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Doc. Tifa



# I. FOREWORD

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## 1.1 Foreword from Tifa Foundation Chair of Board



### Rizal Malik

**Chairman of Tifa Foundation  
Management Board**

Growing pains. No phrase is considerably more appropriate to describe the journey or the performance of Tifa in the period of 2015-2016. In 2015, we completed the organizational restructuring process which was expected to magnificently consolidate the programs and improve the performance, and bring new culture in organizational management. New comers that came in 2016 not only need to know one another, but they should also recognize the new entity they currently represent.

In the midst of such turbulence, Tifa Foundation and its partners seek to continue to realize an

open society in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the challenges faced under the government of Joko Widodo were not diminishing if compared to that of the previous government. The institutions and the justice system have not guaranteed the fulfillment of justice for the citizens, and the judiciary institution is still regarded as the most corrupted institution after the police and parliament. The active role of the police force in the weakening of efforts of eradicating corruption and restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly and expression also affirms the challenges faced by civil society organizations fighting for justice for the citizens.

On the other hand, radical groups that express intolerant attitudes in public domain are increasingly wide-spreading. Some of which are the old players that could not be handled yet when in the era of the previous governments. Some others are groups of people who appear sporadically due to the sensitive issues being disseminated. The existence of these groups not only disturbs the society but it is also threatening Indonesian unity and integrity. The lack of strictness of the security forces and discriminatory attitudes shown by the government and public figures have triggered the emergence of these groups, as shown by local governments in Bogor, Depok, and other areas in West Java.

In relation to which, these problems have become a focal point for Tifa in maintaining diversity and expanding access to justice for susceptible groups. However, we also strive to be flexible and transparent in reading and responding to new challenges. In 2016 for example, Tifa embarked on an effort to tackle the economic gap in Indonesia that has continued widening in the last decade. Strengthening the various local economic institutions to establish a more inclusive development model at the grassroots level which has become a starting point for gap-eradication.

Last but not least, Tifa would like to thank to the Open Society Foundation for continuing to provide support to all partners and various stakeholders that continue working with Tifa. Tifa also expressed a great appreciation and respect for the four alumni of Tifa staff, namely Sri Aryani, R. Kristiawan, Riza Boris Sobari, and Ezra Kaban, for the commitment in bridging the organization transitional process so that the new organizational structure can function properly.

## 1.2. Foreword from Tifa Foundation Executive Director



**Darmawan Triwibowo**  
Executive Director of Tifa Foundation

Principally, open society and democracy are like two sides of a coin that are integral and inseparable in nature. The notions of freedom, social justice, and humanity encourage individuals to embrace democracy; where democracy allows people to taste equality, the supremacy of the law, and protection of basic rights that allow their lives to be better. In Indonesia, both connection exposed clearly after the fall of the New Order regime, that the (re) institutionalization of democracy in the nation state order has accelerated the journey towards the realization of open society.

However, how is it if that alliance is disintegrating? How far can open society be realized if demagogues, autocrats, and hegemons use electoral democracy for the purposes which is in contradiction to the values of openness, diversity, equality, and justice? In the new democratic countries of Eastern Europe like Czech Republic and Hungary, people began to talk about the rising tides of the “democracy without democrats” phenomenon and the rise of „illiberal democracy” that restricts the freedom of the citizens they (should) represent. The victory of the right populist leader who deny the values of diversity and equality in electoral competition in western democratic countries showed the gap of reel (beladu) between both of them.

In respect of which, Indonesia cannot also escape from such global trend. Political contestation in the Presidential Election in 2014 raised a strong populist sentiments aggravated with the narration of nativism (racial, religious, anti-foreign sentiments) that tended to be counter-productive for the development of open societies in Indonesia. Many people judged that, the election of Joko Widodo is the victory of democracy because his populist agenda offering is softer, not confrontative, and his image as an inclusive reformist figure. However, the widening of religious-based populism at the end of 2016 through local electoral competition in Jakarta showed how the nativism narrative left an imprint in the minds of the voters.

In view of that, this is the current challenge of open community supporters in Indonesia. Throughout the 2015 and 2016 periods, Tifa Foundation worked with civil society organizations to address such challenges through expanding citizen participation and information disclosure, improving access to services and legal protection for vulnerable and minority groups, the embodiment of free, independent and serving the public interest media, as well as the full resolution of past human rights violations. Notwithstanding the achievements attained, the political dynamics of the last two years showed that the work of realizing the open society in Indonesia is still far beyond from the sense of being settled. Two years of Joko Widodo leadership shows that the change of the government regime with the presence of a reformist in power does not significantly change the situation. It is only a necessary condition, but not certainly a sufficient condition.



ASLI CAB

NIKA

JUAL-  
IKAN PANCI  
SABAR MEN  
TPA AL BAH

perbell perdara  
edel knus  
snuys ispa

## **II. ABOUT TIFA**

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OSF President, George Soros and Tifa Foundation held a meeting with the company's CEOs in Indonesia in 2006

## About Tifa

Starting from the idea of creating a democratic national order through an open society in Indonesia, thirteen civil society leaders established Tifa Foundation on December 8th, 2000 in Jakarta. The founders, namely the late Hadi Soesastro, Felia Salim, Daniel Dhakidae, Todung Mulya Lubis, Goenawan Mohammad, Bambang Widjodjanto, Tosca Santoso, Riefqi Muna, Debra Yatim, Lukas Luwarso, Budi Santoso, Chusnul Mariyah, and Smita Notosusanto, who envisage Tifa Foundation as a role model for strengthening the civil society to achieve such a community that supports individual rights, protecting the views and rights of minorities and marginalized groups, and fostering the solidarity

and good governance.<sup>1</sup> Tifa Foundation began the works of strengthening civil society capacity, strengthening local governance, and protecting human rights in three locations: Lampung, Banten, and Aceh during the periods of 2001-2002.

as an effort to realize the values of openness, equality, justice And diversity in Indonesia. Tifa Foundation received funding support from the Open Society Foundation, a global organization working to build a vibrant and tolerant society where government are accountable and facilitate the participation of all citizens. In the 2003-2015 period, Tifa Foundation also received funding support from other parties, such as the governments of Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark and Finland), UK, the Netherlands and Australia.



Felia Salim, Board of Trustees of Tifa Foundation

During its sixteen year existence, Tifa Foundation has supported the implementation of no less than 950 projects by more than 700 civil society organizations throughout Indonesia, through the grant funding of US \$ 20 million in various programs



Lukas Luwarso, Supervisory Board of Tifa Foundation



Doc. Tifa

<sup>1</sup> Chusnul Mariyah and Smita Notosusanto Refused further involvement with the Tifa Foundation after the change of organizational structure and organs to conform with changes to the Foundation Law in 2008



# Vision and four principal values of Tifa



## Openness

The Tifa Foundation redefined its vision in 2015 into *"The realization of an open society that is devoted to diversity, equality and justice."* This vision contains four core values that are guiding the Tifa program and activities, namely:

defined as the nature or condition of the absence of a secret, as is, willing to accept input, tolerant and alike. In the state administration, an open state is a government that is not self-absorbed, transparent, accepting criticism and suggestions for reform. In an open society, citizens are free to express opinions, ideas, criticisms, and at the same time receive input for improvement.



### Diversity

defined as an order that is not dominated by values, point of view, or the mindset and attitude of a particular group in which diversity is recognized and respected. People who are devoted to diversity are the people who not only recognize differences but they also see diversity (socio-cultural, religion, racial political views etc.) as an asset or an added value.



### Equality

defined as a situation in which every citizen has the same status and rights in the eyes of the law. An equal society seeks to eliminate discrimination (based on gender, religion, socio-economic, majority-minority, elite-non-elite, wealthy-poor and so on) so that every one of them gets equal treatment by the state, included in this matter are education, health, employment, decent housing services, etc.



### Justice

defined as the nature of impartiality and conditions that provide or protect what is the rights and duties of every citizen; or the absence of arbitrariness.



Referring to the Foundation Law (Law No. 16 of 2001) along with the amendment thereof (Law No. 28 of 2004), Tifa Foundation has four main organs, namely the Advisory Board, the Supervisory Board, the Management Board and the Executive Office. The Advisory Board is led by Felia Salim and has three members consisting of Daniel Dhakidae, Todung Mulya Lubis, and Goenawan Mohammad. The position of Supervisory Board underwent a change in early 2017 with the appointment of Lukas Luwarso to replace Melli Darsa, as well as the Management Board whose numbers decreased from nine to seven. Currently, the Advisory Board is led by Rizal Malik and having the members comprising Debra Yatim, M.Riefqi Muna, Pastor Neles Tebay, Delima Kiswanti, Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti, and Wiwiek Awiati.

The Executive Office of Tifa Foundation has also undergone a significant reshuffle in 2015. The Management Board undertook the organizational restructuring process to improve program implementation capacity and the efficiency of grant funding provision by downsizing the number of Executive Office staff, consolidating the scope of the program and making changes to the Executive Director of Tifa Foundation. The Management Board Appointed Darmawan Triwibowo as the new Executive Director in early 2016 to replace Irman G. Lanti. Currently the Executive Office has nine staff under coordination of the Executive

Director, namely: Chairul Ridjal (Office and Human Resources Manager), Nova Fransisca Silitonga (Program Manager), Yussi Agustina Purnami (Finance Manager), Miranti (Program Staff), Syafirah Hardani (Program Staff), Nurlia Wuliyanti (Grant Fund Management Staff), Diah Tantri Dwiandani (Knowledge Management Specialist), Triwahyuni Hartati (Finance Staff/accountant) and Bernadetha Chelvi Yuliasuti (Administration staff).

This arrangement is the latest composition after several staff involved in organizational management in the 2015-2016 period, such as Sri Aryani, R. Kristiawan, Ezra Kaban, Riza Boris Sobari, Dennis Tjandrasa, and Putri Amelia, resign from Tifa Foundation.



