



THE RIGHT TO

JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
Foreword	1
Foreword of Chair of the Board	2
Foreword of Acting Executive Director	3
About Tifa	6
Tifa in 2018	8
2018 Strategies	10
A Deeper Look at Tifa's 2018 Programs	16
- Democracy in Papua	17
- Transitional Justice in Aceh	24
- Access to Justice in Lampung and South Sulawesi	26
- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment	28
- Business and Its Impact on Human Rights	30
- Protection of Minorities and Vulnerable Groups	31
- Economic Governance and Advancement	34
List of Tifa Foundation Grantees in 2018	36
Tifa Allocated Budget 2018	38
Finance Reports	





Human
Rights

THE RIGHT TO JUSTICE

For far too long, justice has been inaccessible to most people in Indonesia, only belonging to the privileged few. In a country where about a quarter of the population still live below the poverty line, justice has also been inadequately defined. This was the reason behind Tifa Foundation's focus on justice in 2018 to ensure everyone's right to justice is met in a way that encompasses more than just the legal system.

This Annual Report provides a picture of how our programs have assisted to educate, empower as well as provide access to justice to those who truly need it, especially marginalized communities. We still have a long way to go and many challenges to overcome. What you have in your hands is just the beginning of our journey, but it is the path that we must take to build justice for all in Indonesia.

FOREWORD OF CHAIR OF THE BOARD



“
**JUSTICE SEEMED TO STILL BE
OUT OF REACH FROM PEOPLE
WHO NEEDED IT THE MOST**”

For 18 years, Tifa Foundation has stayed true to its vision to create an open society that upholds diversity, equality, and justice. We partner with organizations in various parts of Indonesia to improve the quality of human rights, provide access to economic opportunities, as well as address issues of intolerance and injustice. Upholding the principle of transparency, accountability, and inclusivity of the process is always our guideline in carrying out every step of the activities.

Tifa Foundation has a big dream, a dream of a society that embraces diversity, a just society that honors its fellow humans and treats them as equals. We have had to overcome many challenges to take another step forward in realizing our vision. However, with support and collaboration with all network, we believe that nothing is impossible.

The year 2018 is still marred by the problems of limited access to justice for poor and marginalized communities, a condition made worse by their lack of awareness of the basics of human rights.

The government's efforts to protect the rights of the most vulnerable Indonesians still appears small and not too significant compared to the amount and quality of services needed.

At the same time, radicalism continues to increase, threatening freedom of expression that is protected and upheld by the state constitution. This condition is not a reason to be discouraged and to lose hope, however. Tifa will always continue to stand firm in its vision. We have faith that Indonesia has what it takes to protect its diversity and to uphold equality and justice.

That's why we continue to work hard and to partner with various organizations to implement the strategies and goals that we have set in the previous year. The progress we have made may look slow, but we believe we are in the right path towards a better and more open society in Indonesia.

In closing, on behalf of the entire team at Tifa Foundation, I would like to thank all our partners who have collaborated continuously and shared the same dreams and concerns with us.

FOREWORD OF ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



“
**THE SAD REALITY IS THAT, STILL,
NOT EVERYONE IS AWARE THAT
THEIR BASIC RIGHTS INCLUDE
THE RIGHT TO JUSTICE.**”

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere,” the great civil rights movement leader Martin Luther King, Jr. once said.

In a world connected by digital technology and social media, when we are more aware of injustice happening all over the world including that which happens in our own backyard, the words of Dr. King still ring true. As long as we allow injustice to happen, even if it happens in a faraway place and does not affect us, we are giving space for it to thrive and to threaten everyone’s right to justice.

The sad reality is that, still, not everyone is aware that their basic rights include the right to justice while the state does not fulfill its responsibility to provide justice services as basic rights. For many of the poor and marginalized people, injustice is an inescapable part of their daily reality. Lacking access to information and services, they are often voiceless, subjected to discrimination and persecution, and with no recourse to justice. It is Tifa Foundation’s mission to help build an open society that embraces diversity, equality and justice. We realize that this is not an easy mission for us to take on, considering the reality that we have to work with.

Tifa Foundation sees positive progress towards our mission in 2018. To achieve economic justice at village level, Tifa’s work to empower marginalized community’s participation in local economic institutions has successfully reduced socio-economic gap between several village communities. This success is the result of a long and tireless advocacy conducted by our partner in the field to convince local government officials at five districts to open room for these communities, especially women, to participate in the local political and economic development processes through regular village community focus group discussions. This approach has also empowered village women to voice their interest and concern to the government.

In the context of transitional justice, Tifa is pleased to be able to support the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to deliver its mandates on truth finding, and to see how it is progressing so far. Indeed, the Aceh TRC has gradually strengthened its institution and revealed truth through the first ever public hearing in Indonesia.

**From left to right:**

1. Children at the Aceh Testimony Hearing, learning about the past that has haunted their parents
2. Women take to the streets at Women's March 2018 to protest inequality and injustice against minorities



Our effort to empower and protect marginalized and minority groups' right has also yielded positive results. The implementation of the new Law on Migrant Workers in 2018 will guarantee wider national social health insurance benefits and protection for migrant workers, including seafarers.

A roadmap was also developed to support the Government to ensure reparation process for minority religious groups who were displaced due to social conflicts, i.e., the Ahmadi community in West Nusa Tenggara, Syiah in Sampang and the Gafatar community group. Tifa has also reaped some of the fruits of our partners' long and hard work in legal empowerment advocacy program when Provincial Legal Aid Regulations in four districts and cities in the provinces of Lampung and South Sulawesi were finally enacted.

Despite these progresses, we realize that we are facing more and more human rights violation issues as shrinking democratic space is growing to be a global trend. Tifa will keep our eyes focused on our missions to help build an open society that embraces diversity, equality and justice through working together with civil society organizations, donor partners, governments and different stakeholders because we believe that if we collaborate, we can achieve a better, more just Indonesia. Change will not happen overnight, and Tifa will continue to plant the seeds of transformation for the next generation.

NOVA FRANISCA SILITONGA

Tifa Foundation Acting Executive Director

**“ THROUGHOUT HISTORY, IT HAS BEEN THE
INACTION OF THOSE WHO COULD HAVE ACTED,
THE INDIFFERENCE OF THOSE WHO SHOULD HAVE
KNOWN BETTER, THE SILENCE OF THE VOICE OF
JUSTICE WHEN IT MATTERED MOST, THAT HAS
MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR EVIL TO TRIUMPH. ”**

BY: HAILE SELASSIE



ABOUT TIFA

TIFA FOUNDATION IS AN ORGANIZATION THAT SEEKS TO REALIZE AN OPEN SOCIETY IN INDONESIA BY EMPOWERING AND WORKING TOGETHER WITH VARIOUS NATIONAL AND LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.

The foundation was established on December 8, 2000 by 13 civil society figures who share the vision of realizing a democratic Indonesia through an open society. They are Hadi Soesatro, Felia Salim, Daniel Dhakidae, Todung Mulya Lubis, Goenawan Mohammad, Bambang Widjodjanto, Tosca Santoso, Riefqi Muna, Debra Yatim, Lukas Luwarso, Budi Santoso, Chusnul Maryiah, and Smita Notosusanto.

The name 'Tifa' derives from a traditional percussion instrument unique to indigenous communities in eastern Indonesia and is used to convene members of communities in a decision making process and to attend customary events. Inspired by how this instrument is used in these communities, Tifa Foundation positions the organization as an instrument to disseminate messages of peace and harmony.

Since its establishment, Tifa has always strived to encourage the strengthening of civil society's role in the protection of rights for minorities and marginalized groups, expanding freedom of expression and speech, advocating for free media, pushing for improvement in governance, as well as increasing transparency and accountability in the formulation and implementation of public policies, along with other programs in line with the efforts to realize an open society in Indonesia.

Thanks to its efforts, Tifa Foundation has now become one of the major players in the creation of an open society, including the improvement of the quality of democracy and human rights in Indonesia.

In implementing its work, Tifa Foundation receives funding support from the Open Society Foundation (OSF), a global organization whose work is focused on building a dynamic and tolerant society where the government can be held accountable and on facilitating universal public participation. Additionally, in 2018, Tifa Foundation received funding support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Indonesia.



VISION

TO REALIZE AN OPEN SOCIETY THAT SOLEMNLY UPHOLDS DIVERSITY, EQUALITY, AND JUSTICE.



VALUES



OPENNESS

Refers to the nature or state of no secrecy, of being genuine, willing to accept suggestions, and tolerant. In governance, an open state is a state in which the government is accessible, transparent, and open to criticisms and reform suggestions. In the context of society, an open society is a society in which the citizens are free to express opinions, ideas, thoughts and at the same time open to improvement.



DIVERSITY

Refers to an order where no values, perspectives, mindset, and attitude of certain groups overpower the others; an order where diversity is recognized and respected. A society that adheres to diversity is a society that not only acknowledges differences but also sees diversity (socio-culture, religion, race, political views, and others) as an asset or an added value.



EQUALITY

Is a state in which every citizen has the same status and rights before the law. An equal society seeks to eliminate discriminations of all forms (including those based on gender, religion, socio-economic, majority-minority, elite-non-elite, rich-poor); and to ensure that every member of that society is treated equally by the state, including in accessing education, healthcare, employment, decent housing, and other public services.



JUSTICE

Means being impartial, a condition that affords or protects the rights and obligations of each citizen and one that is free from arbitrary and unlawful treatment.



TIFA IN 2018

2018 SAW A NUMBER OF CASES OF INJUSTICE IN INDONESIA, DESPITE THE GOVERNMENT'S EARLY PROMISE TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES AND MARGINALIZED PEOPLE.



We partnered and collaborated various organizations to achieve our shared goals to improve economic equality and provide access to justice. These organizations include YLBHI, YLBHI-LBH Makassar, YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung, MaPPI FHUI, KontraS, KontraS Aceh, YLBHI-LBH Aceh, Yayasan Pulih, the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), Transparency International-Indonesia (TII), Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE), KRKP (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan), PIB (Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru), P3M (Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat), KRUHA (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak atas Air), PUSAKA, FIHRRST (Foundation For International Human Rights Reporting Standards), AMRTA Institute, Change.org, the National Science Institute, ALDP (Alliance for Democracy in Papua), LP3BH (Institute for Research, Assessment and Development of Legal Aid), Engage Media and Papuan Voice, Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and AJAR (the Asia Justice and Rights), and the Migrant Workers Union (SBMI), Ardhanary Institute, GWL-Ina, Arus Pelangi, and Human Rights Working Group (HRWG).

Fighting for diversity, equality and justice in Indonesia often feels like an uphill battle, but we believe that the foundation is still being laid out for Indonesia to achieve an open society in which every human being has equal rights.

+28%

Tifa grant funds have increased 28% in 2018 compared to 2017, with even more allocation in Access to Justice that increased by 23.90%.



GRANTS 2018

US\$2.4 M

In 2018, Tifa Foundation distributed USD 2.4 Million in grants to various partner organizations. The fund was used towards furthering our shared goals in areas of economic empowerment and justice for the marginalized in Indonesia.



2018 STRATEGIES

Since 2017, Tifa Foundation has set a number of goals that we hope to achieve by the end of 2020 through partnership and collaboration with other organizations as well as the Indonesian government. These goals are to retool economic growth to close the gap for disadvantaged minorities in accessing economic opportunity, decent livelihoods, and basic goods and services; and to strengthen civil society in a bid to counter the government's declining commitment to address issues of intolerance and injustice that plague democratic practices in the country.

Although the government has stated its commitment to revitalize economic development in under-developed and rural areas, we have found that their laws and programs have yet to be effectively implemented. Meanwhile, despite the President's commitment to peace dialogue, freedom of expression and association remain stifled in Papua, while incidents of security force violence in the province continue. Low-wage migrant workers and religious minorities remain vulnerable to oppression, coercion and are in great need of legal aid. The LGBT community also faces similar challenges and threats.

To answer these challenges and achieve our goals, we have come up with a set of strategic.

For our goal to retool economic growth to close the gap for disadvantaged minorities in accessing economic opportunity, decent livelihoods, and basic goods and services, we have started to implement the following strategies:

1 SUPPORTING STRATEGIC PARTNERS

to work with key government agencies to set up a policy framework that strengthens village public financial management (PFM) system and builds local government capacity at district and municipality levels to provide a support system for implementing village administrators.

2 CONTINUING WORK WITH EXISTING PARTNERS

to enable the effective function of village consultative body (BPD) and other village democratic institutions or mechanism in promoting accountability, transparency and social inclusion in village development through research, trainings, technical assistance, and developing best practices.

3 IDENTIFYING CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS TO WORK

with the private sector and key government agencies to enable village-owned companies (BUMDes) to design, plan, implement and sustain profitable local investments. The investments take into consideration the specific needs and priorities of poor women and men, with emphasis on unlocking barriers to women's economic opportunities and empowerment.

Through these strategies, we expect that in three years, we, along with our partners, will develop models of strengthening local economic institutions to overcome the social-economic inequality for possible scaling up at the higher level (provincial/ national). As part of its effort to improve village governance as well as provide quality and just public service, Tifa has also supported the Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) to strengthen Residents Resources Center as the platform for public participation in development. This program is able to improve upon the public's critical awareness and capacity to participate in bolstering the improvement of village governance including improving village budget management that is transparent and accountable as well as having an impact on the improvement of access and quality of public service.



Through Tifa's support to INFID in 2017-2018, labor issue that previously did not receive the attention it deserved in national development has become a priority issue. Labor policy has become the main channel in Indonesian national development. The government has stipulated that human resources will become one of their priority programs in 2019. With Transparency International-Indonesia (TII), Tifa has worked to design modules of prevention and control of conflicts of interest in public hospital and universities.

BY THE END OF 2018, TIFA AND TII HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PILOTED THE MODULES AT :

1. MAKASSAR CITY HOSPITAL
2. STATE UNIVERSITY OF AIRLANGGA IN SURABAYA
3. STATE UNIVERSITY OF HASSANUDIN IN MAKASSAR
4. STATE UNIVERSITY OF ANDALAS IN PADANG



Through our collaboration with the Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE), we strived to achieve economic justice at village level by reducing socio-economic gap between village communities. Our project successfully advocated government officials at five districts to open room for marginalized people, especially women, in participating in local political and economic development process, particularly through regular village community focus group discussions. This approach has also empowered village women to voice their interest and concern to the government. The same initiative has been done by TIFA's other partners such as The People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty (KRKP), Indonesian With Opinion Association (Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru or PIB), and Islamic Boarding School and Community Development Association (P3M) in other Indonesian rural areas through the strengthening of local economic foundations including Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES), Cooperatives, Village Food Barn as well as encouraging mosques to become village community empowerment centers.

