi Manusia, 2) Akses Terhadap Keadilan, 3) Pluralisme, serta 4) Media.

3. Facilitating the restoration of the role of NGOs/Community Organizations in Aceh:
 - Rebuilding NGO offices
 - Facilitating meetings of Community Organizations.
4. Documenting the efforts to revitalize and facilitate activities of social institutions and community organizations (audiovisual);
5. Facilitating the monitoring of the collection and distribution of aid funds to Aceh (emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases);
6. Facilitating the emergence of strategic networks at the local, national and international levels.

These six agenda form an integral part of the four principal Tifa programs being implemented in Aceh, namely, 1) Human Rights Program, 2) Access to Justice Program, 3) Pluralism Program and 4) Media Program.

Ibu-ibu Desa Tibang, Kecamatan Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh bergotong royong membersihkan tempat tinggal setelah bencana tsunami.

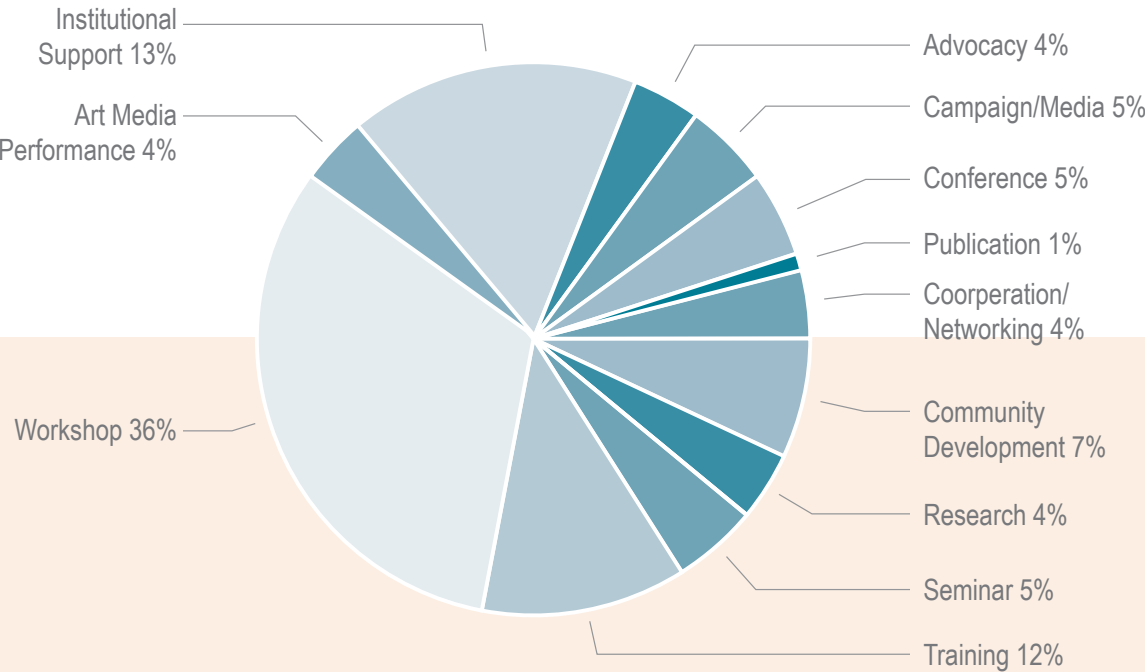


Dok. Antara/Str. Heru Dwi S./Koz/dk/05

Women from the village of Tibang, Syiah Kuala sub-district, Banda Aceh, worked together to clean up their community after the tsunami disaster.

Presentase Distribusi Dana Hibah Berdasarkan Aktivitas 2003 - 2004

Percentage of Grant Distribution by Activities 2003 - 2004



dalam ribuan rupiah/expressed in thousand rupiah

	2004	2003
AKTIVA/ASSET		
Aktiva Lancar/Current Assets	15,870,351	8,521,238
Aktiva Tetap (setelah depresiasi)/ Fixed Assets (net)	117,993	262,150
Aktiva Lain/Other Assets	27,231	130,592
Total Aktiva/Total Assets	16,015,575	8,913,980
UTANG/LIABILITIES		
Utang Lancar (termasuk komitmen pemberian dana hibah)/ Current Liabilities (incl. Grants obligation)	11,150,569	7,086,155
Utang Pajak/Tax payable	18,249	51,138
Total Utang/Total Liabilities	11,168,818	7,137,293
AKTIVA BERSIH/NET ASSETS		
Tidak terikat/Unrestricted	408,949	1,454,057
Terikat/Restricted	4,437,808	322,630
Total Aktiva Bersih/Total Net Assets	4,846,757	1,776,687
Total Utang dan Aktiva Bersih/ Total Liabilities and Net Assets	16,015,575	8,913,980

dalam ribuan rupiah/expressed in thousand rupiah

	Terikat/Restricted		Tidak Terikat/Unrestricted	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
PENERIMAAN SUMBANGAN/ FUND RECEIVED				
Hibah dari donor/Grants from Donors	32,102,556	22,311,849		
Pendapatan lain-lain/Other incomes	125,948	134,612	87,215	33,591
Jumlah Pendapatan/Total fund received	32,228,504	22,446,461	87,215	33,591
BEBAN-BEBAN/EXPENSES				
Umum dan Administrasi/ General and administrative	3,301,991	3,335,281	896	20,687
Aktivitas Program/ Programmatic Activities	25,800,089	19,999,315		
Jumlah Beban/Total Expenses	29,102,080	23,334,596	896	20,687
Kenaikan (penurunan) aktiva bersih/ Net increase (decrease) in net assets	3,126,424	(888,135)	86,319	12,904
Aktiva bersih awal tahun/ Net Assets at the beginning of the year	1,454,057	2,658,096	322,630	309,726
Aktiva bersih akhir tahun/ Net Assets at the end of the year	4,580,481	1,769,961	408,949	322,630

Dewan Pendiri Dewan Pengarah & Staf Tifa

Founders Board & Tifa's Staff

DEWAN PENDIRI FOUNDERS

Bambang Widjojanto
Budi Santoso
Chusnul Mariyah
Daniel Dhakidae
Debra Yatim
Felicia Salim
Goenawan Mohamad
Hadi Soesastro
Lukas Luwarso
M. Riefqi Muna
Todung Mulya Lubis
Smita Notosusanto
Tosca Santoso

DEWAN PENGARAH BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hasballah M. Saad (Chairperson)
Debra Yatim (Vice Board)

Member:

Budi Santoso
Daniel Dhakidae
Hadi Soesastro
Srisetyowati Seiful
Todung Mulya Lubis
Yuli Ismartono

Direktur Eksekutif/Executive Director
Alexander Irwan

Direktur Keuangan/Finance Director
Pahala Nainggolan

Eksekutif Sekretaris/Executive Secretary
Riza Boris

Knowledge Manager
Andi Achdian

Program Officers
Guntur Tua
Henry Siahaan
Jeffry Anwar
Renata Arianingtyas
Samuel Gultom
Shita Laksmi
Soni Setyana
Sri Aryani

Grant Officer
Romatio Wulandari

Accountant
Oktavia

IT/Administration Network
Ferry Fernando

**Staf Dokumentasi dan Informasi/Documentation
and Information Officer**
Sri Sulastri

Resepsionis/Receptionist
Maya Marlin

Office Support
Ronaldi

Annual Report 2004

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