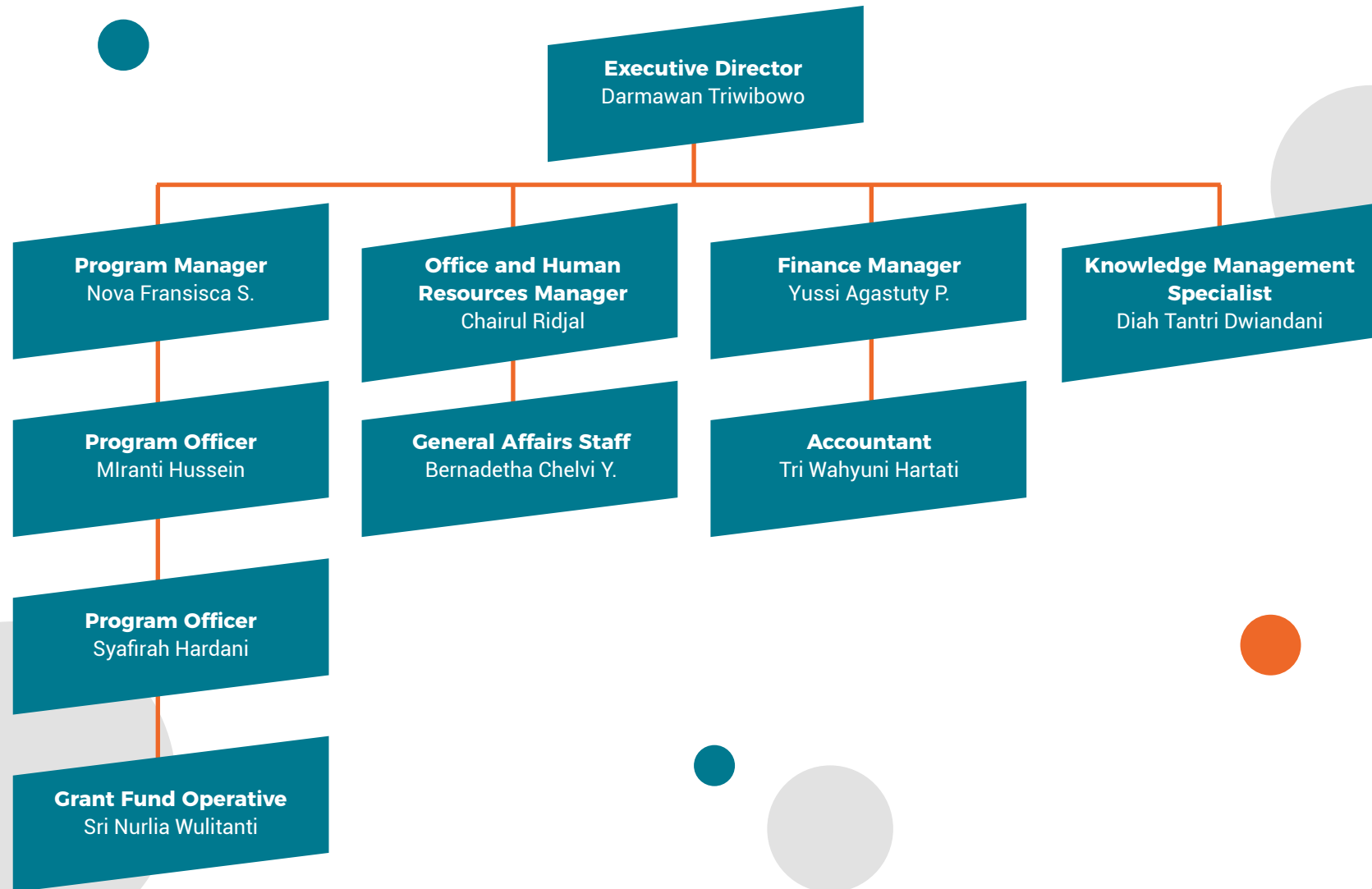
# Staff of Tifa Foundation in 2017

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Staff of Tifa Foundation in 2016. Doc. Tifa

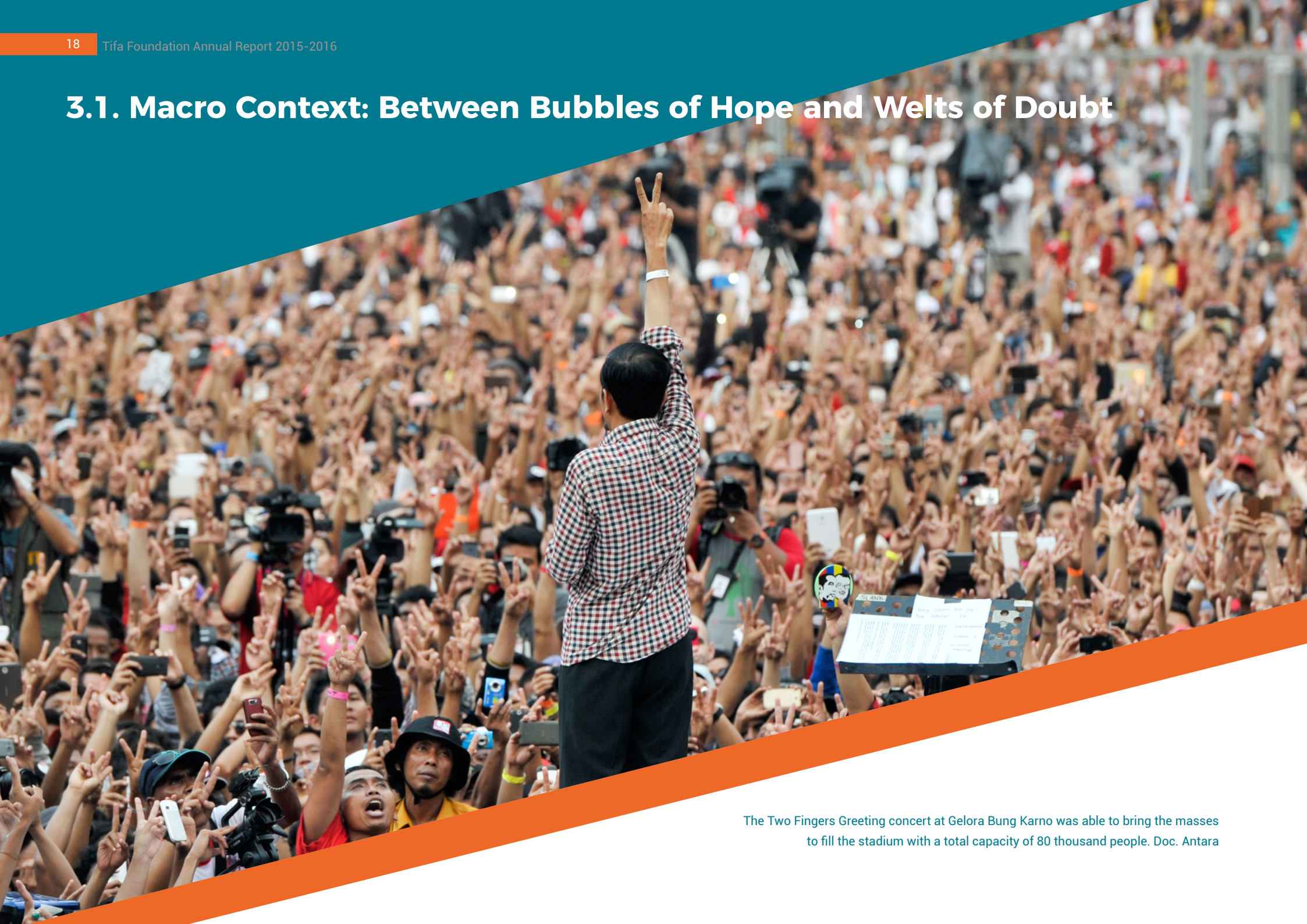
## Structure of Tifa Foundation Executive Office



# **III. TIFA FOUNDATION WORKS IN 2015 AND 2016**

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## 3.1. Macro Context: Between Bubbles of Hope and Welts of Doubt



The Two Fingers Greeting concert at Gelora Bung Karno was able to bring the masses to fill the stadium with a total capacity of 80 thousand people. Doc. Antara

The change of government regime from President Yudhoyono to President Joko Widodo brings new challenges to Tifa Foundation and Indonesian civil society. On the one hand, Joko Widodo's track record as a clean and consistent regional head in Surakarta and Jakarta, makes civil society put high hopes for cleansing the national political system from the influence of interest groups, eradicating corruption and implementing the democratic agenda which has been postponed so far.

The nine government priority programs set forth in Nawa Cita (Nine Goals) among the other things including the commitment to “reinforce diversity and strengthen social restoration of Indonesia through policy, strengthen the education of diversity and create inter-community dialogue opportunities,” and “reject the weak state by reforming the system and law enforcement which is corruption-free, dignified, and reliable in nature.” However, the position of Joko Widodo who is not part of the political elite who dominates the dynamics of national politics make many people doubt to his ability to consolidate political



LGBT groups in Indonesia are one of the minority groups often discriminated and persecuted. Tifa in collaboration with GWL INA seek the best effort to ensure that the rights of LGBT people as citizens still remain fulfilled, regardless of gender and sexual preference they have. Doc. Sejuk/Tantowi Anwari

power in order to support the implementation of his policy agenda. The doubt of which is that he will only become a prisoner of balanced elite in the hopes of using his potential to bring about significant changes.

In connection to which, Tifa Foundation responded this uncertainty with such a caution. Along with organizational restructuring that began in 2015, Tifa Foundation consolidated the interventions that have been done, among the other things in relation to the expansion of participation and citizen access to information, improved access to legal services and protection, and peaceful settlement of human rights violations particularly in Aceh and Papua. Some breakthroughs have been initiated even though it is still limited. For example, prevention of corruption in public institutions, especially in the health and higher education sectors, as well as monitoring corruption in the judiciary institution and encouraging development practices that is more inclusive through the platform of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national and local levels.

Nevertheless, the welts of doubt were widening, wrapping the exaggeration of hopes brought by Joko Widodo. On the side of openness, for example, there is such a view that sees democracy – in particular the expansion of transparency and accountability in daily practice – as an impediment to development. Tifa Foundation has identified a process of anti-democratic consolidation through either political practice or legislation since the middle of President Yudhoyono's era. Instead of cutting off the trend, the government seems to be neglecting it that causes that the symptoms of it was strengthening. For example, based on SAFENet data, throughout 2015 there have been no less than 21 disbanding events and discussions banned by intolerant groups on film screening and cultural events related to the rights of minority and marginal groups.

Throughout the year of 2015-2016, The National Commission On Human Right/ Komnas HAM recorded an increase in the number of complaints of freedom of religion, from 87 cases in 2015 to 97 cases in 2016. Out of many cases that occur, local (provincial/regency/city) governments are the most frequently reported perpetrators. In addition to the refusal and sealing of church, groups that often receive attacks and threats of religious freedom are Syiah, Ahmadiyah and Gafatar groups.

In May 2016, police arrested more than 1,500 Papuans who joined a peaceful rally demanding the independence of Papua. Even though they were released after being detained for several hours, this is a part of the restraints on Papuan political aspirations. At the end of August 2016, 37 Papuan activists were detained by the apparatus for raising the morning star flag that is a part of the Papuan cultural identity. This detention does not include the abandonment



and discrimination of the Bloody Paniai case of December 2014 and the public upheaval of Tolikara in July 2015.

Government's repressive treatment also occurs on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people. Human Rights Watch in its report stated that there is a political game in the cases of violence against LGBT people, which peaked in January-March 2016.

This brief description showed that the effort to realize open society in Indonesia, as Tifa Foundation has done so far, is far beyond from being completed. Two years of Joko Widodo leadership showed that the change of government regime and the sitting of a reformist in the governmental administration power do not significantly change the situation.