In 2018, TIFA has also supported various programs to realize the business sectors that pay attention to Human Rights through their support for PUSAKA, WALHI, KRUHA and Amrta Institute. In a bid to strengthen civil society to counter the government's weakening commitment to address intolerance and injustice plaguing democratic practices in the country, Tifa has also implemented a number of strategies.

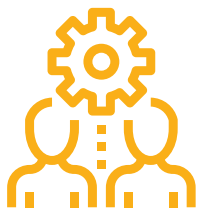


IN PAPUA

Through a combination of grant-making, advocacy, strategic litigation and regional collaboration, Tifa focuses on:



SUPPORTING CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS to facilitate more intensive and richer public discourses on the scale and implications of the issues, and create stronger demands to the government from civil society and citizens to address injustice problems in Papua through democratic practices. Tifa worked with national civil society groups, such as Imparsial and KontraS; prominent universities in and outside of Papua, such as Parahyangan University and Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat Fajar Timur Jayapura; and mass media and journalist associations at the national and local levels including the Association of Independent Journalists (AJI) Indonesia, AJI Papua and Jubi tabloid.



SUPPORTING THE ALDP (ALLIANCE FOR DEMOCRACY IN PAPUA) to facilitate the formation of an advocacy team at the provincial and district levels, consisting of academics, practitioners, NGOs and community leaders to review problems that would disrupt the peace dialogue process and formulate and advocate solutions to local government. The advocacy team also disseminated the importance of peaceful dialogue to youth groups who were against the peace dialogue process. Tifa also started to support LP3BH (Institute for Research, Assessment and Development of Legal Aid) in Manokwari, West Papua, to strengthen community-based human rights violation investigators, to strengthen coalition of human rights defenders in their effort to realize the establishment of the West Papua Human Rights Commission and Truth and Reconciliation Commission.



WORKING WITH ENGAGE MEDIA AND PAPUAN VOICE, to encourage the active role of young generation of Papuans to produce knowledge and document the crucial issues that Papuans face in their daily lives. Papuan Voices, with the support of Tifa, organized the first Papuan Film Festival in 2017 and the second in 2018. One of the films produced by these Papuan youth became the winner of the Eagle Awards held in Jakarta in 2018. Papuan Film Festival gave a glimpse of real issues in Papua both at national and international level.





IN ACEH

Tifa focuses mainly on:



MONITORING AND STRENGTHENING the work of Aceh's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC, also known as KKR Aceh) by ensuring victim's protection and participation during fact-finding and reconciliation process. Tifa strengthened the Aceh TRC, which was established in 2016, to develop its blueprint and standard operating procedures to ensure it performs its mandate. Simultaneously, Tifa worked with YLBHI-LBH Banda Aceh and KontraS Aceh to develop the capacity and technical skills of statements takers.

By 2018, almost 1,000 statements of victims of past human rights violations were verified by the TRC. Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR), with contribution from Tifa, maintained its support last year to build an integrated case database system for Aceh TRC comprising data collection and management system related to human rights violations cases in Aceh.

In November 2018, Tifa supported the Aceh TRC to hold the first public hearing on past human rights violation. Fourteen victims and three expert witnesses testified at this public hearing, and Tifa was also able to expand our contribution to support Aceh TRC with a three-year pledge support from the Norway Government, committed from 2018 to 2020.



REINFORCING PUBLIC DISCOURSE AND SUSTAINING PRESSURE on the government to resolve past human rights violations in Aceh and elsewhere, as outlined in Jokowi's nine-point campaign platform (Nawacita).



EXPLORING POSSIBLE REGIONAL COLLABORATIONS to extract lessons learned from the transition processes of other countries in the region to help strengthen the work of Aceh TRC.





To expand legal protection and access to remedies against discrimination, violence and repression for minority and marginalized groups, Tifa focuses on:

1

SCALING UP THE LEGAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRANT WORKERS. Tifa will expand strategic litigation on fraud and coercion experienced by the workers, while pushing for stronger policy implementation to increase workers' access to protection and improving working conditions.

2

ADVOCATING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY FRAMEWORK at the national and sub-national/local levels that provides legal basis for economic and non-economic remedies and compensation to substitute repatriation for minority groups that experience forced eviction and/or violent repression and had to leave their assets in their place of origin. We expect minority groups that are part of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) from various past conflicts – particularly the Shiites and Ahmadis and Gafatar – can benefit from the policy in two years.

3

ENSURING PUBLIC INFORMATION AND DEBATE WITH CIVIL SOCIETY on justice sector reform to achieve a broad understanding of and support for the reform. The support included a review of the public spending in the justice sector, tracking progress of the state-led efforts and engaging a wider constituency to develop sustainable financing models.

4

MONITORING THE CONDUCT AND PERFORMANCE OF FORMAL INSTITUTIONS responsible for the protection of minority groups such as the police force and the court, and building popular support to prevent the criminalization of human rights defenders who provide legal aid to marginalized and minority groups. In two years, it is expected that the police force and court officials will have a stronger commitment to protecting freedom of expression.

In 2018, the Migrant Workers Protection Law was enacted, guaranteeing wider national social health insurance benefits for migrant workers, eliminating the role of recruitment agencies for recruitment to prevent migrant workers from being overcharged.

The law also widens the definition of migrant workers to include protection of seafarers. As part of our advocacy to implementing regulations for seafarers, the Ministry of Manpower has committed to review the Implementation Plan for the Protection of Fisheries and Commercial Ship Crew, and to strengthen the establishment of Integrated One-Stop Services for the Protection of Migrant Workers at village level.

Concurrently, Tifa also strengthened Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI), one of the biggest migrant workers union in Indonesia to develop its standard operational procedures within the framework of strengthening the union, which has 59 branches. By the end of 2018, SBMI has developed a membership system for more than 6,000 active members and started to develop a few models of migrant workers' cooperatives to ensure its sustainability and support litigation or mediation work involving migrant cases.



For the LGBT community, Tifa worked with Ardhanary Institute to ensure the knowledge and awareness of youth LGBT community about their citizenship and legal rights, regarding the massive raids and persecution they faced nowadays. We also supported GWL-Inda to encourage protection and legal services for the community, and Arus Pelangi to support the LGBT network organizations in developing and strengthening their organizational governance framework.

Together with Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), Tifa continued its advocacy for the reparation process of minority religious group who are displaced because of social conflicts. The beneficiaries of our advocacy include the Indonesian Ahmadi community, Shiite and Gafatar community. HRWG produced a recommendation roadmap for the reparation of the three minority groups in 2018 for the National Human Rights Commission to follow up.

Within the Legal Empowerment Shared Framework (LESF) Program, Tifa last year worked with Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) to support the enactment of Local Legal Aid Regulation (both provincial and district/municipal/city level). In Lampung and South Sulawesi Provinces, and in 4 districts. The Ministry of Human Rights and Law and the Ministry of Home Affairs have finally signed the Guidelines for the Implementation and Budgeting of Legal Aid in the Region in 2018 to encourage regional governments to issue their own local legal aid regulations.

A DEEPER LOOK AT TIFA'S 2018 PROGRAMS



DEMOCRACY IN PAPUA

.....
**TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE
IN ACEH**

.....
**ACCESS TO JUSTICE
IN LAMPUNG AND SOUTH
SULAWESI**

.....
**ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND
LEGAL EMPOWERMENT**

.....
**BUSINESS AND ITS IMPACT
ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

.....
**PROTECTION OF
MINORITIES AND
VULNERABLE GROUPS**

.....
**ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE
AND ADVANCEMENT**

DEMOCRACY IN PAPUA

**EVER SINCE IT OFFICIALLY
BECAME PART OF INDONESIA IN
1969, THE PROVINCE OF PAPUA HAS
BEEN A HOTBED OF CONFLICTS.**

The problems in Papua have various dimensions linked with socioeconomic and governmental aspects of the society. There's a common distrust between the government and the people, and even among the people. The deep-seated distrusts strengthen stigma and negative perception and manifest in various acts of violence.

What is happening in Papua is frustrating for all involved. Despite efforts by the governments and politicians, real issues faced by the communities remain unaddressed. No real discussion took place and no real attempt was made to comprehend the issues from various aspects. Support was half-hearted and there was a lack of intention to work on the problems. Solutions offered are often rejected straight away because they are deemed to only represent the agenda of certain parties.



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FINDING SOLUTIONS THROUGH BETTER COMMUNICATION



Peace programs across sub-ethnic groups have been developed by various parties, one of which was developed by Alliance for Democracy in Papua (ALDP) since 2009. By being actively involved in Papuan Peace Network (JDP), ALDP championed dialogues as a medium to help solve the many issues in Papua. In its journey, issues that used to be seen as taboo to discuss has started to be heard and discussed.

ALDP ACTIVITIES IN 2018:

01. Encouraging real dialogues between the people of Papua and the government, as well as amongst the many different ethnicities living in Papua.
02. ALDP with the help of Tifa held a discussion between community leaders and youth/ students from the city of Jayapura, the districts of Jayapura, and Keerom in Abepura on October 13, 2018.
03. ALDP held the same discussion in the district of Biak on October 30, 2018.
04. ALDP also held another discussion between religious communities in Timika on November 3, 2018.
05. Conducting interviews for the purpose of writing a book in Mimika and Keerom districts from October 28 – December 5, 2018.
06. ALDP also held an interactive dialogue on the local station Jaya TV on December 15, 2018.

Thanks to the capable hands of ALDP, their Tifa-supported activities in 2018 were able to generate some positive results. They really took the time to establish a strong communication about the programs as well as maintain good relations with security forces. Slow as it seems, we can see progress taking place and we like the direction that it is going. Despite continuing violence in Papua, there is now room for discussions and ideas for dialogues to continue to happen, and for the existing networks to keep expanding and growing in strength.

CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME:



01.

The interactive dialogue had to be delayed from the second to the fourth month.



02.

The interview process took longer than expected and had to be continued in the next period.



03.

Activities planned for December 2018/January 2019 had to be postponed due to Christmas and New Year's preparations.



IMPACT THROUGH INCREASED AWARENESS

For one year from June 2017 to July 2018, Tifa supported Change.org in their program to improve the discussions and participations of Indonesian netizens regarding issues surrounding Papua. Through a Digital Campaign Accelerator, Change.org aimed to help individuals as well as organizations to receive aid to initiate, run and amplify their online campaigns.

“ Thanks to this program, we now have an understanding on the perception of Indonesians— especially Indonesian netizens—on Papua. The online campaigns and the spread of digital content sparked conversations and raised the participation of Indonesian netizens on Papuan issues. ”



Socializing the results of the surveys was the first step in creating a lasting impact in the lives of Papuans, but the work did not stop there. Through a number of online campaigns, Change.org tried to address various issues faced by Papua from education to human rights, from culture to environment, from economic issues to ways of raising public awareness to the injustices that pervade in the region.

The success of the programs encountered a few challenges but they did not distract us from seeing the real impact. We are encouraged to see a significant rise in the number of people who read about and took part in contributing to the narratives of Papua. In Change.org itself, after the program began, we saw a growing number of petitions with total participants reaching 214,000 supporters. This did not include participants who commented and spread the petitions, those who participated in the surveys, those who donated to the Asmat tragedy, and interactions in Change.org social media accounts. These forms of interaction are testaments to us that the affinity of netizens on Papuan issues has grown significantly, in terms of basic understanding and solidarity. That is the kind of positive impact that we aim for.

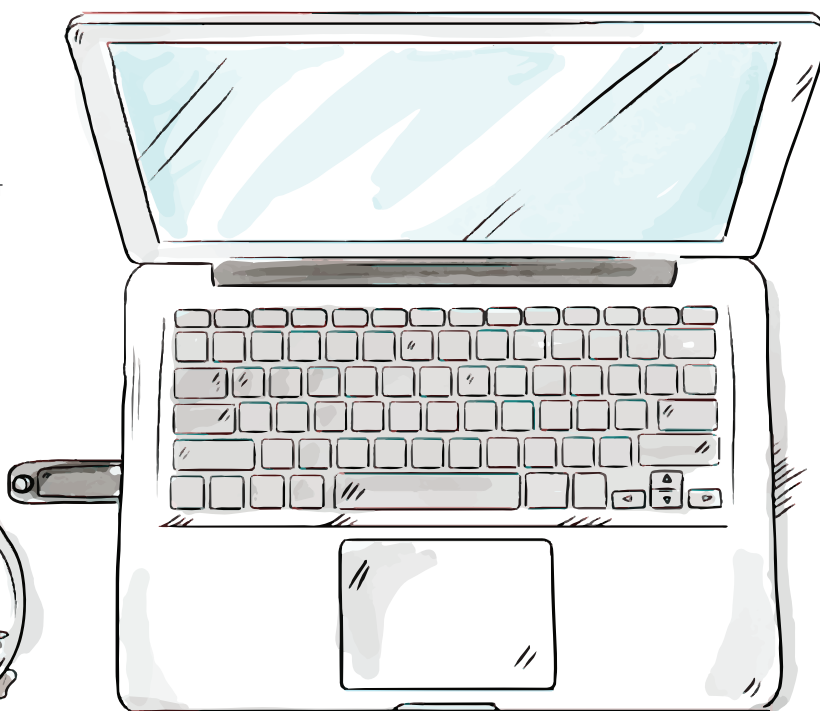
CHANGE.ORG INTERVIEWS:

01. Conducted in 3 cities: Merauke, Jayapura and Jakarta.
02. Issues raised: Land conflicts, access to economy, education, health and other public services, systemic racism

LIPI SURVEY DISCOVERIES:

01. Those living outside of Papua assume its biggest problem is education or lack thereof.
02. Those living in Papua but not indigenous think its biggest problems are alcohol and drugs.
03. Indigenous Papuans living in Papua say its biggest problem is human rights violations.

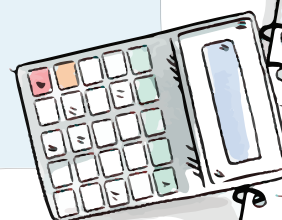
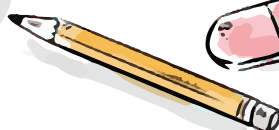
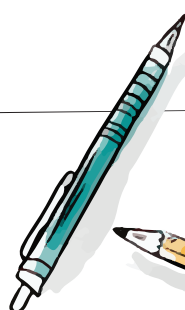
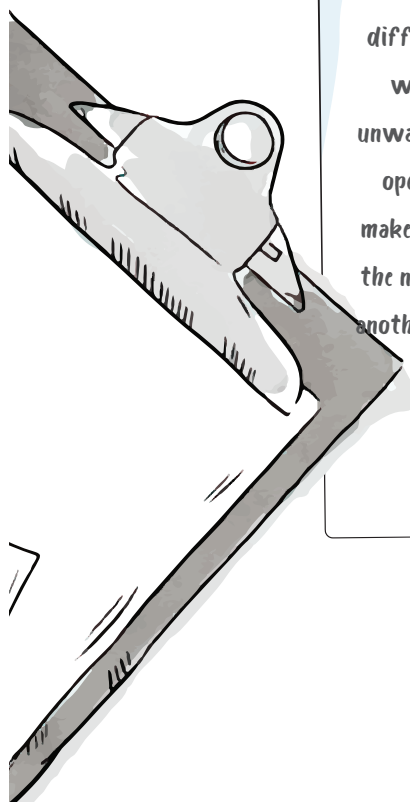
CONSEQUENCES OF SYSTEMIC RACISM & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: IDENTITY, DIGNITY & CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS PAPUANS ARE IGNORED & BELITTLED & INDIGENOUS PAPUANS FEEL LIKE OUTSIDERS IN THEIR OWN LAND.



"The Story of Us"

Tifa's support of *change.org*'s program for Papua has resulted in a number of campaigns being created to aid the people of Papua in many ways. But the most interesting one is not even a petition, but an Instagram gallery dedicated to telling the real stories of the Papuan people, living in Papua, told in the style of the viral Facebook page "Humans of New York". Their stories help build a connection between the Papuan people and the rest of Indonesia, because their stories remind us of the many ways we are all similar.

From the Muslim grandmother in Raja Ampat who couldn't understand why differences in religion should divide families or communities, to the young man who became a finalist in the first season of Indonesian Idol thanks to the unwavering support of his church friends, the "Noken Cerita" Instagram gallery opens up the eyes of Indonesia to the humans of Papua, the many faces that make the province more than just the conflicts and violence they usually read in the news. Through the stories of the people, netizens begin to connect with one another and build a bond and support for Papua. It may not look much now, but we believe their stories are just beginning.





AMPLIFYING THE VOICES PREVIOUSLY IGNORED

In the last 6 years, Engage Media & Papuan Voice have collaborated with local partners in 4 cities to:

THEIR VIDEOS
HAVE BEEN
SCREENED IN:

OVER
50
LOCATIONS

TRAIN
OVER 50
FILMMAKERS
FROM
PAPUA

PRODUCED
OVER 60
FILMS



including Malaysia's Freedom Film Festival, Australian Parliament Building, Harvard University, various rural areas and villages in Papua, and South to South Film Festival in Indonesia.



EngageMedia.org



In 2018 Tifa supported Engage Media with Papuan Voice in their program that aimed to change public perception on Papuan issues—especially among the educated populations, journalists and policy makers. They believe that through film and video production, they can create a better channel of information that will shift the empathy of Indonesians and the global public. Papuan Voices have embarked upon several activities to achieve this objective. Among them: strengthening organizational capacity through strategic planning; conducting audio visual and production training for documentary film production and websites; organizing focus group discussions; holding film screenings at embassies and festivals; and composing a policy brief. Papuan Voices have also begun to organize the 3rd annual Papuan Film Festival, which will be held in 2019.

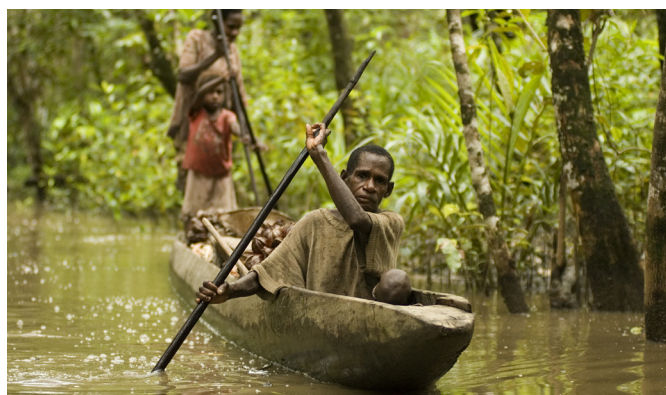
Implementing and organizing these activities came with its own set of challenges that required the right response from the team in Papuan Voices, and Tifa is encouraged to see that they did not let anything stop them from coming up with the best solutions possible. The road to achieve their ultimate goal might still be long but throughout last year, Papuan Voices have managed to take the necessary step forward to finally give voice to those who have long been ignored.



LAW ENFORCEMENT TO ACHIEVE PEACE



ISSUES FACED BY PAPUANS:



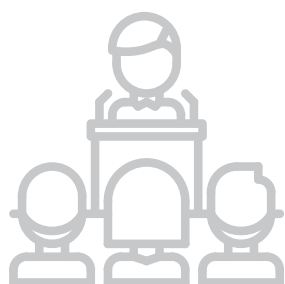
01. POVERTY

02. UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

03. NEGLECT OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S BASIC SOCIO-CULTURAL RIGHTS

04. DISCRIMINATION AND STIGMA AGAINST INDIGENOUS PAPUANS

05. UNRESOLVED CONFLICTS



“TRUST IS THE BASIC FOUNDATION OF ANY CONFLICT RESOLUTION, THEREFORE A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF PAPUA CAN SERVE AS A CHANNEL TO REBUILD COMMUNICATION TO CREATE SPACE AND COME UP WITH SOLUTIONS TOGETHER.”

One of the organizations that Tifa supports in Papua is the Legal Aid Development, Assessment and Research Institute (LP3BH). LP3BH has long worked in the Manokwari District and the West Papua province. Through Tifa's support, LP3BH came up with a program that focused on Human Rights Monitoring and Empowering Peace in West Papua, specifically in encouraging law enforcement to create West Papua as a peaceful zone.

This program was implemented in various ways, from workshops, an audience with the police in Papua, to monitoring and identifying cases of human rights violations in West Papua. Considering the complexity of the issues in the region, we knew from the get-go that it

wasn't going to be easy. LP3BH ran into some problems, mostly time-related issues where activities were rescheduled without any indication of when they would actually take place as well as some trouble locating some of the victims and witnesses of Human Rights violations because they had unexpectedly moved, that prompted LP3BH to postpone some of their activities.

Despite the difficulties, LP3BH with Tifa's help continued to press on. They have decided to focus on what have been accomplished so far and use it as a fuel to get things going to the next phase. The people of Papua deserve to live in peace and prosperity as every Indonesian. This is the future we are all aiming for.



DEEPENING DEMOCRACY

Outside of Papua, Tifa continues in its efforts to deepen democracy in Indonesia through its support of various programs by a number of civil society organizations. These organizations are:

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ISLAM AND PLURALISM STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF MILLENNIAL GROUPS ACROSS FAITHS BY PROVIDING INFORMATION AND EDUCATING THEM ON MEDIA LITERACY & POLITICS



ACTIVITIES

- Expert Meetings to create political education guideline book with information on media literacy.
- Political education training for interfaith millennials, in collaboration with Telkom University and its Open Library.

CHALLENGE

- Lack of public interest in reading. This led ICIP to come up with interesting design and straightforward writing to appeal to millennials.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- There's a shift in mindset as shown in the post-training survey.
- Participants realized the importance of political awareness and committed to follow up on the training.

INDONESIAN CORRUPTION WATCH

STRENGTHENING THE INTEGRITY OF THE ELECTION BY MAPPING THE TRACK RECORDS OF LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE 2019 – 2024 PERIOD



ACTIVITIES

- Developing Track Record digital platform (website & app) in collaboration with Kawa Tama.
- Sorting out list of legislative candidates to be tracked.
- Compiling a tracking guideline, providing training to trackers (researchers), and conducting tracking or information deepening on 260 tracking subjects.

CHALLENGE

- Lack of official data, making database updating difficult and time-consuming.
- Lack of trackers on the field.
- Uncooperative legislative candidates who refused to published CVs on the KPU website.
- Shortage of data verifiers.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- System preparation and track record content platform have successfully begun.

OMAH MUNIR

EDUCATING NEW VOTERS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES TO GIVE THEM A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLITICAL ISSUES FACING THE COUNTRY



ACTIVITIES

- Conducting Focus Group Discussion
- Drafting, reviewing and publishing a Human Rights Manual
- Disseminating the manual through a pilot project in Semarang

CHALLENGE

- Many schools were reluctant to participate, causing the trial in Surabaya to be moved to Malang.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Human Rights Manual training for Pancasila and Citizenship Education teachers went smoothly.

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN ACEH

**THESE PAST
TWO DECADES,
TRANSITIONAL
JUSTICE HAS GROWN
INTO A WORLDWIDE
MOVEMENT.**

This has in turn provided important, albeit partial and imperfect answers on what must be done about past human rights violations in order for justice, peace and prosperity to be established. The peace process that is taking place in the province has led to the establishment of Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR) to understand the circumstances that led to past abuses in Aceh. The goal was to acknowledge and preserve shared experiences, to ensure truth, justice and reparation for victims of the conflict and their families, and to learn from the past to ensure such crimes will not be committed again.

This past year, Tifa has supported AJAR (Asia Justice and Rights) in establishing programs to improve KKR Aceh's capacity and Aceh civil society groups in the process of official truth finding in Aceh. AJAR with the help of a team of experts in Human Rights violations database, managed to document the narratives of violence from victims of conflicts and prepare the report for KKR Aceh. This was done in collaboration with an NGO in Pidie, PASKA Aceh.



**THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM,
PASKA ACEH AND AJAR HAVE MANAGED
TO GATHER STORIES FROM:**

104  **VICTIMS**

From three districts in Pidie, Glumpang Tiga, Trenggadeng and Tiro that contained:

**THE ACTS OF
VIOLENCE
THE VICTIMS
EXPERIENCED**

**THE WAY
THE VICTIMS
SURVIVED THE
PSYCHOLOGICAL,
PHYSICAL AS WELL
AS SOCIAL IMPACTS
OF THE CONFLICT**

Though we are still a long way from giving the victims justice, this program has sparked an initiative to build a memorial at the site of the former torture house Rumah Geudong, where massive human rights abuses took place during the Military Operations in 1989-1998. The memorial was unveiled on July 17, 2018 attended by about 1,500 people. Most of these people were victims of human right abuses in Pidie who have received some assistance by PASKA Aceh. Our program with AJAR culminated with the Testimony Hearing. Despite having gone through

various delays, this event finally took place on November 28-29, 2018 and at first was planned to be live-streamed, inviting journalists as well as distributing pocket books to the public. However, for security measures, AJAR decided to change their support in other ways: by providing KKR with technical assistance for the preparation of the event, providing funds especially for media outputs, as well as preparing the mental and psychological condition of the witnesses prior to the Testimony Hearing, and assisting in the recovery process post-Testimony Hearing.

“Truth That Heals”

For survivors of conflicts in Aceh, justice seems like an unattainable concept.

Though nice in theory, they have resigned and accepted the injustice they suffered and the violence they experienced. Justice was never something they thought they would obtain. But providing hope to the people whose hopes were lost when they were caught in the crossfire of violence and conflict can be a step forward in the right direction, and that was what the Testimony Hearing did.

The survivors had been nervous prior to the event, fearing the consequences of finally speaking up, but the Hearing turned out to be a cathartic event for all involved. One by one, the survivors shared their stories, that left the audience stunned and brought them to tears. The Hearing gave these people the strength and courage needed to face their trauma. One survivor who was unable to speak during the preparation and could only talk in her native tongue, got up and shared her story in fluent Indonesian. She still didn't understand what happened to her, and why it had to happen, but at the end of the event it was apparent that just by sharing her story, she finally found some peace. Restoration may not be possible in light of what had happened, but it is our hope that in due time, these survivors will get the justice they so deserve.

OTHER PROGRAMS IN ACEH:

THROUGH YLBHI-LBH BANDA ACEH, YAYASAN PULIH ACEH, AND KontraS Aceh: COLLECTING DATA AND GATHERING TESTIMONIES FROM HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE VICTIMS AS WELL AS HELPING THEM IN THE RECOVERY PROCESS.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN LAMPUNG AND SOUTH SULAWESI

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WAY KANAN AND TULANG BAWANG

The number of people living below poverty in Way Kanan, Lampung keeps rising from year to year, reaching **62,000 people (7.1% of the 437,500 population)**.

This vulnerable population is often **affected by legal issues that are particularly related to agricultural conflicts**, which have contributed to widespread poverty.

59% of work in Lampung are in the agriculture sector yet the province continues to have **one of the lowest economic statuses in Indonesia**.

Most Lampung residents working in agricultural sector **have no land to produce due to much of the land being controlled by corporations**, leading to structural poverty.

According to YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung, agricultural conflicts in the province involving corporations and people have affected nearly

4,933 HOUSEHOLDS
IN WAY KANAN AND
TULANG BAWANG



THERE ARE 535 LEGAL CASES IN WAY KANAN MAKING FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN THE AREA GREATLY NEEDED.

YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung saw the need for legal aid posts in order to bring free and easily accessible legal assistance to the impoverished community.

With the help of Tifa, in 2018 YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung has implemented a number of programs to help those in need of legal aid in Lampung. So far, they have managed to form a consortium consisting all stakeholders in the implementation and provision of legal aid in Lampung that serves as a tool to create policies in the province. They have also provided input to the provincial government regulation in the form of draft regulation on the provision of legal aid for poor

communities. The regulation stipulates the requirement of budget provision for legal aid, a paralegal module to assist the poor and marginalized communities, and paralegal trainings to educate the public on their legal rights and obligations. They have also established legal aid posts for the poor communities in Tulang Bawang and Way Kanan, and took part in the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals in Lampung in order to accelerate the process of justice in the province.