The strengthening of the Islamic populist movement as demonstrated by a series of „Bela Islam”/”Defend Islam” actions in Jakarta Election 2016, brings new challenges for the protection of diversity and equality, especially for the minority groups. The strengthening of the coalition's influence between urban poor groups as vigilant groups, religious middle class, and some elite religious leaders, political and business leaders in electoral politics at the local level are increasingly alarming as they are helped by what so-called post-truth politics and massive disinformation action.<sup>2</sup>

The speed and volume of information in the digital era that is not balanced with the verification mechanism makes hoax or fake news as an effective group-consolidation tool. If this trend continues, then the trend of the right –winged populist victory in many parts of the world could spread to Indonesia. This would be a severe blow for those who fight for open society and believe that Indonesia should be built based on the respect of diversity.<sup>3</sup>

[212 Action \(2/12/2016\) which was claimed as the Islamic Defence Action managed to collect hundreds of thousands of people around the National Monument. The demonstrators demanded the Governor of DKI Jakarta Ahok to be tried for the alleged blasphemy case. Doc. Antara](#)

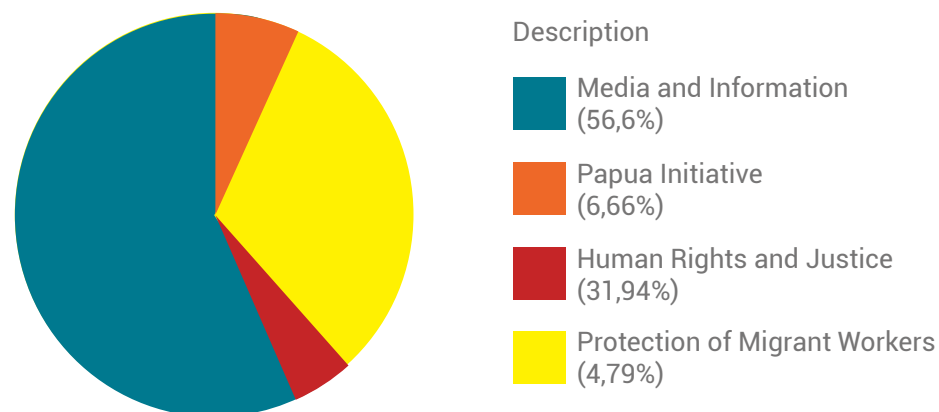
<sup>2</sup> Perdana, Ari A. January 23, 2017. The Strengthening of Populism: Trump, Brexit, to FPI. Source: [indoproggress.com/2017/04/menguatnya-populisme-trump-brexit-hingga-fpi](http://indoproggress.com/2017/04/menguatnya-populisme-trump-brexit-hingga-fpi)

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*

## 3. 2. Program Funds Structure 2015-2016

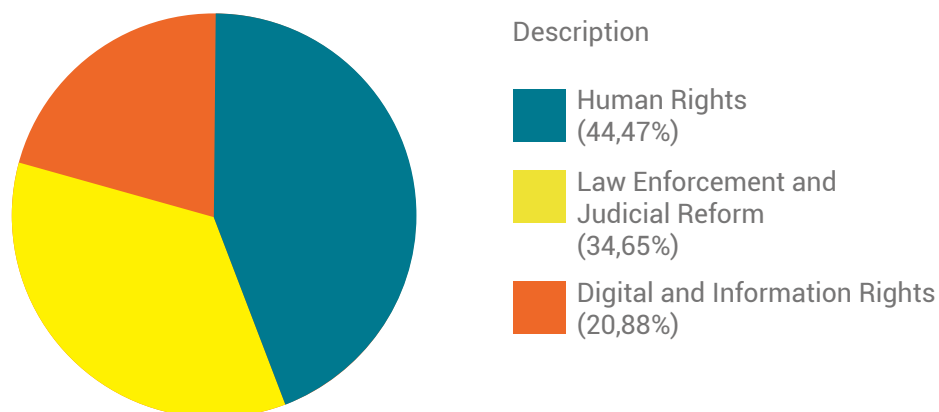
### 3.2.1. Program Funds Per Theme

#### Program Fund Allocation 2015



The initiatives supported by Tifa Foundation are spread over into four main themes, namely **Protection of Migrant Workers (4,79%)**, **Media and Information (56,6%)** **Human Rights and Justice (31.94%)** and the **Papua Initiative (6.66%)** with total funds reaching Rp. 29,304,069,000.00.<sup>4</sup> The initiative consists of various activities such as advocacy, research, assistance and community capacity building, peace dialogue, and expansion of access to legal aid.

#### Program Fund Allocation 2016

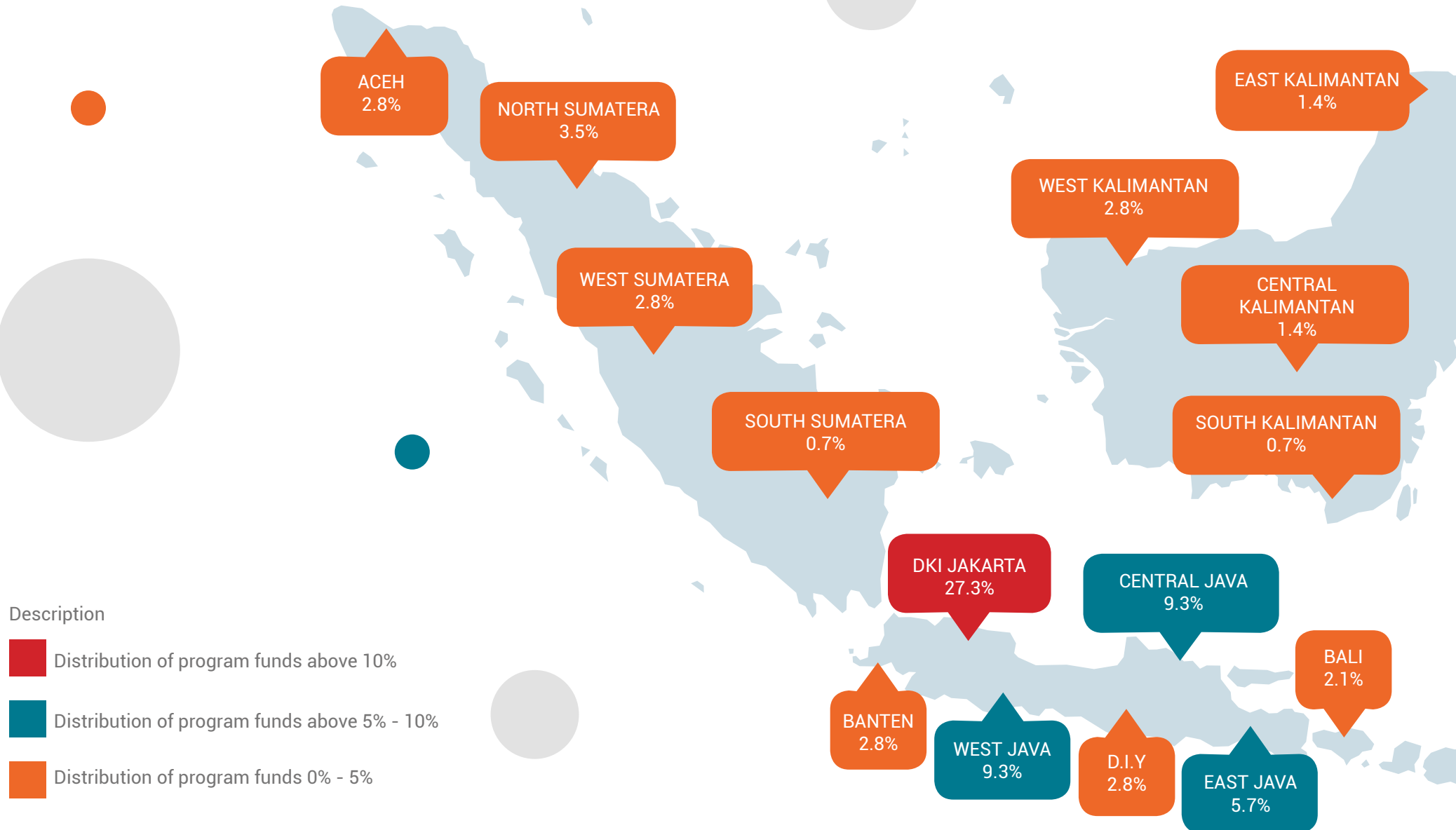


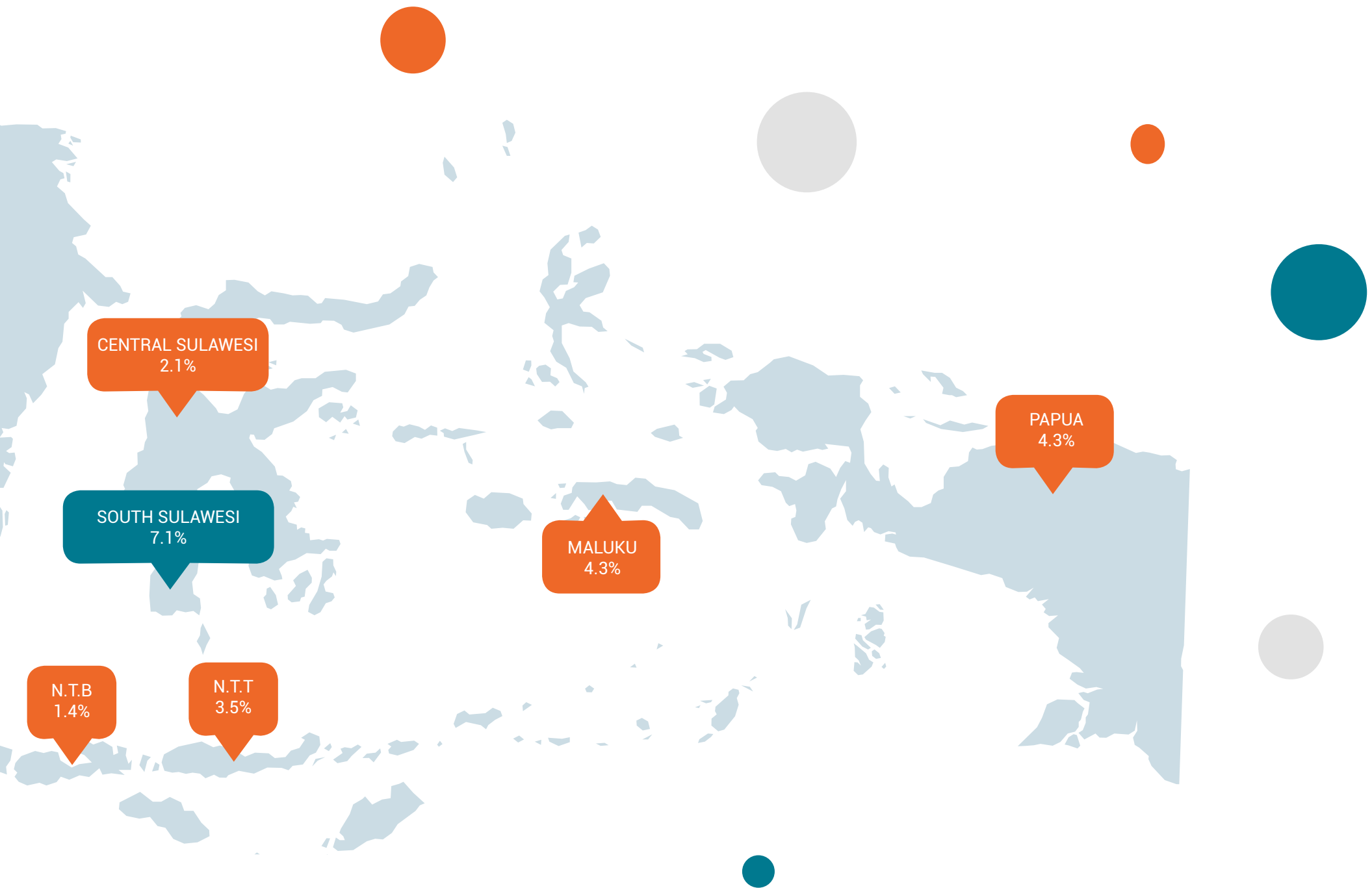
The initiatives supported in 2016 are spread over 3 themes, which are **Human Rights (44,47%)**, **Law Enforcement and Judicial Reform (34,65%)** and **Digital and Information Rights (20,88%)** with total funds of Rp. 29,652,728,531.<sup>5</sup> The funds are scattered in various activities that support the strengthening of community capacity building, extension of access to structural legal aid, support for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, as well as research, training, peace dialogue and community assistance aimed.

<sup>4</sup> Financial Statement of Tifa Foundation for the fiscal year 2015

<sup>5</sup> Financial Statement of Tifa Foundation for the fiscal year 2016

### 3.2.2. Program Funds Per Working Area





## 3.3. WORKS OF TIFA

### 3.3.1. Openness

#### Public Services for All

The expansion of openness is an important component in the work of Tifa Foundation. Openness will ensure the process of responsible public services. Openness allows citizens to know and demand the fulfillment of their rights. The principle of openness is also important to prevent the occurrence of corruption, especially in the procurement sector of goods and services, and maintain the integrity of service providers.

MediaLink, one of Tifa Foundation partners in encouraging transparency in public services, continues their previous work in improving the quality of services of JKN (National Health Insurance) program by monitoring and coordinating the distribution of cards for the poor and marginalized groups in Wonosobo

The government runs a health insurance program for the poor through Healthy Indonesia Card. Due to poor data management; many poor people do not get the services they are entitled to. Doc. Ega Rosalina



and Sidoarjo regencies, and DKI Jakarta province. This is a follow up of the data disclosure program in governance previously coordinated by the Presidential Working Unit for Development Supervision and Control (UKP4) through the Open Government Indonesia (OGI) platform. In 2016, citizens with the assistance of MediaLink, successfully ensure that citizens affected by Sidoarjo mud were listed in the JKN program through access to information and updates on data of citizens entitled to receive JKN.

In Ambon, the LAPPAN (*Lingkar Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak/Circle of Women and Children Empowerment*) Foundation with the support of Tifa Foundation developed an open data model by building a community center as a means of providing information and learning centers to ensure access to health services for the poor. This initiative enhances the capacity of public health office, civil society and village apparatus to obtain better information related to the use of village funds, JKN services and social protection coverage including community-level legal aid services. Given the more open access to health care information, people are becoming more aware of the rights and procedures in the provision of health services, particularly BPJS/KIS, and began to use health service posts and community health centers (*puskesmas*) instead of seeking treatment to shamans.

## Data Participation for "Lost Village"

Lapindo mudflow victims in Porong Subregency, Siduarjo Regency, East Java Province have difficulty in obtaining free health insurance from the government.

Harwati, one of the villagers of Siring Village, Porong Subregency, said that it happened because the villagers never get socialization about the membership of the

National Health Insurance (JKN) free program from the local government. "The excuse from the Public Health Office is ridiculous. We are considered late to register. Whereas we never get the socialization at all," she said.

Based on the findings of MediaLink, people from villages drowned in Lapindo mud since 2006 have not been well-documented. Based on the Data Collection of Social Protection Program (PPLS) of 2011, Siring Village, Harwati's home village, has only four poor families. PPLS also revealed that other villages such as Jatirejo and Kedungbendo villages each of which has only four from one poor families. Even, according to PPLS, there are no poor families in Renokenongo Village. This data becomes the government's reference in determining the citizens entitled to health insurance category of Beneficiaries of Contribution Aid (PBI).

Sidoarjo Regency Social Service admits that there is indeed data chaos in the mud affected areas because some villages are no longer acknowledged administratively. In that way, there is no more data collection on the poor and underprivileged people in such regions.

Therefore, Harwati and a number of members of Porong Subregency Community Liaison Team, Siduarjo Regency made an advocacy step, begging to seek information and met with related institutions to compile counter data on the

number of poor people.

Harwati and the Community Liaison Team also successfully identified the number of poor families in the region. At least, there were 278 poor families in the affected villages of Lapindo mud which were recorded. The data were then submitted to the local social service to be followed-up.

The local social service is also committed to seek access to health insurance to villagers. „For the short term, we will include poor and underprivileged people who have not been recorded yet into the Healthcare Insurance for the Poor (JKMM) scheme funded by Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget/APBD. Social service will make a recommendation later," said Social Service official of Sidoarjo Regency in a multi-party meeting on January 20, 2016.. The social service official also promised to include villagers data into the change of JKN-PBI data in the next period.

The villagers affected by Lapindo mud are quite relieved with the aforesaid response. Finally, 278 unregistered Families are now able to access the health services they need.

National Health Insurance/JKN is a citizen's right. However, some residents of Sidoarjo mud victims were not registered in JKN due to confusing data.  
Doc. Tifa



## Equitable Natural Resources Governance

In natural resources conflicts between residents and companies or residents and governments, it is the citizens who become the weakest party. To respond the increasingly growing conflicts over natural resources, Tifa Foundation, together with several partners, undertakes advocacy measures and research to promote equitable natural resources governance, especially on strengthening the access to information and citizens participation in natural resource management such as the mining sector.

For example, Semarang Legal Aid Institute, together with residents, uses the right of access to information to ensure that citizens participation in spatial layout planning in Central Java and DKI Jakarta. The residents who were accompanied by Semarang and Jakarta Legal Aid Institute are demanded the transparency of information on spatial layout planning related to mining plan and land conversion. In the process of program implementation, it is found that natural resource exploitation projects are often disregarding the rule of law and regional designation, socio-cultural and environmental support capacity. In 2015, residents also sued the cement factory in Pati

where the residents won the lawsuit through legal process in the Central Java District Court.

In East Kalimantan, POKJA 30 and the civil society coalition under Gerakan Samarinda Menggugat (Samarinda Lawsuit Movement) files a citizen lawsuit against mining permits in Kalimantan. Evidence was obtained from Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) documents and the samples test that shows of water pollution caused by coal waste. These two documents accessed through formal information requests. The result was that five out of thirteen demands were approved by the court.

In Central Java, Amrta Institute carried out researches concerning the **impact of over-exploitation of water to environmental and sustainability and community livelihood**. Research conducted in Klaten Regency, Sleman Regency and Yogyakarta City showed a decrease in ground water and the dried up springs due to industrial exploitation. The results of this research received a fairly good media response in Yogyakarta City, especially because it coincides with the rise of public protests in relation to the availability of clean water. The ongoing project is also expected to open the link between the utilization of water resources with the potential of corruption and gratification in the water sector. The project produced research reports in three areas as well as the documentary of "Jogja Darurat Air" which was screened in various discussions.

Tifa Foundation also supports collaboration with ICEL, MediaLink, Seknas WALHI, and the World Resource Institute for the recovery of the Ciujung river from waste pollution. Such activities are carried out through monitoring of the publication of environmental information, compliance monitoring over the applicable environmental standards, and lawsuits. This advocacy agenda is a cross-border project, in collaboration with WRI and constitutes a joint initiative of Tifa, OSF-Human Rights Initiative (HRI), OSF-Mongolia, and OSF MENA (Middle East and North Africa).



Kendeng residents, Central Java, cementing their foot as a protest against the establishment of a cement factory in Kendeng that are considered to be damaging the environment. Doc. KontraS Jakarta

## Prevention of Corruption in Public Services

In the corruption sectors, Tifa Foundation supports the innovations in establishing surveillance systems to prevent corruption in government institution and courts. ICW (Indonesian Corruption Watch) for example, in 2015 succeeded in developing the online surveillance system [opentender.net](http://opentender.net) which linked to the inspectorate internal control function in the Ministry of National Education. Such data may be used by the public to oversee the procurement of goods and services. Tifa Foundation also supports the efforts to control conflict of interest as a tool to prevent corruption. TII (Transparency International Indonesia) through Veritas 2019, a program leader aim to prevent corruption in the public service institution of health sector (hospitals) and education (universities) in through the control of conflicts of interest.

This program is implemented in four institutions, namely; Indonesian Muslim University (UMI) Makassar, Airlangga University, Surabaya; Bojonegoro Public Hospital, and Makassar Public Hospital, as the pilot project. In this program, TII assist in improving knowledge and capacity on conflict of interest control, formulating strategic plan, formulating module and SOP and establishing working group (pokja) on controlling conflict of interest.

The project was finely welcomed and the parties involved did a declaration of "Commitment to Prevention of Corruption through Control of Conflict of Interest" on September 15, 2016 in Jakarta. This Declaration also received serious attention and support from the central government, where the Chief of President Executive Office (KSP) Teten Masduki, and KPK Chairman Alexander Marwata gave his speech before the four Heads of institutions from Makassar Public Hospital, Bojonegoro Public Hospital, UNAIR and UMI declared their commitment. Currently, a request has been made by Cipto Mangunkusomo Public Hospital and the Inspectorate of the Ministry of Health so that the same efforts can be done in both institutions.



Signing of MoU on Prevention and Control of Conflict of Interest at UNAIR, November 30, 2016. Doc. Transparency International Indonesia.

## Monitoring of Corruption Practices in the Justice Sector

The Baseline Survey of Court Public Service conducted by PSHK (Center for Law and Policy Studies) indicates that the practice of levies collection outside the official fees in some courts located in Java and Bali reached 56 percent. This survey is a call for a serious efforts to be done in monitoring corruption practices in the district courts. One of the services which becomes the source of illegal levies collection is information services. In many cases, the parties are required to hand over 'facilitating payment' to receive case information which are already their rights. Tifa Foundation supports MaPPI (Indonesian Judicial Monitoring Society) FH-UI to conduct a research on the mapping of modes and patterns of corruption, levies collection, and extortion by the court officials; as well as the mapping of potential obstacles to rights, services and justice in

court due to corruption and monitoring by utilizing information technology. This application-based monitoring was conducted in 5 areas of Jakarta District Court, namely South Jakarta District Court, Central Jakarta District Court, North Jakarta District Court, West Jakarta District Court and East Jakarta District Court. The use of integrated applications with website is intended to facilitate the public in participating in court monitoring, and encouraging data-based advocacy on justice issues.