LBH MAKASSAR



In Makassar, and Sinjai and Takalar districts in South Sulawesi, Tifa supported YLBHI-LBH Makassar as part of the Global Shared Framework on Legal Empowerment. This program aimed at strengthening the legal aid program policy in the city of Makassar as well as in Takalar and Sinjai Districts, to improve the legal knowledge and capacity of the poor and marginalized communities in Makassar, Takalar and Sinjai, to improve on legal empowerment as well as enlarge legal aid for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized people of Makassar, Takalar and Sinjai.

The program resulted in some progress and accomplishments, despite running into some challenges. The Makassar city and the Sinjai District governments passed the implementation rule on the bylaws that would have a direct impact on the beneficiaries of the program. The Takalar district government also pledged to pass an executive order by the end of July. The Legal Aid posts in Takalar provided legal aid to the poor and marginalized communities, and have handled eight cases during the program. In Sinjai the legal aid posts have also done the same, and handled three cases, as well as provided legal trainings and disseminated the information on the service. YLBHI-LBH Makassar has handled 10 cases in litigation and conducted three legal trainings. There are also local legal aid organizations based in those locations ready for accreditations.

IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF COMMUNITY PARALEGAL BASIC TRAINING



ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND LEGAL EMPOWERMENT

“TIFA HAS ALWAYS BEEN COMMITTED IN ENSURING THAT EVERYONE IN INDONESIA KNOWS THEIR RIGHT TO JUSTICE AND HAS PROPER ACCESS TO IT.”

Therefore, in 2018 Tifa has supported a number of programs that aim to educate the public on their rights, as well as provide legal assistance. With the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), Tifa supported the program to improve access to justice through widening and improving legal aid quality. This was done through various initiatives such as the development of legal aid organizations (OBH) specializing in refugees through the Indonesian Civil Society Network for Refugee Rights Protection (SUAKA); developing and sustaining case information and documentation system (Sispensus) in LBH/YLBHI as well as holding meetings and further consolidations with LBH Padang and Jakarta; consignment for Year End Notes (CATAHU); disseminating Legal Aid Implementation and Budgeting Guidebooks across the regions; and campaigning to increase public awareness on legal empowerment.

The programs that YLBHI initiated with Tifa's help in 2018 have yielded various results. In the development of legal aid organizations for refugees, SUAKA has managed to have administrative basis to be its own foundation and was finally recognized by the Ministry



of Law and Human Rights. Developing case information and documentation system in LBH Manado, as well as consolidating with LBH Padang and Jakarta went well, albeit a bit slow. YLBHI's Year End Notes (CATAHU) managed to be completed, and is now in the process of publication. The National Legal Development Board (BPHN) has also given its support for the guidebooks, and its official was even willing to contribute as one of the sources for the video.



CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME:

TIME CONSTRAINTS
MAKING IT
DIFFICULT FOR
SUAKA MEMBERS TO
SIT DOWN TOGETHER
AND COME UP WITH
AN AGREEMENT.

OPERATIONAL
CHALLENGES
HAMPERING THE
DEVELOPMENT OF
INFORMATION AND
DOCUMENTATION
SYSTEM.

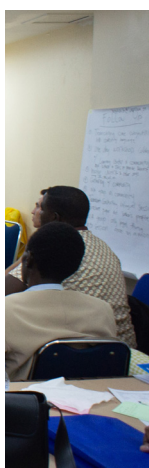


Tifa also gave its support to the Indonesia Judicial Monitoring Society from University of Indonesia's Law Faculty (MaPPI FHUI). Through their program in Law Enforcement and Justice System Reformation, MaPPI FHUI aimed to develop a pro-bono system for Indonesian advocate organizations as an effort to improve the public's access to justice.

MAPPI FHUI PROGRAM IN 2018:

01. CONDUCTING AN INITIAL SURVEY OF PRO-BONO MAPPING IN INDONESIA FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 2018, THROUGH SURVEYING ALL THE ADVOCATES, LEGAL FIRMS, ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS, AND LEGAL AID FOUNDATIONS IN INDONESIA USING BOTH QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MEASURES.
02. ANALYZING THE SURVEY DATA TO BE FINALIZED AND USED AS A GUIDE TO DEVELOP A BETTER PRO-BONO SYSTEM.

MaPPI FHUI noted that it was hard for them to meet the quota that the survey required in order for them to obtain the data they needed. Only about 10 percent of target respondents have participated in the survey, despite having been circulated since March 2018. As a result, MaPPI FHUI decided to take the survey offline and sent interviewers to directly interview the target respondents in order to achieve their quota. MaPPI FHUI was quite satisfied with the results that they got from this survey, and they believed that the survey result could be valuable in the development of proper pro-bono system in the Indonesian legal community.



BUSINESS AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS



Agribusiness is undeniably one of the main drivers of Indonesia's economy. Agricultural commodities in Indonesia are used not only for food security or providing feed for livestock, but also for energy, boosting the demand for the commodities. However, increased demand has had a negative impact on the environment and communities where the agribusinesses are located.

“THE LACK OF PROPER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS HAVE CAUSED INDUSTRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NAIVETÉ OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE, TAKING AWAY THEIR LANDS AS WELL AS THEIR LIVELIHOOD WITHOUT PROPER COMPENSATION.”

WE AT TIFA BELIEVE THAT IF WE COULD EMPOWER AND EDUCATE PEOPLE ON THEIR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS, WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE AND HOLD BUSINESSES ACCOUNTABLE TO THEIR ACTIONS.

In 2018 Tifa supported PUSAKA Foundation in their program to develop the capacity of indigenous people to fight for their rights based on the Sustainable Plantation Development Principles and human rights.

Through this program, PUSAKA provided workshop and training on the concept of human rights, the rights of the indigenous people and agribusiness, social and paralegal analysis, conflict resolution mechanism, and forestry and plantation best practices. PUSAKA also held community meetings and assistance to discuss and share knowledge on tenure system and natural resources management, as well as to monitor, identify and assess environmental crimes and Human Rights violations. The workshop and training was attended by the indigenous people of Dayak Ngaju from eight villages, including women and village elders. The participants were initially not too enthusiastic and appeared tense, but throughout this workshop and training they were given proper knowledge on their rights so they know what to do as they continue to fight in conflicts with oil palm companies.



PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

The sexual and gender minority groups or the LGBT communities in Indonesia have continued to experience a tough year. Anti-LGBT sentiment continued to spread through the population, which further stigmatized and discriminate against the LGBT people. This caused a fear in the community to speak up, limiting access for them to get help while persecution continues to be rampant and often puts the lives of LGBT people in danger.



TIFA, THROUGH ITS WORK WITH ARDHANARY INSTITUTE, HAS SUPPORTED VARIOUS PROGRAMS TO EMPOWER THE LGBT COMMUNITIES IN AN EFFORT TO GIVE THEM ACCESS TO JUSTICE-SPECIFICALLY ON ISSUES ABOUT CITIZENSHIP AND LEGAL RIGHTS.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR LGBT COMMUNITIES

01. TRAININGS ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND RIGHTS TO SAFETY
02. BUILDING NETWORKS WITH LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
03. MOBILIZING SUPPORT FROM HEALTH PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITIES
04. TRAININGS ON DIGITAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION STRATEGY



TIFA HAS ALSO ASSISTED THE GAYA WARNA LENTERA INDONESIA (GWL-INA) IN THEIR RESILIENCE PROJECT, AIMED TO ADDRESS EMERGING PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES FOR THE GAY AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITIES IN GETTING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES.

RESILIENCE PROJECT

01. SERIES OF WORKSHOP ON SOGIEB (SEX ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION, AND BODY) FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY-BASED GWL ORGANIZATION
02. SENSITIZATION OF SOGIEB ISSUES WORKSHOPS FOR LOCAL LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS
03. BUILDING PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL LEGAL AID ORGANIZATION AND TO PROVIDE LEGAL EDUCATION AND SERVICE.
04. DOCUMENTING SOGIEB-BASED CASES OF VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
05. PROVIDING ONLINE CONSULTATION SERVICES TO RESPOND TO CRISIS

Although some programs took longer to implement than others, as a whole, the work that Tifa supported to protect the LGBT communities thus far has inspired and empowered them to feel safer and braver in exerting their constitutional rights for protection and security. The testimonies of those who have been helped thus far have been encouraging. Thanks to the work supported by Tifa, the LGBT communities understand that they have as much right as everyone else in this country, and that they can exist and live without fear of persecution.

In assisting and fighting for the rights of religious minority groups, Tifa partners with Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) in their effort to bolster the government's commitment in protecting the rights of various religious minority groups in Indonesia. The groups include displaced members of the Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia (JAI) in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara; the displaced members of the Shia community in Sidoarjo, East Java; and the former members of the Gafatar community. Through Tifa's program with HRWG, we aimed to improve the living condition of these communities, in which their freedom of religion, their basic civil rights, and economic and social rights are protected by the state.

“ IN 2018, HRWG WITH TIFA'S SUPPORT HAS DONE A STUDY AND MAPPING OF THE ABUSES PERPETRATED TO THESE COMMUNITIES AND THEIR RECOVERY EFFORT. ”



From the study, we found that the Mataram JAI communities have been denied their rights for almost ten years. Members of the Shiahs community in Sampang are still denied marriage licenses and land certificates. The Gafatar communities, even after being dispersed to various regions in Indonesia, still experience discrimination and stigma. HRWG's program supported by Tifa created a recovery roadmap that can also be used as an evaluation and monitoring tool for all parties involved. We hope that this roadmap can provide a guideline to the recovery system and mechanism.

RECOVERY ROADMAP

A RESOLUTION
SYSTEM THROUGH
SOCIAL CONFLICT
RECOVERY
INTEGRATED TEAM

A RESOLUTION
SYSTEM
THROUGH
REGIONAL
HUMAN RIGHTS
POLICIES

RESOLUTION WITH
GOVERNMENT AND
STATE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH
PROGRAMMATIC
APPROACH

GUIDELINES ON
THE DIVISION OF
WORK BETWEEN
MINISTRIES AND STATE
DEPARTMENTS ON
REPARATION EFFORT



TIFA HAS ALSO SUPPORTED THE PROGRAMS OF SBMI (INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS UNION) IN 2018 IN ITS CAPACITY TO ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENT IN PROTECTION FOR INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS, BOTH ON LAND AND IN THE SEA.

In 2018, SBMI held a Focus Group Discussion to compile a guideline in the handling of migrant worker cases. In this program, SBMI gathered the content from these departments and turned it into a book that was launched in February 2019. SBMI also held capacity-building activities for its members through paralegal coaching starting in December 2018 in six locations: Banyuwangi and Malang in East Java, Indramayu, Sukabumi and Cianjur in West Java, and Bandar Lampung in Lampung. Through the program, SBMI provided training and education on legal rights and access to justice that most members and most migrant workers had no knowledge of. By understanding their

rights and knowing what to do and who to turn to when their rights are being violated and abused, the participants would become empowered.

The programs that SBMI held in 2018 with Tifa's support have made a small but significant impact in terms of its human resources development both organizationally as well as individually. It has helped improve SBMI's case handling and reports that are used to help push for the right policies to protect migrant workers. Furthermore, thanks to better human capital, SBMI can now manage its finances and books better to make it more transparent and effective.

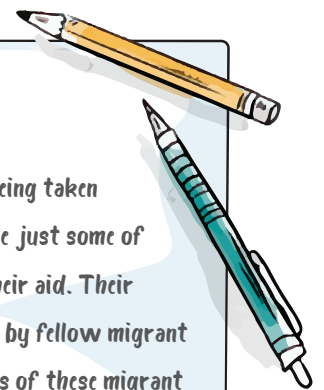
"Together For Justice"

Manipulated by their sponsors. Having their documents and papers forged. Not receiving their wages. Being taken captive by nefarious labor agencies. Abused and sexually assaulted by employers. These horror stories are just some of the troubles Indonesian migrant workers must face, oftentimes without anyone helping or coming to their aid. Their unheard cries for help were the reason why Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) was established by fellow migrant workers and their families. Since its establishment SBMI has worked tirelessly to ensure that the rights of these migrant workers are upheld and that they are no longer being taken advantaged of and abused.

SBMI was born out of a necessity. Indonesian migrant workers knew that they needed to build strength to get up and fight. They did not want to remain victims, but they wanted to work together and fight for their basic rights, as well as the rights of the generations of migrant workers after them. Despite hardships, and even though at times it feels like they are fighting an uphill battle, they continue to press on, celebrating the little victories that will lead them to their vision of restoring justice, security and welfare to the workers who have risked it all in their search of a better life.



Our work in the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups is still just beginning. Despite the positive outcomes, we realize that we still have a long way to go to ensure that everyone in Indonesia, regardless of their race, religion, socio-economic background, sexual orientation, or gender understands and has their right to justice.



ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

Tifa's commitment for economic empowerment has led us to partner with the Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) in 2018 and support their program that aimed to develop democratic local economic governance to maximize access and benefits for village communities especially the low income households and women-led households (PEKKA). This program that took 24 (twenty-four) months was implemented in five villages all across Java: Umbulharjo village in Sleman district in Yogyakarta, Nglanggeran village in Gunungkidul district in Yogyakarta, Majaksini in Magelang district in Central Java, Ciwaru village in Kuningan district in West Java and Gadungan village in Blitar district in East Java. Despite running into initial challenges, IRE found the accomplishments of the program in each of the villages to be satisfactory.

In Karangrejo village, the tourism packages managed by the village youth have affected their income and improved the local economy. In Ciwaru, young people are choosing to stay in the village and earning their livings from waste management. In Gadungan village, the Women Farmers Group has started to develop a new type of cassava chips called "Sermitoz" that are selling well in the market and even being sold in chain convenience stores Indomaret and Alfamart, as well as exported through third party partnership in Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. In Nglanggeran village, women representatives of all the sub-villages have managed to process banana plants into various food products that have become tourists' favorites. Nglanggeran women mostly couldn't actively participate in the economics activities—for example in the local ecotourism as one of the main economic activity in the village. Through this program, IRE encourage women's participation by strengthening their capacity so they can be actively involved in economic activities. The products from the capacity building activity were sold through outlets in the ecotourism location in the village, so they can also reap the benefits from the development of the local tourism in Nglanggeran.