### Freedom of Expression



Tifa Foundation supports civil society initiatives to ensure the right for protection of freedom of expression, among others through revision of the ITE and RKUHP. Tifa's partner, ELSAM, pushed for amendments to the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE) so that it does not become a tool of repression of legitimate expression and practice of blocking Internet content arbitrarily. The coalition is managed to reduce the length of punishment under defamation article, from six-year sentence to a maximum of four year sentence.

Posters of local content contest organized by AJI to promote the importance of local content as a representation of diverse citizens' interests. Doc. AJI



Regulations in relates to media, broadcast, and freedom of expression in Indonesia has not yet provide maximum protection to journalist and citizens in expressing their aspiration. Doc. Tifa

Meanwhile ICJR (Institute for Criminal Justice Reform) became the host for the National Alliance for Criminal Code Reform and monitored the process of revising the Indonesian Criminal Code to conform to human rights principles in expressing the opinions and beliefs. Article prudent for misused are the one on the dissemination of the teachings of communism and insult against the state officials. Both has generated much repressive action against citizens.

Meanwhile, AJI (Alliance of Independent Journalists) Indonesia conducted a campaign to expand support for the advocacy of Broadcasting Bill and RTRI (Radio and Television of the Republic of Indonesia) Bill so that the law can guarantee the freedom of expression and to ensure that public broadcasters represent and serve the interests of citizens. One of the campaign activities is a **local content contest** with a theme of diversity. There were 60 videos and radio works sent by more than 10 local and national broadcasters.

## 3.3.2 Justice

### Expansion of legal aid services

Throughout 2015-2016, Tifa Foundation continues to support the expansion of access to justice and legal aid services for minority and precarious groups. Together with the YLBHI (Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation) and office LBH



Meeting of Padang Legal Aid team with Ninik Mamaks in critical law study with paralegals in West Sumatra. Doc. Tifa

"I try to convey legal messages, awaken the legal rights of citizens. Being a paralegal is a social work, especially we can help ourselves and the communities around us. This relief effort is also an accountability provision for the hereafter because we do not only live in this world."

– Aprilni, Nagari Batu Banyak Paralegal, under Padang Legal Aid

"My entry in paralegal makes me more confident, more certain, because we cannot possibly fight in empty conditions with no legal science whatsoever. My heart was moved to learn, about what rights should I keep in this *Watukodok* and what legal basis that could be used."

– Suradi, *Watukodok Paralegal under Yogyakarta Legal Aid*

network, Tifa Foundation supports the establishment of community paralegal schools and advocates for APBN (State Budget) allocations for legal aid services. This support is a part of a broader initiative to ensure the integration of community paralegals into the national legal aid system.

In Padang, West Sumatra, Padang Legal Aid built a paralegal school that has successfully generated four generations for the basic paralegal class and two classes for the advanced classes with a total of approximately 65 paralegals scattering in 35 *nagari* (villages).

Bandung Legal Aid until now has given birth to paralegals in 9 regencies/cities in West Java by involving at least 8 People' Organizations. Paralegal are embedded in advocacy center, such as the case with Traders Association of Limbangan Market (P3L), in which together with Limbangan Village residents of Garut Regency, advocating against the Limbangan traditional market development. The experiences of these Paralegals are described in the book of "*Paralegal, Titik Balik Kesadaran*" (Paralegals, The Turning Point of Consciousness).

Meanwhile, Bali Legal Aid and LAHA (Child's Rights Advocacy Institute) established a child protection system with the community. Child-related conflicts mostly prioritize legal approach and less considering on child protection. One of the most prominent cases is the rise of motorcycle gangs in Bandung that disturbs the public. LAHA works in three villages (Cibiru

Wetan Village, Ketamulya Village, and Mekarjaya Urban Village) assisting the community to bring awareness of child protection in facing the motorcycle gangs. The villagers then formed a Child Friendly *Ojek* (motorcycle taxi) that was used as role model by Bandung Regency Government.

In the case of protection of migrant workers, Tifa Foundation in collaboration with LBH APIK (Women's Association for Justice and Legal Aid Institute) encourages the creation of a gender-perspective justice system in cases of Female Migrant Workers. Tifa also support Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) to develop human rights perspective in the case handling procedures, to reduce discriminatory treatment of Indonesian migrant workers through cooperation with the

Meanwhile, Tifa Foundation supports Jakarta Legal Aid in developing a referral system for migrant workers cases. This referral mechanism is essential to bridge the case-handling gap resulted from a centralized process and encourage transnational works to ensure justice for migrant workers in both the home and host country.

## Settling Past Human Rights Violations Cases

Impunity is the biggest obstacle in the settlement of past human rights violations. The widespread practice of exemption or exclusion of lawsuit for human rights violator especially them bearing the title of state apparatus has made disclosure of truth almost impossible. Tifa Foundation tries to reverse the trend of such impunity by supporting the establishment of Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The Aceh TRC establishment in contrast to the stagnancy of TRC process in the national level after the abrogation of Law No. 27/2004 by the Constitutional Court. At the end of 2015 a selection committee for Aceh TRC was formed, which constitutes the mandate of the



One of the Exhibition materials "Hall of Remembrance 1998 - 2005 Revealing the Truth Muffling the Injuries" by Aceh Kontras, is an attempt to keep the memory of the violence and human rights violations that occurred in Aceh. Doc. KontraS Aceh

Helsinki MoU. The establishment of the Aceh TRC is an important long-delayed issue, although the Qanun on TRC has been issued since 2013. The governor of Aceh finally inaugurated the seven members of the Commission on October 24, 2016.

Working together with KontraS Aceh, Tifa Foundation monitored the selection process of the commissioners, conducted a campaign to gather a broader public support for the establishment of the Aceh TRC, and disseminated information about the establishment of Aceh TRC to communities of victims and their families so they could prepare themselves to engage in the process of Aceh TRC. After TRC was formed, KontraS Aceh conducted five series of discussions on transitional justice, rights of victims of human rights violations and mechanisms for the fulfillment of victims' rights in the Regencies of South Aceh, Bireuen and Aceh Besar. Currently, they are preparing a TRC pocket book on the work of Aceh TRC and the explanation of the importance of documentation in reconciliation

efforts. This pocket book later will be used as a guideline for the residents and the victim's community.

Meanwhile, Syarikat Indonesia works to promote reconciliation through the expansion of cultural-based practices. Syarikat Indonesia is documenting cultural reconciliation practices that have been growing at the grassroots that hopefully will be turned into good practices which can be widely replicated. This project was implemented in Central Java (Batang, Wonosobo), East Java (Blitar, Banyuwangi), and Palu. The resulting document will be used to raise public support, so wider circles of societies can start discussing reconciliation issues, especially local governments and members of Regional House of People's Representatives (DPRD).

Meanwhile, Tifa continues to support for public education about the history of human rights violations to encourage the expansion of discourse and a more comprehensive public understanding, especially among the younger generation. This was done to maintain the momentum for settling past human rights violation cases. In that context, Tifa Foundation supports Pamflet that works to facilitate the development of teaching tools for the subject of human rights. Through MemaHAMi Indonesia project, Pamflet developed a human rights learning tool for high school students, in cooperation with several schools in Jabodetabek and other areas. Tools developed are in the form of Event Card Series, Under the Flag of Reformation (comic), Lost and Found in History Book (book), and three documentary films produced by the students: *Salah Kirim*, *Jejak Berdarah Kaum Penjahar*, and *Jejak Panjang Budak Belanda Depok*.

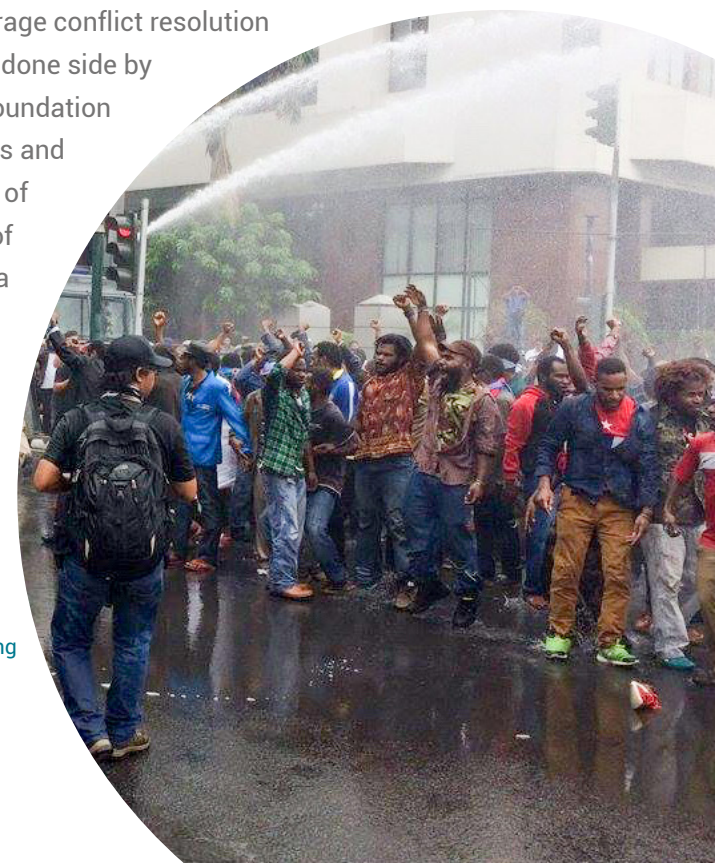
## Papua Conflict Resolution

Tifa Foundation supports the efforts to create a new, peaceful, and equitable Papua. This is done through the initiation of peace dialogue and advocacy on the

formal peace process by adhering to the concept of peaceful land.

In collaboration with the ALDP (Democratic Alliance for Papua), which also constitutes a member of the Papua Peace Network (JDP), Tifa Foundation facilitates the equation of perception of the importance of dialogue as well as to introduce the platform of *Papua Tanah Damai/ Papua Land of Peace*. Up to now, ALDP has conducted community dialogue in Jayapura City, Nabire Regency and Mimika Regency. The aforesaid dialogue has succeeded in instilling the idea of establishing a cross-ethnic/community organization to build inter-ethnic communications in Merauke and Mimika, such as the peace network in Timika, to strengthen efforts to use dialogue to address many issues in the community. Tifa Foundation supports the Research Center for Politics - Indonesian Institute of Sciences (P2Politik-LIPI) to conduct a national level public campaign on the solidification of Papua Land of Peace platform and field research to update the Papua Road Map to encourage conflict resolution through dialogue. This work is done side by side with the support of Tifa Foundation on the active role of universities and academicians in the formation of public discourse on the issue of Papua, and the formulation of a peaceful solution for conflict resolution with IMPARSIAL.

Dozens of Papuan protesters in Jakarta were intercepted by the police apparatus using water cannons when conveying the aspirations of demanding the settlement of the Papua conflict. Doc. Jakarta Legal Aid



### 3.3.3 Diversity

#### Tolerance

The mainstreaming of pluralism and tolerance in the life of a plural society is the main objective of Tifa Foundation in the works on the topic of diversity. One of which is through a cooperation with ICIP (International Center for Islam and Pluralism) for religious freedom in public domain. ICIP facilitates consultative meeting of stakeholders in South Tangerang city, Bogor city and Bekasi city. Other support is to provide conflict management training through FKUB (Forum for Religious Harmony).