In Umbulharjo village, the development of a rest area managed by the Farmers Collective (GAPOKTAN) has provided an important boost to market products made by the residents, and now they can showcase and sell their products in a showroom strategically located in the path of tourists visiting the Merapi slope.



“ THE TOURISM PACKAGE DEVELOPED IN KARANGREJO VILLAGE HAS COMPLETELY CHANGED THE LIFE OF MR. MUQODIR, A PARALYTIC WHO USED TO ONLY SIT IN A WHEELCHAIR ALL DAY. NOW HIS HOUSE IS BEING USED FOR COOKING CLASS, BRINGING NOT ONLY INCOME BUT ALSO A RENEWED SENSE OF PURPOSE. ”



In the first half of 2018, Tifa has also supported KRKP (People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty) to strengthen the management of a local economy board that is responsive to the poor and vulnerable, continuing the program that was initiated in 2017. The program was implemented in the Cicantayan village in Sukabumi, Sempu village in Kediri, and Paninggaran village in Pekalongan. It was aimed to improve the participation of the poor and vulnerable in the management and decision making in local economic bodies such as village-owned enterprises (BUMDES), granaries and cooperatives. KRKP wanted to empower the local economic board to gain support and budget from the village. This program also strived for the local economic board to develop their organizational and business plans so the people living in the villages could reap the benefits.

Progress was apparent in Cicantayan. Prior to this program, the involvement of women in discussion and decision-making was very low. Women were not encouraged to speak their mind, much less offer suggestions or inputs in public forums, but this changed after the program. Although the number is still small, women were starting to be active and they had the courage to speak their minds in various forums, from thematic meetings and residents discussion, to village and sub-village discussions.

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN CICANTAYAN:

01. KRKP came up with women-specific business plans in their granary activities that included producing, packaging and marketing of banana and cassava chips.
02. KRKP coached local facilitators and separated women during the discussions to bolster their self-esteem.

INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY DECISION MAKING PROCESS:

01. Barns, cooperatives and village-owned enterprises have come up with activities and businesses designed with the participation of the poor and vulnerable in mind.
02. Local economic board's suggestions were accepted in the Village Development Activity Plans (RKP) and Village Development Budget (APBDes), allowing for the involvement of local economic board in village discussions.



Throughout 2018, Tifa continued to focus on its goal to empower the people of Indonesia by ensuring their rights to justice, and bring positive changes through deepening democracy and promoting economic equality. Though much of these efforts are still in its early stages in creating a real and lasting impact for the nation, we are more convinced than ever that the work needs to continue to realize an open society that upholds equality, diversity and justice.

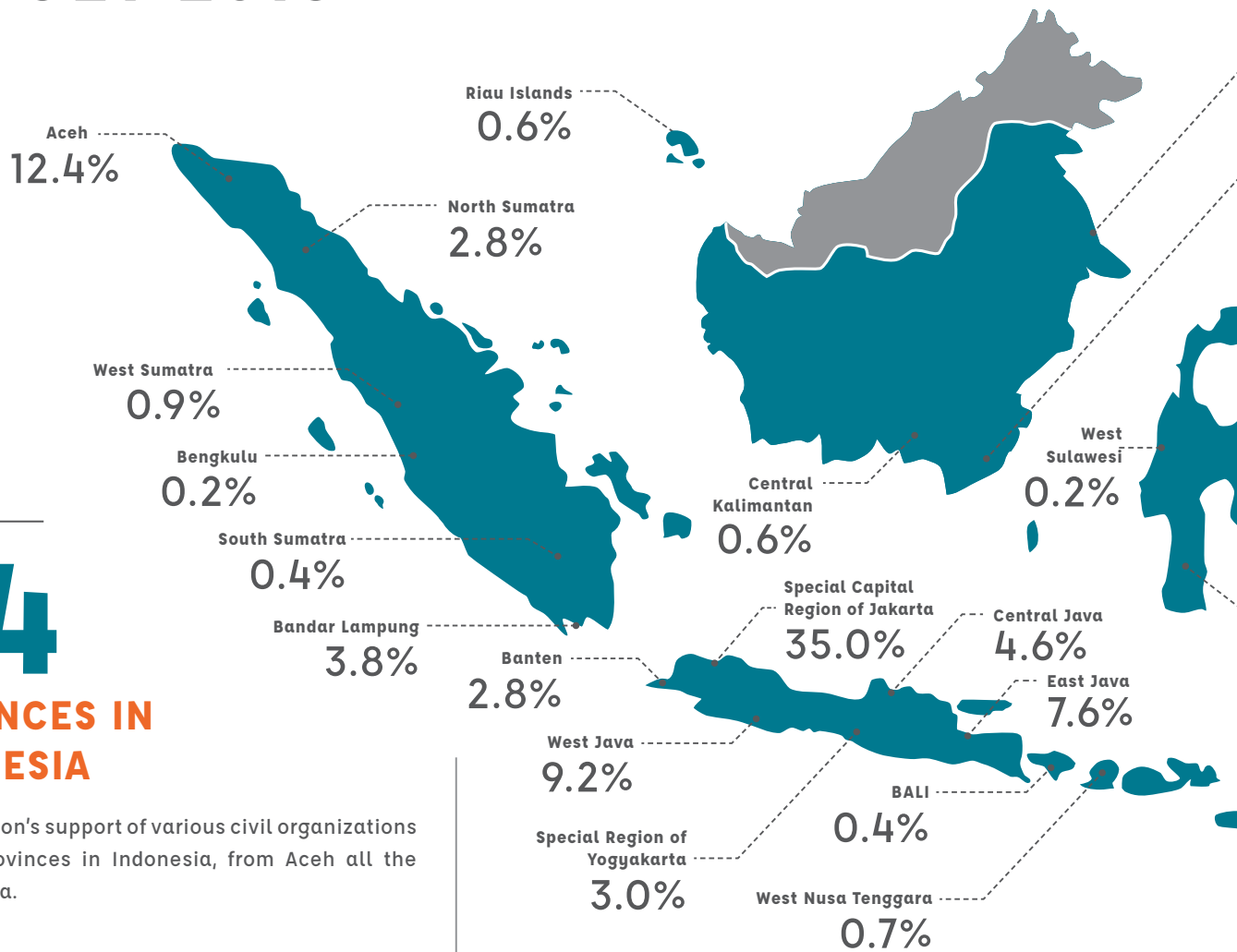
LIST OF TIFA FOUNDATION GRANTEES IN 2018

TIFA VALUES	GRANTEE NAME
JUSTICE	Yayasan Penelitian dan Publikasi Hak Asasi Indonesia ("hakasasi.id")
	Yayasan Pulih Aceh
	Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan (KontraS)
	Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI) Jakarta
	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Makassar
	Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP)
	Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat (ELSAM)
	Sekolah Tinggi Hukum (STH) INDONESIA JENTERA
	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Bandar Lampung
Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) Aceh	
DIVERSITY	Jaringan Gaya Warna Lentera (Jaringan GWL-INA)
	Ardhanary Institute
	Arus Pelangi
	Pusat Studi Pesantren dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Universitas Brawijaya (PSP2M)
	Research Centre for Politics and Government (PolGov), Departemen Politik dan Pemerintahan, FISIPOL UGM
	Dewan Pimpinan Nasional Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (DPN SBMI)
EQUALITY	International Center for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP)
	Omah Munir
	Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak Atas Air (KRuHA)
	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Eksekutif Nasional
	Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat (P3M)
	International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)
	Yayasan Pusaka
Amrta Institute for Water Literacy	
Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru	
OPENNESS	IMPARSIAL
	Yayasan Satu Dunia
	Perkumpulan ICW
	Transparency International (TI) Indonesia
	Lembaga Penelitian, Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Bantuan Hukum (LP3BH) Manokwari
	Perkumpulan Gerakan Digital Bangsa (Change.org)
	Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua (ALDP)
Papuan Voices	





TIFA ALLOCATED BUDGET 2018

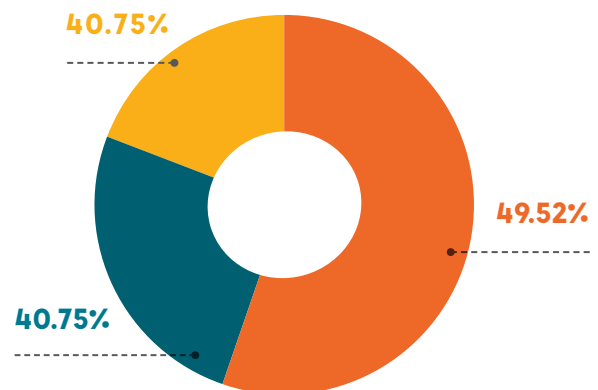


24
PROVINCES IN
INDONESIA

Tifa Foundation's support of various civil organizations cover 24 provinces in Indonesia, from Aceh all the way to Papua.

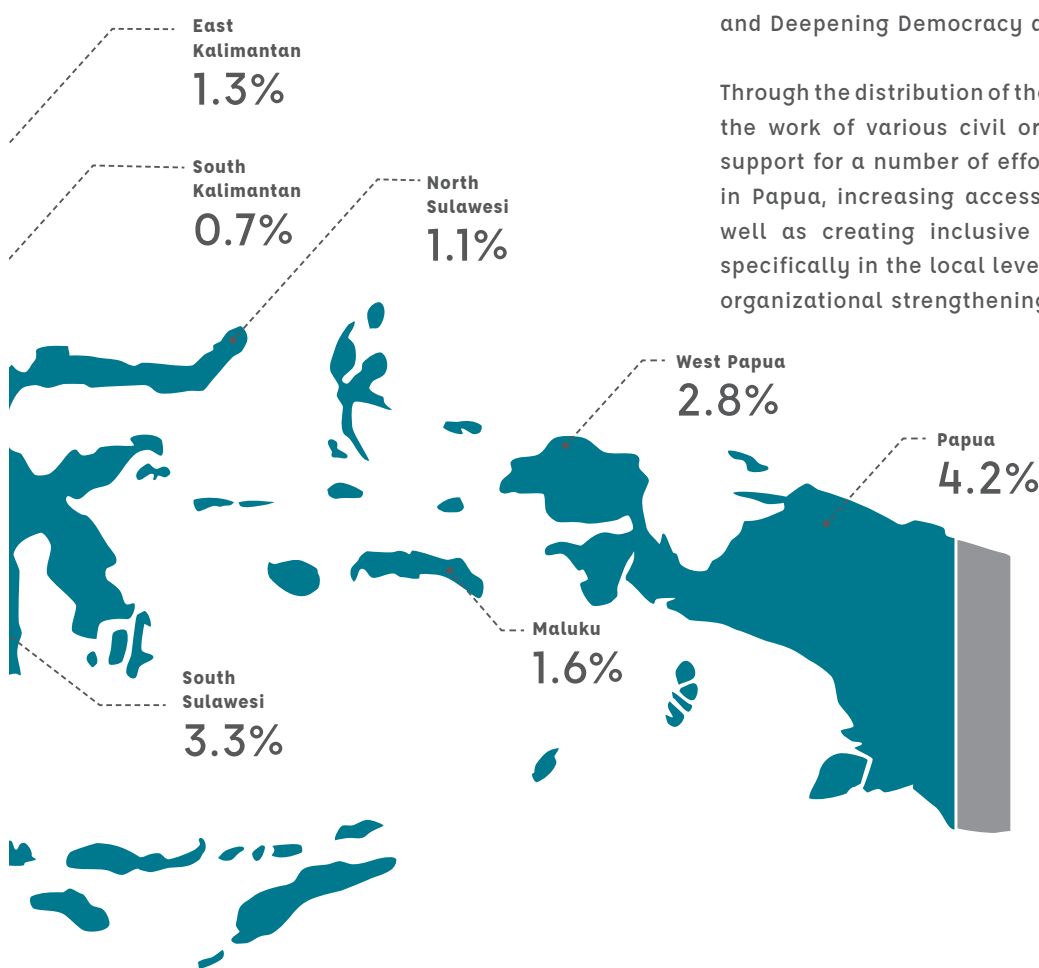
34 New Grant Programs

44 Operating Grants



In 2018, Tifa Foundation distributed funds of USD 2,401,887 through 34 new grants and 44 operating grants in order to support various initiatives categorized in three main themes: Justice Reform and Rule of Law (55.48%), Economic Governance and Advancement (25.57%), and Deepening Democracy and Inclusive Participation (18.95%).

Through the distribution of these grants, Tifa Foundation has supported the work of various civil organizations in Indonesia to bolster its support for a number of efforts in deepening democracy, especially in Papua, increasing access to justice for marginalized groups, as well as creating inclusive public service and good governance, specifically in the local level, through research, advocacy, lobbying, organizational strengthening and coaching.



55.48%

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

USD 1,398,040



25.57%

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

USD 576,567



18.95%

DEEPENING DEMOCRACY AND INCLUSIVE PARTICIPTION

USD 427,280





HAK ATAS

KEADILAN

LAPORAN TAHUNAN



DAFTAR ISI

Daftar Isi	i
Pendahuluan	1
Kata Pengantar dari Ketua Dewan Pengurus	2
Kata Pengantar dari PJS Direktur Eksekutif	3
Tentang Tifa	6
Tifa pada 2018	8
Strategi-strategi 2018	10
Melihat Program-program Tifa 2018 Lebih Dalam	16
- Demokrasi di Papua	17
- Keadilan Transisional di Aceh	24
- Akses terhadap Keadilan di Lampung dan Sulawesi Selatan	26
- Akses Terhadap Keadilan dan Pemberdayaan Hukum	28
- Sektor Bisnis dan Dampaknya pada HAM	30
- Perlindungan Kelompok Minoritas dan Rentan	31
- Economic Governance and Advancement	34
Daftar Penerima Hibah Yayasan Tifa pada 2018	36
Alokasi Anggaran Tifa 2018	38
Laporan Keuangan	



HAK ATAS KEADILAN

Sudah sejak lama sebagian besar masyarakat Indonesia tidak memiliki akses terhadap keadilan, yang selama ini hanya dimiliki segelintir orang dengan hak istimewa. Di negara yang seperempat penduduknya masih hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan ini, definisi hukum juga masih tidak memadai. Hal ini menjadi alasan mengapa di tahun 2018, Yayasan Tifa berfokus pada isu keadilan, untuk memastikan hak atas keadilan bukan hanya soal mekanisme formal semata.

Laporan Tahunan ini memberikan gambaran bagaimana program-program kami telah membantu mengedukasi, memberdayakan, dan memberikan akses terhadap keadilan untuk mereka yang betul-betul memerlukannya, terutama komunitas-komunitas marginal. Jalan masih panjang dan masih banyak tantangan yang menghadang. Yang Anda pegang sekarang ini hanyalah awal dari perjalanan kami, namun ini jalan yang harus ditempuh untuk membangun keadilan bagi semua di Indonesia.



Human
Rights

KATA PENGANTAR DARI KETUA DEWAN PENGURUS



“
**KEADILAN SEPERTINYA MASIH
JAUH DARI JANGKAUAN
ORANG-ORANG YANG PALING
MEMBUTUHKANNYA.**”

WIWIEK AWIATI

Ketua Dewan Pengurus Yayasan Tifa

Selama 18 tahun, Yayasan Tifa telah berpegang teguh pada visinya untuk menciptakan masyarakat terbuka yang menjunjung tinggi keberagaman, kesetaraan, dan keadilan. Kami bermitra dengan lembaga-lembaga di berbagai daerah di Indonesia untuk meningkatkan kualitas hak asasi manusia, menyediakan akses terhadap kesempatan ekonomi, serta mengatasi masalah intoleransi dan ketidakadilan. Kami selalu dipandu prinsip-prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan inklusivitas dalam melaksanakan setiap langkah kegiatan kami.

Yayasan Tifa memiliki mimpi besar, mimpi mengenai masyarakat yang merangkul kebinekaan, masyarakat berkeadilan yang menghormati sesama manusia dan memperlakukan mereka dengan setara. Kami harus mengatasi berbagai kendala untuk mengambil langkah ke depan dalam mewujudkan visi kami. Namun dengan dukungan dan kerja sama seluruh jaringan, kami yakin tidak ada yang mustahil.

Tahun 2018 masih diwarnai isu-isu mengenai terbatasnya akses terhadap keadilan kelompok miskin dan marginal, sebuah kondisi yang diperburuk oleh kurangnya kesadaran mengenai hak asasi manusia yang mendasar.

Pada saat yang sama, radikalisme terus meningkat, mengancam kebebasan berpendapat ulyang dilindungi dan dijunjung tinggi oleh Undang-Undang Dasar. Namun hal ini tidak perlu membuat kita patah semangat dan kehilangan harapan. Tifa akan terus mempertahankan visinya. Kami yakin Indonesia mampu melindungi kebinekaan dan menjunjung tinggi keadilan dan kesetaraan.

Untuk itu, kami terus bekerja keras dan bermitra dengan berbagai organisasi untuk menjalankan strategi-strategi dan tujuan-tujuan yang telah ditetapkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Kemajuan yang kami torehkan mungkin terlihat lamban, namun kami yakin kami berada di jalur yang benar menuju masyarakat Indonesia yang lebih baik dan lebih terbuka.

Atas nama seluruh tim di Yayasan Tifa, saya berterima kasih kepada semua mitra yang telah bekerja sama secara terus menerus serta berbagi mimpi dan keprihatinan yang sama dengan kami.

KATA PENGANTAR DARI PJS DIREKTUR EKSEKUTIF



“
**KENYATAAN PAHITNYA, MASIH
ADA ORANG-ORANG YANG TIDAK
MENGETAHUI HAK-HAK DASARNYA,
TERMASUK HAK TERHADAP
KEADILAN.**”

“Ketidakadilan di mana pun adalah ancaman bagi keadilan di mana-mana,” ujar tokoh besar hak-hak sipil Martin Luther King, Jr.

Saat dunia sudah terhubung oleh teknologi digital dan media sosial, ketika kita lebih sadar akan ketidakadilan yang terjadi di seluruh dunia, termasuk di halaman belakang kita sendiri, kata-kata Dr. King masih sangat relevan. Selama kita membiarkan ketidakadilan terjadi, bahkan di tempat yang sangat jauh sekalipun dan tidak berdampak pada kita, kita telah memberinya ruang untuk tumbuh subur dan mengancam hak semua orang atas keadilan.

Kenyataan pahitnya, masih ada orang-orang yang tidak mengetahui hak-hak dasarnya, termasuk hak terhadap keadilan sementara negara tidak memenuhi kewajibannya untuk menyediakan layanan keadilan sebagai hak dasar. Untuk banyak orang miskin dan dipinggirkan, ketidakadilan tidak dapat dihindari dari realitas hidup sehari-hari. Kurangnya akses terhadap informasi dan layanan membuat mereka sering kali tidak dapat bersuara, terpapar diskriminasi dan persekusi, tanpa bisa menuntut balik. Adalah misi Yayasan Tifa untuk membantu membangun masyarakat terbuka yang merangkul kebinekaan, kesetaraan, dan keadilan. Kami sadar bahwa misi ini tidak mudah dilaksanakan mengingat realitas yang harus diatasi.

Yayasan Tifa melihat kemajuan positif dalam mewujudkan misi kami pada 2018. Untuk mencapai keadilan ekonomi di tingkat desa, upaya Tifa dalam mendorong partisipasi masyarakat marginal di lembaga-lembaga ekonomi lokal telah berhasil mengurangi kesenjangan sosial-ekonomi antara beberapa masyarakat desa. Keberhasilan ini adalah hasil dari advokasi panjang dan tak kenal lelah yang dilakukan mitra kami di lapangan. Mereka meyakinkan para pejabat pemerintah di lima kabupaten untuk membuka ruang bagi komunitas-komunitas ini, terutama perempuan, untuk berpartisipasi dalam proses pembangunan politik dan ekonomi lokal melalui musyawarah desa. Pendekatan ini telah memberdayakan perempuan-perempuan warga desa untuk menyuarakan kepentingan dan keprihatinan mereka kepada pemerintah.

Dalam konteks keadilan transisional, Tifa merasa senang karena dapat membantu Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) Aceh



Dari kiri ke kanan:

1. Anak-anak menghadiri Kesaksian Publik di Aceh, belajar mengenai masa lalu yang telah menghantui orang tua mereka.
2. Perempuan peserta demonstrasi Women's March 2018 di Jakarta memprotes ketidaksetaraan dan ketidakadilan terhadap kelompok minoritas.



dalam melaksanakan mandatnya untuk mencari kebenaran, dan melihat kemajuannya sejauh ini. KKR Aceh secara perlahan telah memperkuat kelembagaannya dan mengungkap kebenaran lewat acara dengar pendapat pertamanya.

Upaya kami untuk memberdayakan dan melindungi hak kelompok marginal dan minoritas juga telah menelurkan hasil yang positif. Implementasi undang-undang baru mengenai buruh migran pada 2018 akan menjamin manfaat asuransi kesehatan sosial nasional yang lebih luas bagi buruh migran, termasuk pelaut.

Sebuah peta jalan juga dibuat untuk membantu Pemerintah dalam memastikan berjalannya proses reparasi bagi kelompok minoritas agama yang diusir dalam konflik-konflik sosial, seperti komunitas Ahmadiyah di NTB, Syiah di Sampang, dan Gafatar. Tifa juga memetik buah dari kerja keras yang panjang dari para mitra dalam program advokasi pemberdayaan hukum, ketika aturan bantuan hukum daerah di empat kabupaten dan kota di provinsi Lampung dan Sulawesi Selatan akhirnya diberlakukan.

Meski ada kemajuan-kemajuan ini, kami menyadari bahwa akan lebih banyak lagi isu kekerasan terhadap hak asasi manusia yang muncul seiring tren global menciutnya ruang demokratis. Tifa akan terus berfokus pada misi-misi kami untuk membantu membangun masyarakat terbuka yang merangkul kebinekaan, kesetaraan, dan keadilan, lewat kerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi masyarakat sipil, mitra donor, pemerintah, serta pemangku kepentingan yang berbeda. Kami yakin, kolaborasi dapat mewujudkan Indonesia yang lebih baik dan lebih berkeadilan. Perubahan tidak akan terjadi dalam satu malam, sehingga kami akan terus menanam benih transformasi bagi generasi mendatang.

NOVA FRANSISCA SILITONGA

Direktur Eksekutif Yayasan Tifa

“ SEJARAH MEMBUKTIKAN: KETERPAKUAN MEREKA YANG SEHARUSNYA BERGERAK, KETIDAKACUHAN MEREKA YANG BERPENGETAHUAN, DAN BUNGKAMNYA SUARA YANG MENDORONG KEADILAN, TELAH MEMBUAT ANGGARA MURKA BISA MERAJALELA. ”

OLEH: HAILE SELASSIE



TENTANG TIFA

**YAYASAN TIFA
ADALAH ORGANISASI
YANG MENDORONG
TERWUJUDNYA
MASYARAKAT TERBUKA
DI INDONESIA MELALUI
PEMBERDAYAAN DAN
KEMITRAAN DENGAN
BERBAGAI ORGANISASI
MASYARAKAT SIPIL DI
INDONESIA, BAIK DI
TINGKAT NASIONAL
MAUPUN LOKAL.**

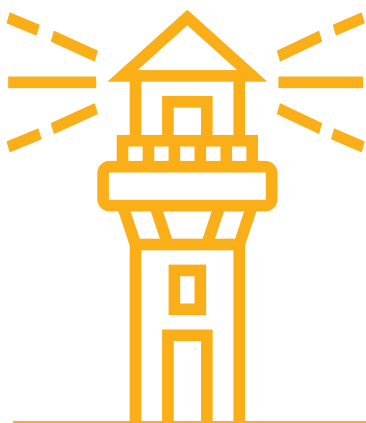
Yayasan Tifa didirikan pada 8 Desember 2000 oleh 13 tokoh masyarakat sipil yang memiliki visi yang sama untuk mewujudkan negara Indonesia yang demokratis lewat masyarakat yang terbuka. Tokoh-tokoh tersebut adalah Hadi Soesastro, Felia Salim, Daniel Dhakidae, Todung Mulya Lubis, Goenawan Mohammad, Bambang Widjodjanto, Tosca Santoso, Riefqi Muna, Debra Yatim, Lukas Luwarso, Budi Santoso, Chusnul Mariyah, dan Smita Notosusanto.

Nama Tifa sendiri diambil dari alat musik serupa gendang khas masyarakat adat di wilayah timur Indonesia, yang digunakan untuk memanggil warga agar turut serta dalam proses pengambilan keputusan atau untuk menghadiri acara adat. Terinspirasi penggunaan alat musik ini, Yayasan Tifa memosisikan diri sebagai alat penyebaran pesan perdamaian dan keselarasan.

Sejak berdiri, Tifa terus berupaya mendorong penguatan peran masyarakat sipil dalam perlindungan hak-hak kelompok minoritas dan marginal, perluasan hak untuk berekspresi dan mengeluarkan pendapat, advokasi bagi perwujudan media yang bebas, perbaikan tata kelola pemerintahan serta transparansi dan akuntabilitas dalam perumusan dan implementasi kebijakan publik, serta sejumlah program lain yang selaras dengan upaya mewujudkan masyarakat terbuka di Indonesia.

Berkat kerja-kerjanya, Yayasan Tifa kini telah menjadi salah satu aktor dalam upaya mendorong terciptanya masyarakat terbuka, termasuk peningkatan kualitas demokrasi dan pemenuhan hak asasi manusia (HAM) di Indonesia.

Dalam melaksanakan pekerjaannya, Yayasan Tifa menerima dukungan dana dari Open Society Foundation (OSF), sebuah organisasi global yang berfokus dalam membangun masyarakat yang dinamis dan toleran dengan pemerintah yang akuntabel, dan memfasilitasi partisipasi publik universal. Selain itu, pada 2018, Yayasan Tifa menerima bantuan pendanaan dari perwakilan Kementerian Luar Negeri Norwegia di Indonesia.



VISI

**MEWUJUDKAN MASYARAKAT
TERBUKA YANG BERKHIDMAT
KEPADA KEBINEKAAN,
KESETARAAN, DAN KEADILAN**



NILAI-NILAI



KETERBUKAAN

Diartikan sebagai sifat atau kondisi tidak adanya rahasia, apa adanya, bersedia menerima masukan, dan toleran. Dalam ketatanegaraan, negara terbuka adalah negara yang pemerintahannya tidak menutup diri, transparan, serta terbuka terhadap kritik dan saran pembaruan. Dalam masyarakat terbuka, warga bebas mengemukakan pendapat, ide, pikiran, dan pada saat yang sama juga siap menerima masukan untuk perbaikan.



KEBERAGAMAN

Diartikan sebagai sebuah tatanan yang tidak didominasi oleh tata nilai, titik pandang, maupun pola pikir dan sikap suatu kelompok tertentu, di mana keberagaman diakui dan dihargai. Masyarakat yang berkhidmat kepada kebinekaan adalah masyarakat yang bukan hanya mengakui perbedaan melainkan juga melihat keberagaman (sosial-budaya, agama, ras, pandangan politik, dan lainnya) sebagai suatu aset atau nilai tambah.



KESETARAAN

Diartikan sebagai situasi di mana setiap warga memiliki status dan hak yang sama di mata hukum. Masyarakat yang setara berupaya menghapuskan segala bentuk diskriminasi (berbasis gender, agama, sosial-ekonomi, mayoritas-minoritas, elite-non elite, kaya-miskin), dan memastikan setiap individu mendapat perlakuan yang sama dari negara, termasuk dalam hal ini adalah memperoleh pendidikan dan kesehatan, mendapatkan pekerjaan, serta tempat tinggal yang layak, dan pelayanan publik lainnya.



KEADILAN

Diartikan sebagai ketidakberpihakan. Negara yang menjunjung keadilan adalah negara yang memenuhi dan melindungi hak dan kewajiban setiap warganya, serta tidak berperilaku sewenang-wenang terhadap warganya.