Tifa Foundation also considered that the media have an important role to refute the widespread view of hate and intolerance in the public domain. In collaboration with the LTN-PBNU (Ta'lif wan Nasyr Institute of the Nahdlatul Ulama Executive Board), Tifa Foundation encourages the strengthening of capacity and network of religion-based (Islam) media in campaigning a friendly and tolerant Islam in social media as a counter-discourse on the intolerant and radical Islamic image.



The atmosphere during Friday prayer by Ahmadi Community in Transito Dormitory, Lombok, NTB. Doc. Tifa



The home of Ahmadiyah resident in Ketapang, Lombok, NTB, which was destroyed as a result of the attack by an intolerant group in 2006. Doc. Tifa

On the other hand, SEJUK (Journalist Association for Diversity) encourages pro-diversity journalism by giving a reward to journalistic workers who stimulate the birth of journalistic works that respect differences. This cooperation is contemplated through capacity building and giving a diversity journalistic award in SEJUK Diversity Award and Fellowship of Diversity Coverage.

In an effort to strengthen the role of civil society for the protection and respect for the freedom of expression of minority religious groups, Tifa Foundation in cooperation with Kampung Halaman Foundation builds diversity literacy through film production with adolescent believers, one of them is about the life of Ugamo Malim youth community, traditional Batak belief that has been existing around for about 400 years. This film will be a tool in the advocacy process, and encourage the birth of a useful discussion space to recognize the problems experienced by the believer residents.

### 3.3.4 Equality

#### Economic equality

Tifa Foundation encourages work to reduce economic disparities through inclusive development policies and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the concrete manifestations of such support is the cooperation with Prakarsa Association/*Perkumpulan Prakarsa* to encourage the reform of an equitable tax system through the ratification of the revision of Law No. 6 of 1983 on General Provisions and Tax Procedures. To spread equitable tax topic among the public and journalists, intervention is done through the organization of journalistic writing competition about taxes.

The acquisition and access to natural resource assets is also closely linked to economic disparities. The limited access to and domination of productive assets in rural areas is often becoming the cause of a wide gap amongst the community groups. Tifa Foundation in cooperation with GreS (Institute for Social and Environmental Justice) to assist the communities in Karangsari Village, Pakenjeng Subregency, Garut Regency, West Java to conduct reclaiming of agricultural land. This assistance was conducted with the aim of strengthening the group of poor farmers and farm laborers in the effort of reclaiming the land controlled by PT. Condong Garut plantation. The project involves citizens to participate in participatory mapping, where secondary and primary data are obtained through transect walk activities that will become the material to formulate village rules on spatial layout planning.

#### Elimination of discrimination

Minority groups such as the LGBT community and minority/local religion adherent, and the believers often faced discrimination that affects their access to



Kampung Halaman Foundation trains teenagers of Adolescent disciple of Ugamo Malim, traditional Batak belief to tell diversity-themed stories through film. Doc. Kampung Halaman

the public service. In response to this, Tifa Foundation in collaboration with GWL INA and ANBTI tries to bring a more minority-friendly policy. GWL INA working with the LGBT community, consolidated the movement internally, conducted discussions and advocacy for the elimination of discrimination. While ANBTI accompanied the local religion adherent and the believers which so far has a difficulty in accessing the public service because their beliefs does not get an admission from the state in the Resident Identity Card (KTP). The empty religion column in the KTP made them failed to pass the eligibility to receive social aid, even they are stigmatized as communist or misguided, and ultimately ostracized by the society.

In the context of discrimination, the increase of influence and repression of intolerant groups caused the victim of intolerant behavior is also increasing. ELSA (Institute for Social and Religious Studies) conducted the strengthening against the community of victims of violations of freedom of religion and belief in Indonesia through the establishment and strengthening of Sobat KBB (Community Strengthening of Victims of Freedom of Religion and Belief Violence in Indonesia) network. The network conducts discussions and ensures the involvement of KBB victims in the circle of monitoring, advocacy, restoring rights process up to strengthening their capacity as victims. This is done through capacity building for advocacy strategies and documentation of cases.

## 3.4 ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE GRANT FUND

### Chris Stone Official Visit, President of the Open Society Foundation

Last November 2016, Tifa hosted the visit of President of the Open Society Foundation, Christopher Stone. In addition to discussions with Tifa Foundation, Chris met with several strategic partners and conducted in-depth talks with the government, namely Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Hanif Dhakiri and Vice President Jusuf Kalla. During the visit, Chris Stone also had the opportunity to become a speaker in a public lecture held jointly with MaPPI (*Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia / Indonesian Judicial Monitoring Society*) at Postgraduate Campus of University of Indonesia, Jakarta. In this public lecture, Chris spoke about the global model of tackling corruption in the justice sector. This visit solidifies the work commitments of OSF and Tifa Foundation in supporting the reform of the justice system and the improvement of law enforcement in Indonesia.



Chris Stone met and discussed with Vice President Jusuf Kalla about the challenges of the workforce in Indonesia today



Community of paralegals in Padang actively assists the community in legal mediation. Legal aid funding at the local level remains one of the challenges in expanding the access of qualified legal aid for precarious communities. Doc. Tifa

### National Consultation of Legal Assistance in the Region

Tifa Foundation and its partners continue to commit and innovate to strengthen the expansion of access and improvement of legal aid services in Indonesia, especially for the poor and minority. On August 25-26, 2016, Tifa together with OSJI (Open Society Justice Initiative) and YLBHI held a National Consultation of Strengthening and Expansion of Legal Aid Services through Regional Regulations and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets (APBD) in Jakarta. This meeting was a consolidation to formulate the recommendations especially in terms of financing legal aid in the regions. The event was attended by civil society and legal aid institutes, as well as government and decision makers in the legal aid sector such as Bappenas/National Development Planning Agency, BPHN (*Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional/National Law Development Agency*), Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Home Affairs and representatives of local governments.

# ATTACHMENT

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# TIFA FOUNDATION PARTNERS 2015

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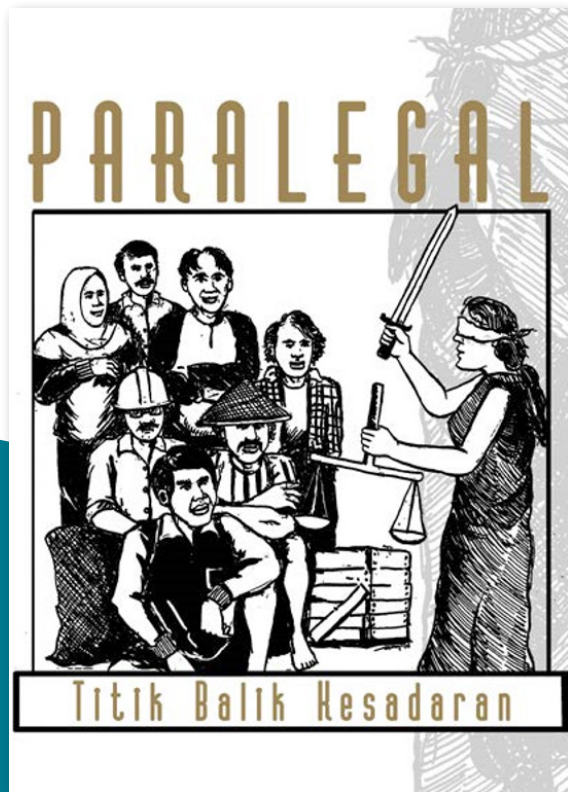
1. *Perkumpulan WALLACEA/ WALLACEA Association*
2. Jakarta Legal Aid Institute
3. Ambon Foundation of Women and Children Empowerment Foundation (LAPPAN)
4. The Institute for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Institute for Ecosoc Rights)
5. Institute for Educational, Social, Religious and Cultural Development
6. Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (KontraS)
7. The Wahid Institute
8. Institute for Social and Religious Studies (eLSA)
9. Indonesian Center For Environmental Law (ICEL)
10. Syarikat Indonesia
11. Papua Province YPPK Fransiskus Asisi Jayapura
12. *Perkumpulan Pamflet Generasi/ Association of Generation Pamphlets (Pamflet)*
13. Ambon Press Legal Aid Institute
14. *Forum Himpunan Kelompok Kerja Tiga Puluh/Association Forum of the Thirty Working Group (POKJA 30 (POKJA 30)*
15. Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR)
16. Association of Human Rights Working Group (HRWG)
17. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)
18. *Perkumpulan Mitra Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi Indonesia/ Association of Indonesian Information and Communication Technology Partners (Digital Democracy School)*
19. Nahdlatul Ulama Institute for Human Resource Research and Development of Batang Regency - Batang Regency LAKPESDAM NU
20. Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) Jakarta
21. Migrant Workers Legal Aid Center (PBH-BM)

# TIFA FOUNDATION PARTNERS 2016

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1. Amrta Institute for Water Literacy
2. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)
3. Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE)
4. Child's Rights Advocacy Institute (LAHA)
5. Semarang Legal Aid Institute
6. *Perkumpulan Media Lintas komunitas/ Association of Cross-Community Media (Media Link)*
7. Indonesia Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI)
8. Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)
9. Padang Legal Aid Institute
10. Rumah Perubahan Lembaga Penyiaran Publik/House of Change of Public Broadcasting Institution
11. Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR)
12. Bali Legal Aid Institute
13. Presss Legal Aid Institute
14. Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC)
15. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika National Alliance (ANBTI)
16. GReS (Institute for Social and Environmental Justice)
17. Bandung Alliance of Independent Journalists
18. The Institute of Creative Humanity (LKK)
19. Indonesian Institute of Social History (ISSI)
20. Women's Association for Justice and Legal Aid Institute (LBH APIK)
21. International Center for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP)
22. Gaya Warna Lentera Network (GWL-INA Network)
23. *Kampung Halaman* Foundation
24. Aceh Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (KontraS Aceh)
25. Transparency International Indonesia (TII)
26. IMPARSIAL
27. *Perkumpulan Prakarsa/ Prakarsa Association*
28. Indonesian Judicial Monitoring Society (MAPPI FHUI)
29. Ta'lif wan Nasyr Institute of the Nahdlatul Ulama Executive Board (LTN PBNU)
30. Remotivi
31. KSBSI (Confederation of Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union)

## PUBLICATION



### Paralegal, Titik Balik Kesadaran (*Paralegal, The Turning Point of Consciousness*) – LBH Bandung, 2016

Friction between citizen and authorities usually arise due to conflict of interest. Most conflict usually ends at court. And most often than not, the citizens generally become the weaker parties because of their lack of knowledge in law and legal practices. That is why it is important to provide legal aid for poor, grassroots communities and minority groups. However, since the level of demand is not equivalent with the availability of legal aid providers, the role of paralegal becomes important.

Since 2016, Bandung Legal Aid Institute with the support from Tifa Foundation opened a Paralegal School. The participants of Bandung Legal Aid Paralegal School documented their struggle and experience into "*Paralegal Titik Balik Kesadaran*" (Paralegals, The Turning Point of Consciousness). This book is created as a form of appreciation for Paralegal School participants who have committed and shown their dedication in serving as paralegals. This book is expected to become an inspiration to anyone, especially people who are fighting for justice.



### **Desa: Situs Baru Demokrasi Lokal (*Village, The New Playing Field of Local Democracy*) – IRE, 2017**

Since Law No. 6 of 2016 on Villages enacted, the village government and its citizens have the right and authority to administer and manage the region and resources they owned independently. However, the granting of authority based on the principle of recognition and subsidiarity also poses challenges to villages in exploring and cultivating their own potential.

The book of "*Desa: Situs Baru Demokrasi lokal*" (Village, The New Playing Field of Local Democracy) published by the Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) with support from Tifa Foundation presented brief excerpts on the scale of challenges faced by the villages. The cases described in this book indicate that the efforts to revive village self-sufficiency that has been pushed aside by technocratic programs from the central government are not a simple matter. The fiscal spending orientation that dominates the design of the decentralization process which is so far still embedded in the village autonomy scheme and often dominates and complicates the efforts to strengthen leadership, citizen participation, and more meaningful representation at the village level.

Tifa Foundation believes that the continuous deepening and learning will be able to encourage the improvement of village autonomy practices and realize the role of the village as an arena of democracy and the media of re-politicization of the citizens. Hence, this book is the first step to encourage the deepening of democracy through daily political practice at the village level.



### **Panduan Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Konflik Kepentingan di Rumah Sakit dan Perguruan Tinggi (*Guidelines of Prevention and Control of Conflict of Interest in the Hospital and University*) – TI Indonesia, 2017**

Corruption is one of the roots of development problems in Indonesia, including in the aspect of improving the quality of public services in the field of health and education. According to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), one of the causes of corruption is a conflict of interest that occurs from the state actors. In dealing with acts of corruption, so far the government is still too dependent on law enforcement. Whereas, the prevention through the development of the integrity of public officials and the supporting systems thereof is also very important.

In order to prevent corruption in the public service sector primarily caused by a conflict of interest, Transparency International (TI) Indonesia with the support of Tifa Foundation published two books. First, is the Guideline of Prevention and Control of Conflict of Interest in the Hospitals and secondly, the Guideline of Prevention and Control of Conflict of Interest in Universities. This handbook is the only one smart book that contains full information about what is a conflict of interest in hospitals and universities. The discussions regarding the sources and forms of conflict of interests, strategies, to the application of conflict prevention and control of conflicts of interest are included in this book. This book is expected to help the apparatus of state actors and society to understand the conflict of interest, so that they can avoid from the trap of corruption.



### **Modul Pemanfaatan Internet Bagi Anak Muda (*Module of Internet Usage for the Youth*) – Kemudi, 2016**

There are still many citizens, especially young people, who use the internet as a tool to express confusion and even to spread the hatred. This happens either because they lack or do not understand how to use the internet properly and correctly. To improve the condition, the Digital Democracy Forum with the support of Tifa Foundation opened the Digital Youth Class (Kemudi), where the young people can gain new knowledge and study the internet ethics in order to be able to develop their self-capacity.

In addition, Kemudi also published an internet utilization module for youth consisting of five books. The first is the Internet and Human Rights Book that discusses the relationship between citizens' rights (the right to give the expression, freedom from fear and threats, as well as protection of online privacy) in promoting democratization, open government and internet in Indonesia. Second, Internet for Democracy Book that describes in depth the concept of digital democracy. Third, is Internet Governance Book that contains a description of the basic principles of Internet management. Fourth, Internet Privacy and Security Book that contains information on how to maintain privacy and security while using the internet. Finally, the fifth is the Book of Young People and Digital Activism that explains how young people in this digital era can do the activism by utilizing information technology.



# **TIFA FOUNDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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**MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015  
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED**

**YAYASAN TIFA**

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In accordance with a resolution of the Management of Yayasan TIFA ("TIFA"), in the opinion of the Management:

- a. the financial statements of TIFA are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position as at 31 December 2015, the result of its activities and cash flows of TIFA for the years then ended; and
- b. the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

For and on behalf of the Management,

Jakarta, 22 June 2016

**Darmawan Triwibowo**  
Executive Director



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF**

**YAYASAN TIFA**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan TIFA, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statement of activities and other comprehensive income, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

***Management's responsibility for the financial statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

***Auditors' responsibility***

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

***Opinion***

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan TIFA as at 31 December 2015, and the result of its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

***Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan***  
*Plaza 89, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6 Jakarta 12940 - INDONESIA, P.O. Box 2473 JKP 10001*  
*T. +62 21 5212901, F. + 62 21 52905555 / 52905050, [www.pwc.com/id](http://www.pwc.com/id)*

Nomor Izin Usaha: KEP-247/KM.1/2015.  
A160622006/DC2/SUB/2016



***Emphasis of matter – translation of financial statements***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The translation of the financial position and the related statements of activities and other comprehensive income, cash flows, and notes to the financial statements to United States Dollar is presented for convenience of readers based on the basis set out in Note 3 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. Such translation has been subjected to our auditing procedures and, in our opinion, has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis set out in Note 3.

JAKARTA,  
22 June 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Subianto', written over a horizontal line.

**Subianto, S.E., CPA**  
License of Public Accountant No. AP. 1022

## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2015		2014	
		IDR	USD <sup>1)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>1)</sup>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Cash and banks	4	8,923,595	646,872	82,463,325	6,628,886
Receivables from donors	5	6,715,976	486,841	-	-
Advances and prepayments		112,313	8,142	4,396,330	353,401
Total current assets		15,751,884	1,141,855	86,859,655	6,982,287
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Advance for purchase on fixed assets	6	-	-	13,942,256	1,120,760
Fixed assets, net	7	16,115,454	1,168,210	439,023	35,291
Total non-current assets		16,115,454	1,168,210	14,381,279	1,156,051
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>31,867,338</b>	<b>2,310,065</b>	<b>101,240,934</b>	<b>8,138,338</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Grant payables	8	15,885,864	1,151,567	12,765,761	1,026,187
Accruals and other liabilities	9	961,402	69,692	7,446,080	598,558
Taxes payable		17,856	1,296	347	28
Deferred income	10	2,355,873	170,777	78,552,647	6,314,521
Total current liabilities		19,220,995	1,393,332	98,764,815	7,939,294
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Employee benefits obligation	11	1,015,481	73,612	1,620,546	130,268
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>20,236,476</b>	<b>1,466,944</b>	<b>100,385,361</b>	<b>8,069,562</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>					
Restricted net assets	17	6,134,974	339,417	(4,639,749)	(407,282)
Unrestricted net assets	18	5,495,888	548,501	5,495,322	548,460
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(44,797)	-	(72,402)
Total liabilities and net assets		11,630,862	843,121	855,573	68,776
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b>31,867,338</b>	<b>2,310,065</b>	<b>101,240,934</b>	<b>8,138,338</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The United States Dollars financial statements are presented only for the convenience of readers and do not form part of the financial statements. Refer to Note 3 for the basis of translation.

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

## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 2/1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2015		2014	
		IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>
<b>INCOME</b>					
Contribution income - restricted	12	50,654,335	3,733,545	30,317,158	2,532,213
Other income	13	3,474,040	260,200	-	-
Grant return from previous years	14	3,140,524	226,462	2,495,159	209,208
Interest income		160,329	12,183	256,875	21,473
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	15	136,161	9,893	6,899,831	554,649
<b>Total income</b>		<b>57,565,389</b>	<b>4,242,283</b>	<b>39,969,023</b>	<b>3,317,543</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Grant expenses		(29,304,069)	(2,149,792)	(18,991,898)	(1,588,255)
Salaries and wages		(5,003,359)	(375,802)	(7,783,603)	(654,195)
Conference and meetings		(2,578,845)	(205,321)	(1,245,137)	(104,050)
Airfare		(2,255,738)	(168,722)	(2,375,216)	(196,288)
Professional fees		(2,011,221)	(149,907)	(1,437,027)	(119,980)
Travelling expenses		(1,221,661)	(91,437)	(2,118,693)	(179,739)
Employee allowances		(741,128)	(55,491)	(1,534,126)	(135,893)
Foreign exchange loss, net		(526,164)	(47,204)	(437,900)	(1,889)
Local transportation		(521,585)	(40,036)	(601,805)	(50,727)
Depreciation	7	(471,445)	(34,175)	(498,212)	(40,048)
Printing and publication		(345,262)	(26,196)	(231,721)	(19,167)
Termination benefits	16	(238,159)	(17,784)	(6,843,661)	(550,134)
(Provision)/reversal for employee benefits obligation					
Others	11	(74,325)	(5,550)	4,880,783	410,909
		(2,176,529)	(177,375)	(2,341,670)	(195,294)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(47,469,490)</b>	<b>(3,544,792)</b>	<b>(41,559,886)</b>	<b>(3,424,750)</b>
<b>Changes in net assets</b>		<b>10,095,899</b>	<b>697,491</b>	<b>(1,590,863)</b>	<b>(107,207)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to statement of activities</b>					
Remeasurement of employee benefits obligation		679,390	49,249	-	-
<b>Changes in net assets after other comprehensive income</b>		<b>10,775,289</b>	<b>746,740</b>	<b>(1,590,863)</b>	<b>(107,207)</b>

\*) The United States Dollars financial statements are presented only for the convenience of readers and do not form part of the financial statements. Refer to Note 3 for the basis of translation.