TIFA PADA 2018

**ADA SEJUMLAH KASUS
KETIDAKADILAN DI INDONESIA
PADA 2018, MESKIPUN
PEMERINTAH AWALNYA BERJANJI
MELINDUNGI HAK KELOMPOK
MINORITAS DAN MARGINAL.**



Kami bermitra dan berkolaborasi dengan beragam organisasi untuk mencapai tujuan bersama untuk meningkatkan dan memberikan akses terhadap keadilan. Organisasi-organisasi tersebut adalah YLBHI, YLBHI-LBH Makassar, YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung, MaPPI FHUI, KontraS, KontraS Aceh, YLBHI-LBH Aceh, Yayasan Pulih, International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), Transparency International-Indonesia (TII), Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE), KRKP (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadulatan Pangan), PIB (Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru), P3M (Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat), KRUHA (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak atas Air), PUSAKA, FIHRRST (Foundation for International Human Rights Reporting Standards), AMRTA Institute, Change.org, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia, ALDP (Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua), LP3BH (Lembaga, Penelitian, Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Bantuan Hukum), Engage Media dan Papuan Voice, Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) Aceh, AJAR (Asia Justice and Rights), dan Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI), Ardhanary Institute, GWL-Ina, Arus Pelangi, dan Human Rights Working Group (HRWG).

Memperjuangkan kebinekaan, kesetaraan, dan keadilan di Indonesia sering kali terasa seperti pendakian yang terjal, namun kami yakin Yayasan Tifa masih bermanfaat bagi Indonesia untuk mencapai masyarakat terbuka, dengan setiap individu yang memiliki hak yang sama.

+28%

Dana hibah Tifa naik 28% pada 2018 dibandingkan dengan 2017, dengan alokasi untuk Program Akses Terhadap Keadilan dan Pemberdayaan Hukum meningkat 23,90%.



HIBAH 2018

US\$2,4 M

Pada 2018, Yayasan Tifa memberikan hibah senilai total USD2,4 juta kepada berbagai organisasi mitra. Dana tersebut digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan bersama dalam bidang-bidang pemberdayaan ekonomi dan keadilan bagi kelompok-kelompok marginal di Indonesia.



STRATEGI- STRATEGI 2018

Sejak 2017, Yayasan Tifa telah menetapkan sejumlah sasaran untuk dicapai pada akhir 2020 melalui kemitraan dan kolaborasi dengan organisasi-organisasi lainnya, selain pemerintah Indonesia. Sasaran-sasaran ini adalah untuk melengkapi kembali pertumbuhan ekonomi untuk menutup ketertinggalan kelompok minoritas dalam mengakses kesempatan ekonomi, mata pencaharian yang layak, serta barang kebutuhan dan pelayanan mendasar; dan memperkuat masyarakat sipil untuk menyeimbangkan penurunan komitmen pemerintah dalam menanggulangi isu-isu intoleransi dan ketidakadilan yang mewabahi praktik-praktik demokrasi di negara ini.

Meskipun pemerintah telah menyatakan komitmennya untuk merevitalisasi pembangunan ekonomi di daerah-daerah tertinggal dan terpencil, kami masih menemukan aturan-aturan dan program-program yang tidak diimplementasikan secara efektif. Sementara itu, meskipun Presiden telah berkomitmen terhadap dialog damai, kebebasan berpendapat dan berkumpul masih ditekan di Papua, dan insiden-insiden petugas keamanan yang melakukan kekerasan terus berlanjut di provinsi itu. Buruh migran berupah rendah dan kelompok minoritas agama masih rentan opresi, pemaksaan, dan sangat memerlukan bantuan hukum. Komunitas LGBT juga menghadapi tantangan-tantangan dan ancaman serupa.

Untuk menjawab tantangan-tantangan ini dan mencapai sasaran-sasaran kami, kami telah membuat serangkaian strategi.

Untuk melengkapi pertumbuhan ekonomi yang menutup ketertinggalan yang dihadapi kelompok minoritas dalam mengakses peluang ekonomi, mata pencaharian yang layak, dan barang dan jasa dasar, kami telah mulai mengimplementasikan strategi-strategi berikut:

- 1 Mendukung Mitra-Mitra Strategis** untuk bekerja dengan lembaga-lembaga utama pemerintah dalam mengembangkan kerangka kebijakan yang memperkuat sistem pengelolaan keuangan publik, dan membangun kapasitas pemerintah kabupaten dan kecamatan untuk menyediakan sistem pendukung bagi administrator pelaksana di desa.
- 2 Melanjutkan Kerja Sama dengan Mitra yang Ada** untuk membuat fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) dan lembaga atau mekanisme demokrasi desa lainnya lebih efektif dalam mendorong akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan inklusi sosial dalam pembangunan desa melalui riset, pelatihan, bantuan teknis, dan pengembangan praktik-praktik terbaik.
- 3 Mengidentifikasi Kelompok-Kelompok Masyarakat Sipil** untuk bekerja dengan sektor swasta dan badan-badan utama pemerintahan untuk memungkinkan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) untuk merancang, merencanakan, mengimplementasikan, dan mempertahankan investasi lokal yang menguntungkan. Investasi-investasi tersebut mempertimbangkan kebutuhan spesifik dan prioritas warga miskin, dengan penekanan pada penghapusan batasan untuk peluang ekonomi bagi perempuan dan pemberdayaan perempuan.

Melalui strategi-strategi ini, kami berharap bahwa dalam tiga tahun, kami bersama para mitra dapat mengembangkan model-model penguatan badan-badan ekonomi lokal untuk mengatasi kesenjangan sosial-ekonomi dan memungkinkan perluasan ekonomi di tingkat yang lebih tinggi (provinsi/nasional). Sebagai bagian dari upaya untuk meningkatkan tata kelola desa dan menyediakan pelayanan publik yang berkualitas dan berkeadilan, Tifa juga mendukung Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) untuk memperkuat Pusat Sumber Daya Warga sebagai sarana pengembangan partisipasi publik. Program ini berhasil meningkatkan kesadaran kritis publik dan kapasitas mereka untuk berpartisipasi dalam mendorong perbaikan tata kelola desa, termasuk pengelolaan anggaran desa yang transparan dan akuntabel, serta berdampak pada peningkatan akses dan kualitas layanan publik.



Berkat dukungan Tifa kepada INFID selama 2017-2018, isu tenaga kerja yang sebelumnya tidak mendapatkan perhatian yang layak dalam pembangunan nasional telah menjadi prioritas. Kebijakan ketenagakerjaan telah menjadi saluran utama dalam pembangunan nasional di Indonesia. Pemerintah telah menyatakan bahwa sumber daya manusia akan menjadi salah satu program prioritas pada 2019. Bersama Transparency International-Indonesia (TII), Tifa merancang modul-modul pencegahan dan pengawasan konflik kepentingan di rumah-rumah sakit umum dan universitas negeri.

PADA AKHIR 2018, TIFA DAN TII BERHASIL MERINTIS MODUL-MODUL TERSEBUT DI:

1. RUMAH SAKIT UMUM MAKASSAR
2. UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA DI SURABAYA
3. UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN DI MAKASSAR
4. UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS DI PADANG



Lewat kerja sama dengan Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE), kami berupaya mencapai keadilan ekonomi di tingkat desa dengan mengurangi kesenjangan sosial-ekonomi antara masyarakat desa. Proyek kami berhasil mengadvokasi para pejabat pemerintahan di lima kabupaten untuk memberikan kesempatan kepada kelompok marginal, terutama perempuan, untuk berpartisipasi dalam proses pembangunan politik dan ekonomi di tingkat lokal, khususnya melalui musyawarah desa. Pendekatan ini juga memberdayakan perempuan di desa untuk menyuarakan kepentingan dan keprihatinan mereka kepada pemerintah. Inisiatif yang sama telah dilakukan oleh mitra-mitra Tifa yang lain, seperti Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP), Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru (PIB), dan Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat (P3M) di daerah-daerah perdesaan yang lain, lewat penguatan badan-badan ekonomi lokal termasuk BUMDes, koperasi, dan Lumbung Pangan Masyarakat, serta mendorong masjid untuk menjadi pusat pemberdayaan masyarakat desa.

Pada 2018, Tifa juga telah mendukung berbagai program untuk menciptakan sektor bisnis yang menjunjung tinggi HAM lewat bantuan terhadap PUSAKA, WALHI, KRUHA, dan Amrta Institute. Dalam rangka memperkuat masyarakat sipil untuk mengimbangi melemahnya komitmen pemerintah dalam mengatasi intoleransi dan ketidakadilan yang menodai praktik-praktik demokrasi di negara ini, Tifa telah mengimplementasikan sejumlah strategi.



DI PAPUA

Dengan menggabungkan hibah, advokasi, litigasi strategis, dan kolaborasi regional, Tifa berfokus pada:



DUKUNGAN TERHADAP KELOMPOK-KELOMPOK MASYARAKAT SIPIL untuk memfasilitasi wacana publik yang lebih intensif dan kaya dalam hal skala dan implikasi isu, serta dorongan bagi masyarakat sipil dan warga untuk lebih menuntut pemerintah untuk menanggulangi masalah-masalah ketidakadilan di Papua lewat praktik-praktik demokratis. Tifa bekerja dengan kelompok-kelompok masyarakat sipil seperti Imparsial dan KontraS; universitas-universitas terkemuka di dalam dan luar Papua, seperti Universitas Katolik Parahyangan dan Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat Fajar Timur Jayapura; serta media massa dan asosiasi jurnalis di tingkat nasional dan lokal, termasuk Asosiasi Jurnalis Independen (AJI) Indonesia, AJI Papua, dan tabloid Jubi.



DUKUNGAN BAGI ALIANSI DEMOKRASI UNTUK PAPUA (ALDP) untuk memfasilitasi pembentukan tim advokasi di tingkat provinsi dan kabupaten, yang terdiri dari akademisi, praktisi, LSM, dan tokoh masyarakat, yang akan mengkaji masalah-masalah yang menghambat proses dialog damai, dan merumuskan serta mengadvokasi solusi-solusi untuk pemerintah daerah. Tim advokasi ini juga akan menyebarkan informasi mengenai pentingnya dialog damai kepada kelompok-kelompok pemuda yang menentang proses dialog damai. Dukungan juga mulai diberikan kepada Lembaga Penelitian, Pengkajian, dan Pengembangan Bantuan Hukum (LP3BH) di Manokwari, Papua Barat, untuk memperkuat para penyelidik pelanggaran hak asasi manusia (HAM) dan koalisi pembela HAM. Hal ini selaras dengan upaya untuk mendirikan Komisi HAM Papua Barat dan Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi.



KERJA SAMA DENGAN ENGAGEMEDIA DAN PAPUAN VOICES, untuk mendorong peran aktif generasi muda Papua untuk menghasikan pengetahuan dan mendokumentasikan isu-isu krusial yang dihadapi warga Papua sehari-hari. Papuan Voices, dengan dukungan Tifa, menyelenggarakan Festival Film Papua pertama pada 2017 dan yang kedua pada 2018. Salah satu film yang diproduksi oleh anak-anak muda Papua ini menjadi pemenang pada Eagle Awards yang diadakan di Jakarta pada 2018. Festival Film Papua ini memperlihatkan kepada masyarakat secara luas, baik di tingkat nasional maupun internasional, masalah-masalah nyata di Papua.





DI ACEH

Tifa berfokus terutama pada:



PENGAWASAN DAN PENGUATAN Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR Aceh) dengan memastikan perlindungan dan partisipasi korban dalam proses pencarian fakta dan rekonsiliasi. Tifa mendorong KKR Aceh, yang didirikan pada 2016, untuk mengembangkan cetak biru dan prosedur operasi standar untuk memastikan pelaksanaan mandatnya. Seiring dengan itu, Tifa juga bekerja dengan Organisasi Bantuan Hukum Banda Aceh dan KontraS di Aceh untuk meningkatkan kapasitas dan kemampuan teknis pengambil pernyataan.

Pada 2018, hampir 1.000 pernyataan korban pelanggaran hak asasi manusia diverifikasi oleh KKR. Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR), dengan kontribusi dari Tifa, melanjutkan dukungannya tahun lalu untuk membangun sistem basis data kasus terintegrasi bagi KKR Aceh, yang mencakup pengumpulan data dan sistem manajemen terkait kasus-kasus pelanggaran HAM di Aceh.

Pada November 2018, Tifa membantu KKR Aceh mengadakan acara dengar pendapat publik mengenai pelanggaran HAM masa lalu. Empat belas korban dan tiga saksi ahli bersaksi pada pertemuan tersebut. Tifa memperluas kontribusinya dalam mendukung KKR Aceh lewat bantuan tiga tahun (2018-2020) dari Pemerintah Norwegia.



PENGUATAN WACANA PUBLIK DAN TEKANAN terhadap pemerintah untuk menyelesaikan pelanggaran-pelanggaran HAM di Aceh dan tempat lainnya, seperti yang digariskan oleh kampanye Nawacita dari Presiden Joko Widodo.



EKSPLORASI KEMUNGKINAN KOLABORASI REGIONAL untuk menarik pembelajaran dari proses-proses transisi di negara-negara lain di wilayah ini untuk membantu memperkuat kerja KKR Aceh.





Untuk memperluas perlindungan hukum dan akses terhadap pemulihan pasca-diskriminasi, kekerasan, dan represi terhadap kelompok minoritas dan marginal, Tifa berfokus pada:

1

PENINGKATAN SKALA PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM UNTUK BURUH MIGRAN. Tifa akan memperluas litigasi strategis terhadap penipuan dan pemaksaan yang dialami oleh buruh-buruh tersebut, seraya mendorong implementasi kebijakan yang lebih kuat untuk meningkatkan akses buruh migran terhadap perlindungan dan peningkatan kondisi bekerja.

2

ADVOKASI BAGI PENGEMBANGAN KERANGKA KEBIJAKAN di tingkat nasional dan daerah yang memberikan dasar hukum untuk pemulihan ekonomi dan non-ekonomi serta kompensasi untuk menggantikan repatriasi bagi kelompok-kelompok minoritas yang mengalami pengusuran paksa dan/atau represi dengan kekerasan serta harus meninggalkan harta bendanya di tempat asal. Kami berharap kelompok-kelompok minoritas yang menjadi pengungsi dalam konflik-konflik di masa lalu-terutama warga Sjah, Ahmadiyah, dan Gafatar-mendapat manfaat dari kebijakan tersebut dalam dua tahun mendatang.

3

MEMASTIKAN INFORMASI DAN DEBAT PUBLIK DENGAN MASYARAKAT SIPIL mengenai reformasi sektor peradilan mencapai kesepakatan yang luas mengenai reformasi, serta mendukung proses reformasi itu sendiri. Dukungan tersebut mencakup kajian anggaran publik di sektor peradilan, melacak kemajuan upaya-upaya negara, dan pelibatan konstituen yang lebih luas untuk mengembangkan model-model keuangan yang berkelanjutan.