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

## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 2/2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2015		2014	
		IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>					
Beginning of the year:					
Restricted	17	(4,639,749)	(407,282)	(3,098,020)	(304,025)
Unrestricted	18	5,495,322	548,460	5,544,456	552,410
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(72,402)	-	(47,677)
		<u>855,573</u>	<u>68,776</u>	<u>2,446,436</u>	<u>200,708</u>
Changes in net assets for the year:					
Restricted	17	10,774,723	746,699	(1,541,729)	(103,257)
Unrestricted	18	566	41	(49,134)	(3,950)
		<u>10,775,289</u>	<u>746,740</u>	<u>(1,590,863)</u>	<u>(107,207)</u>
Foreign currency translation differences		-	27,605	-	(24,725)
Ending of the year:					
Restricted	17	6,134,974	339,417	(4,639,749)	(407,282)
Unrestricted	18	5,495,888	548,501	5,495,322	548,460
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(44,797)	-	(72,402)
		<u>11,630,862</u>	<u>843,121</u>	<u>855,573</u>	<u>68,776</u>

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## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 3

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**  
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2015		2014	
		IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Changes in net assets Add/(deduct) items not affecting operating cash flows:		10,095,899	697,491	(1,590,863)	(107,207)
Depreciation	7	471,445	34,175	498,212	40,048
Gain on disposal fixed assets		(136,161)	(9,893)	(6,899,831)	(554,649)
Interest income		(160,329)	(12,183)	(256,875)	(21,473)
Termination benefit		238,159	17,784	6,843,661	550,134
Unrealised foreign exchange gain		(372,547)	(27,819)	(1,421,578)	(119,682)
Provision/(reversal)for employee benefits, net	11	74,325	5,550	(4,880,783)	(410,909)
Operating cash flows before changes in assets and liabilities		10,210,791	705,105	(7,708,057)	(623,738)
Changes in assets and liabilities					
Receivables from donors		(6,715,976)	(486,841)	22,452,366	1,842,020
Advances and prepayments		4,284,017	345,259	(2,939,771)	(233,904)
Grant payables		3,120,103	125,380	(4,198,625)	(365,591)
Accruals and other liabilities		(6,722,817)	(546,650)	(327,709)	(27,886)
Taxes payable		17,509	1,288	(7,893)	(649)
Deferred income		(76,196,774)	(6,143,744)	68,774,934	5,512,346
Interest income received		160,329	12,183	256,875	21,473
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/ provided from operating activities</b>		<u>(71,842,818)</u>	<u>(5,988,040)</u>	<u>76,302,120</u>	<u>6,124,071</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Purchases of fixed assets	7, 22	(2,216,659)	(165,521)	(22,262)	(1,790)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		147,200	10,991	11,000,000	884,245
Payment of advance for purchase of fixed assets		-	-	(7,946,444)	(628,855)
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/ provided from investing activities</b>		<u>(2,069,459)</u>	<u>(154,530)</u>	<u>3,031,294</u>	<u>253,600</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and banks for the year</b>		<u>(73,912,277)</u>	<u>(6,142,570)</u>	<u>79,333,414</u>	<u>6,377,671</u>
Cash and banks at the beginning of the year		82,463,325	6,628,886	1,708,333	140,153
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and banks		372,547	27,819	1,421,578	119,682
Foreign currency translation differences		-	132,737	-	(8,620)
<b>Cash and banks at the end of the year</b>	4	<u>8,923,595</u>	<u>646,872</u>	<u>82,463,325</u>	<u>6,628,886</u>

\*) The United States Dollars financial statements are presented only for the convenience of readers and do not form part of the financial statements. Refer to Note 3 for the basis of translation.

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

# **TIFA FOUNDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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**MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016  
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED**

**YAYASAN TIFA**

In accordance with a resolution of the Management of Yayasan TIFA ("TIFA"), in the opinion of the Management:

- a. the financial statements of TIFA are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position as at 31 December 2016, the result of its activities and cash flows of TIFA for the year then ended; and
- b. the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

For and on behalf of the Management,

**Darmawan Triwibowo**  
Executive Director

Jakarta, 9 June 2017



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

### YAYASAN TIFA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan TIFA, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of activities and other comprehensive income, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditors' responsibility**

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan TIFA as at 31 December 2016, and the result of its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

**Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan**  
Plaza 89, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6 Jakarta 12940 - INDONESIA, P.O. Box 2473 JKP 10001  
T: +62 21 5212901, F: + 62 21 52905555 / 52905050, [www.pwc.com/id](http://www.pwc.com/id)

Nomor Izin Usaha: KEP-241/KM.1/2015  
A170609015/DC2/SUB/2017



***Emphasis of matter – translation of financial statements***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The translation of the statement of financial position, statement of activities and other comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements to United States Dollar is presented for convenience of readers based on the basis set out in Note 3 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. Such translation has been subjected to our auditing procedures and, in our opinion, has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis set out in Note 3.

JAKARTA,  
9 June 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Subianto', written over a horizontal line.

**Subianto, S.E., CPA**

License of Public Accountant No. AP. 1022

## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2016		2015	
		IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Cash and banks	4	8,052,167	599,298	8,923,595	646,872
Receivables from donors	5	5,937,328	441,897	6,715,976	486,841
Advances and prepayments		348,138	25,911	112,313	8,142
Total current assets		14,337,633	1,067,106	15,751,884	1,141,855
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Fixed assets	6	15,315,096	1,139,855	16,115,454	1,168,210
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>29,652,729</b>	<b>2,206,961</b>	<b>31,867,338</b>	<b>2,310,065</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Grant payables	7	13,877,665	1,032,871	15,885,864	1,151,567
Accruals and other liabilities	8	2,217,043	165,008	961,402	69,692
Taxes payable		2,520	188	17,856	1,296
Deferred income	9	1,201,440	89,419	2,355,873	170,777
Total current liabilities		17,298,668	1,287,486	19,220,995	1,393,332
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Grant payables	7	858,716	63,912	-	-
Employee benefits obligation	8	-	-	1,015,481	73,612
Total non-current liabilities		858,716	63,912	1,015,481	73,612
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>18,157,384</b>	<b>1,351,398</b>	<b>20,236,476</b>	<b>1,466,944</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>					
Restricted net assets		6,191,209	343,853	6,134,974	339,417
Unrestricted net assets	12	5,304,136	534,093	5,495,888	548,501
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(22,383)	-	(44,797)
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b>29,652,729</b>	<b>2,206,961</b>	<b>31,867,338</b>	<b>2,310,065</b>

\*) The United States Dollars financial statements are presented only for the convenience of readers and do not form part of the financial statements. Refer to Note 3 for the basis of translation.

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

## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 2/1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2016		2015	
		IDR	USD <sup>1)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>1)</sup>
<b>INCOME</b>					
Contribution income - restricted	10	33,282,636	2,507,745	50,654,335	3,733,545
Grant return from previous years	11	2,953,214	222,144	3,140,524	226,462
Interest income		56,935	4,256	160,329	12,183
Other income		23,841	1,777	3,474,040	260,200
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		-	-	136,161	9,893
Total income		<u>36,316,626</u>	<u>2,735,922</u>	<u>57,565,389</u>	<u>4,242,283</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Grant expenses		(20,153,142)	(1,519,830)	(29,304,069)	(2,149,792)
Salaries and wages		(4,635,945)	(347,910)	(5,003,359)	(375,802)
Professional fees		(2,008,802)	(151,292)	(2,011,221)	(149,907)
Airfare		(1,528,037)	(115,471)	(2,255,738)	(168,722)
Termination benefits	8	(1,547,607)	(115,184)	(238,159)	(17,784)
Travelling expenses		(1,074,670)	(81,230)	(1,221,661)	(91,437)
Depreciation	6	(1,039,378)	(77,358)	(471,445)	(34,175)
Conference and meetings		(633,626)	(48,043)	(2,578,845)	(205,321)
Utilities		(500,047)	(37,443)	(15,842)	(1,150)
Local transportation		(475,155)	(35,904)	(521,585)	(40,036)
Foreign exchange loss, net		(399,757)	(30,040)	(526,164)	(47,204)
Employee allowances		(357,682)	(26,765)	(741,128)	(55,491)
Publication and printing		(325,459)	(24,624)	(345,262)	(26,196)
Reversal/(provision) for employee benefits obligation	8	1,015,481	75,579	(74,325)	(5,550)
Others		(2,788,317)	(210,379)	(2,160,687)	(176,225)
Total expenses		<u>(36,452,143)</u>	<u>(2,745,894)</u>	<u>(47,469,490)</u>	<u>(3,544,792)</u>
<b>Changes in net assets</b>		<u>(135,517)</u>	<u>(9,972)</u>	<u>10,095,899</u>	<u>697,491</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to statement of activities</b>					
Remeasurement of employee benefits obligation		-	-	679,390	49,249
<b>Changes in net assets after other comprehensive income</b>		<u>(135,517)</u>	<u>(9,972)</u>	<u>10,775,289</u>	<u>746,740</u>

<sup>1)</sup> The United States Dollars financial statements are presented only for the convenience of readers and do not form part of the financial statements. Refer to Note 3 for the basis of translation.

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

## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 2/2

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

	Notes	2016		2015	
		IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>*)</sup>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>					
Beginning of the year:					
Restricted		6,134,974	339,417	(4,639,749)	(407,282)
Unrestricted	12	5,495,888	548,501	5,495,322	548,460
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(44,797)	-	(72,402)
		<u>11,630,862</u>	<u>843,121</u>	<u>855,573</u>	<u>68,776</u>
Changes in net assets for the year:					
Restricted		56,235	4,436	10,774,723	746,699
Unrestricted	12	(191,752)	(14,408)	566	41
		<u>(135,517)</u>	<u>(9,972)</u>	<u>10,775,289</u>	<u>746,740</u>
Foreign currency translation differences					
		-	22,414	-	27,605
Ending of the year:					
Restricted		6,191,209	343,853	6,134,974	339,417
Unrestricted	12	5,304,136	534,093	5,495,888	548,501
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(22,383)	-	(44,797)
		<u>11,495,345</u>	<u>855,563</u>	<u>11,630,862</u>	<u>843,121</u>

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## YAYASAN TIFA

## Schedule 3

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and US Dollars)

Notes	2016		2015	
	IDR	USD <sup>1)</sup>	IDR	USD <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Changes in net assets Add/(deduct) items not affecting operating cash flows:				
Depreciation	(135,517)	(9,972)	10,095,899	697,491
Gain on disposal fixed assets	1,039,378	77,358	471,445	34,175
Interest income	(56,935)	(4,256)	(136,161)	(9,893)
Termination benefit	1,547,607	115,184	(160,329)	(12,183)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(51,833)	(3,895)	238,159	17,784
(Reversal)/provision for employee benefits	(1,015,481)	(75,579)	(372,547)	(27,819)
Operating cash flows before changes in assets and liabilities	1,327,219	98,840	10,210,791	705,105
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Receivables from donors	778,648	44,944	(6,715,976)	(486,841)
Advances and prepayments	(235,825)	(17,769)	4,284,017	345,259
Grant payables	(1,149,483)	(54,784)	3,120,103	125,380
Accruals and other liabilities	(291,966)	(19,866)	(6,722,817)	(546,650)
Taxes payable	(15,336)	(1,108)	17,509	1,268
Deferred income	(1,154,433)	(81,356)	(76,196,774)	(6,143,744)
Interest income received	56,935	4,256	160,329	12,183
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>	<b>(684,241)</b>	<b>(26,847)</b>	<b>(71,842,818)</b>	<b>(5,988,040)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchases of fixed assets	(239,020)	(18,186)	(2,216,659)	(165,521)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	-	-	147,200	10,991
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(239,020)</b>	<b>(18,186)</b>	<b>(2,069,459)</b>	<b>(154,530)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and banks for the year</b>	<b>(923,261)</b>	<b>(45,035)</b>	<b>(73,912,277)</b>	<b>(6,142,570)</b>
Cash and banks at the beginning of the year	8,923,595	646,872	82,463,325	6,628,886
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and banks	51,833	3,895	372,547	27,819
Foreign currency translation differences	-	(6,434)	-	(132,737)
<b>Cash and banks at the end of the year</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,052,167</b>	<b>8,923,595</b>	<b>646,872</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The United States Dollars financial statements are presented only for the convenience of readers and do not form part of the financial statements. Refer to Note 3 for the basis of translation.

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