4

MEMANTAU TINDAKAN & KINERJA LEMBAGA-LEMBAGA FORMAL YANG BERTANGGUNG JAWAB atas perlindungan kelompok-kelompok minoritas seperti kepolisian dan pengadilan, dan membangun dukungan publik untuk mencegah pemidanaan pembela HAM yang menyediakan bantuan hukum bagi kelompok-kelompok marginal dan minoritas. Dalam dua tahun, aparat kepolisian dan petugas pengadilan diharapkan memiliki komitmen yang lebih kuat untuk melindungi kebebasan berpendapat.

Pada 2018, Undang-Undang Perlindungan Buruh Migran diberlakukan, yang menjamin manfaat BPJS Kesehatan yang lebih luas untuk para buruh migran, dan menghilangkan peran agen-agen perekrutan untuk mencegah buruh migran mengeluarkan uang yang lebih banyak dari seharusnya.

UU tersebut juga memperluas definisi buruh migran dengan memasukkan pelaut. Sebagai bagian dari advokasi kami untuk memberlakukan regulasi untuk pelaut, Kementerian Tenaga Kerja telah berkomitmen untuk mengkaji implementasi Rencana Perlindungan Awak Kapal Ikan dan Komersial, dan memperkuat pembentukan layanan satu pintu untuk perlindungan buruh migran di tingkat desa.

Secara bersamaan, Tifa juga memperkuat Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI), salah satu serikat buruh migran terbesar di Indonesia, untuk mengembangkan prosedur operasional standar dalam kerangka penguatan serikat, yang memiliki 59 cabang. Pada akhir 2018, SBMI telah mengembangkan sistem keanggotaan untuk lebih dari 6.000 anggota aktif dan mulai mengembangkan beberapa model koperasi buruh migran untuk memastikan keberlanjutannya serta mendukung upaya litigasi dan mediasi yang melibatkan kasus-kasus migran.



Untuk komunitas LGBT, Tifa bekerja sama dengan Ardhanary Institute untuk menanamkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran di kalangan LGBT muda mengenai hak kewarganegaraan dan hukum, terkait pengerebekan masif dan persekusi yang dihadapi mereka sekarang ini. Kami juga mendukung GWL-INA untuk mendorong perlindungan dan layanan hukum bagi komunitas tersebut, serta Arus Pelangi dalam membantu organisasi-organisasi jaringan LGBT untuk mengembangkan dan memperkuat kerangka tata kelola organisasi mereka.

Bersama dengan Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), Tifa melanjutkan advokasi bagi proses reparasi kelompok minoritas agama yang mengalami pengusiran dalam konflik-konflik sosial. Para penerima advokasi kami termasuk komunitas Ahmadiyah, Syiah, dan Gafatar. HRWG membuat peta jalan rekomendasi bagi reparasi tiga kelompok tersebut pada 2018 untuk ditindaklanjuti Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia (Komnas HAM).

Dalam program Legal Empowerment Shared Framework (LESF), Tifa tahun lalu bekerja bersama Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI) untuk mendukung Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Hukum di Daerah, di empat kabupaten dan kota di Lampung dan Sulawesi Selatan. Kementerian Hukum & HAM, serta Kementerian Dalam Negeri akhirnya telah menandatangani Buku Panduan Penyelenggaraan dan Penganggaran Bantuan Hukum di Daerah pada 2018 untuk mendorong pemerintah daerah mengesahkan aturan bantuan hukum di daerah masing-masing.

MELIHAT PROGRAM-PROGRAM TIFA 2018 LEBIH JAUH



DEMOKRASI DI PAPUA

.....

**Keadilan Transisional
di Aceh**

.....

**Akses Terhadap
Keadilan di Lampung
dan Sulawesi Selatan**

.....

**Akses Terhadap Keadilan
dan Pemberdayaan Hukum**

.....

**Sektor Bisnis dan
Dampaknya pada HAM**

.....

**Perlindungan Kelompok
Minoritas dan Rentan**

.....

**Economic Governance
and Advancement**

DEMOKRASI DI PAPUA

**SEJAK RESMI MENJADI BAGIAN
DARI INDONESIA PADA 1969,
PROVINSI PAPUA SELALU
RAWAN KONFLIK.**

Masalah-masalah di Papua memiliki beragam dimensi terkait aspek-aspek sosial-ekonomi dan pemerintahan dalam masyarakat. Secara umum ada rasa saling tidak percaya antara pemerintah dan masyarakatnya, atau bahkan di antara masyarakat sendiri. Ketidakpercayaan yang mengakar ini memperkuat stigma dan persepsi negatif, dan bermanifestasi dalam berbagai aksi kekerasan.

Apa yang terjadi di Papua menimbulkan rasa frustrasi bagi semua pihak yang terlibat. Meski ada upaya-upaya dari pemerintah dan para politisi, isu-isu nyata yang dihadapi masyarakat tidak ditanggulangi. Diskusi tidak pernah berjalan, dan upaya nyata untuk memahami isu-isu yang ada dari berbagai aspek juga tidak ada. Dukungan yang ada setengah hati dan perhatian untuk mengatasi persoalan sangat kurang. Solusi-solusi yang ditawarkan sering kali langsung ditolak karena dianggap tidak merepresentasikan agenda pihak-pihak tertentu.



“ SOLUSI-SOLUSI
YANG DITAWARKAN
SERING KALI
LANGSUNG DITOLAK
KARENA DIANGGAP
HANYA MEWAKILI
AGENDA PIHAK-
PIHAK TERTENTU ”



MERAIH SOLUSI DENGAN KOMUNIKASI YANG LEBIH BAIK



Program-program perdamaian lintas kelompok sub-etnis Papua telah dikembangkan oleh berbagai pihak, di antaranya Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua (ALDP) sejak 2009. Terlibat secara aktif dalam Jaringan Damai Papua (JDP), ALDP mendorong dialog sebagai medium untuk membantu menanggulangi banyak masalah di Papua. Dalam perkembangannya, isu-isu yang sering dianggap tabu dibicarakan mulai didengar dan dibahas.

KEGIATAN-KEGIATAN ALDP PADA 2018:

01. Mendorong dialog nyata antara rakyat Papua dan pemerintahnya, serta antara banyak suku di Papua.
02. Pada 13 Oktober 2018, ALDP dengan bantuan Tifa menyelenggarakan diskusi antara tokoh masyarakat dan pemuda/pelajar dari kota Jayapura, kabupaten Jayapura, dan kabupaten Keerom di Abepura
03. ALDP menggelar diskusi yang sama di Kabupaten Biak pada 30 Oktober 2018.
04. Pada 3 November 2018, diskusi lain diadakan antara komunitas agama di Timika.
05. Melakukan wawancara untuk penulisan buku di Mimika dan Keerom dari 28 Oktober sampai 5 Desember 2018.
06. Mengadakan diskusi interaktif di stasiun televisi lokal Jaya TV pada 15 Desember 2018.

Berkat kemahiran ALDP, kegiatan-kegiatan mereka yang didukung Tifa pada 2018 dapat menghasilkan sejumlah hal yang positif. Mereka sabar membangun komunikasi yang kuat mengenai program-program tersebut dan membina hubungan baik dengan aparat keamanan. Mungkin terlihat lamban, tapi tetap ada kemajuan dan kami gembira melihat arahnya. Meskipun kekerasan masih berlanjut di Papua, paling tidak sekarang tercipta ruang untuk diskusi dan ide-ide untuk dialog terus terjadi. Jaringan-jaringan yang ada terus berkembang dan tumbuh semakin kuat.

TANTANGAN YANG HARUS DIATASI:



01.

Penyelenggaraan dialog interaktif harus mundur dari bulan kedua menjadi bulan keempat.



02.

Proses wawancara berlangsung lebih lama daripada yang direncanakan dan harus dilanjutkan pada periode berikutnya.



03.

Kegiatan-kegiatan yang direncanakan untuk Desember 2018/Januari 2019 harus ditunda karena persiapan Natal dan Tahun Baru.

DAMPAK LEWAT PENINGKATAN KESADARAN



Selama setahun dari Juni 2017 sampai Juli 2018, Tifa membantu program Change.org untuk meningkatkan diskusi dan partisipasi warga negara terkait isu Papua. Melalui Percepatan Kampanye Digital, Change.org bertujuan membantu individu maupun organisasi menerima bantuan untuk menginisiasi, mengelola, dan melakukan amplifikasi terhadap kampanye daring mereka.

“

Berkat program ini, kita sekarang dapat memahami persepsi orang Indonesia, terutama warganet di Indonesia, mengenai Papua. Kampanye-kampanye daring ini dan penyebaran konten digital memicu percakapan dan meningkatkan partisipasi warganet mengenai isu-isu Papua.

”



**WE EMPOWER
PEOPLE EVERYWHERE
TO CHANGE THE WORLD**



Sosialisasi hasil-hasil survei tersebut merupakan langkah pertama dalam menciptakan dampak yang berkelanjutan bagi kehidupan rakyat Papua, namun itu saja tidak cukup. Melalui sejumlah kampanye daring, Change.org mencoba membahas berbagai isu yang dihadapi Papua, dari pendidikan sampai hak asasi manusia, dari budaya sampai lingkungan hidup, dari ekonomi sampai cara meningkatkan kesadaran publik sampai ketidakadilan di wilayah ini.

Keberhasilan program-program ini mengimbangi beberapa tantangan namun tidak mengalihkan kami dari dampak-dampak yang nyata. Kami bersemangat melihat peningkatan signifikan dalam jumlah orang yang membaca dan mengambil bagian dalam berkontribusi pada narasi di Papua. Di Change.org sendiri, setelah program dimulai, kami melihat peningkatan jumlah petisi dengan peserta total mencapai 214.000 pendukung. Ini tidak termasuk mereka yang berkomentar dan menyebarkan petisi-petisi tersebut, atau mereka yang berpartisipasi dalam survei, berdonasi untuk tragedi Asmat, dan interaksi di akun-akun media sosial Change.org. Bentuk-bentuk interaksi ini adalah bukti rasa kedekatan warganet terhadap isu-isu Papua telah tumbuh secara signifikan, dalam hal pemahaman dasar dan solidaritas. Ini adalah jenis dampak positif yang kami incar.

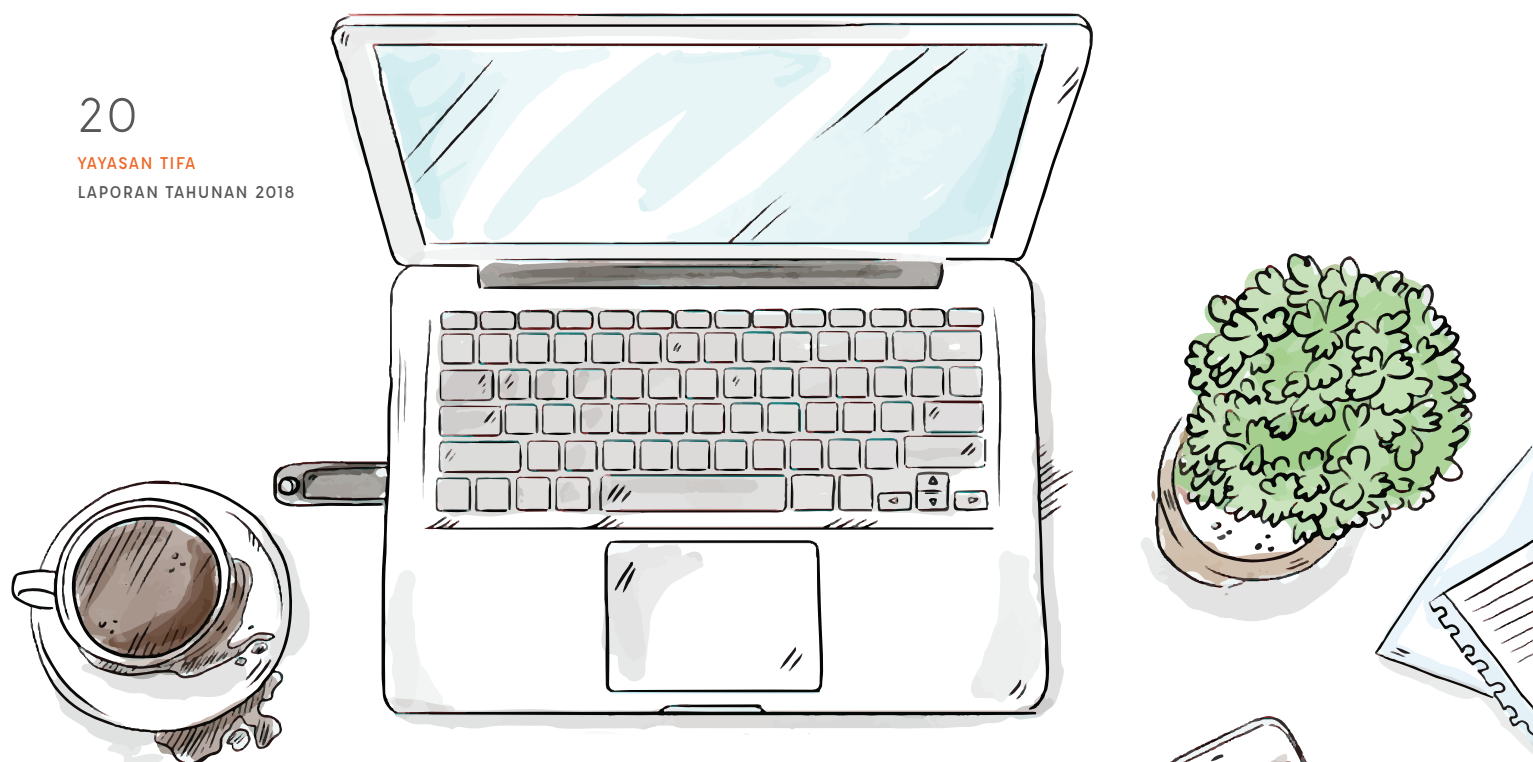
WAWANCARA-WAWANCARA CHANGE.ORG:

01. Berlangsung di 3 kota: Merauke, Jayapura, dan Jakarta.
02. Isu yang diangkat: Konflik lahan, akses ekonomi, pendidikan, kesehatan, dan layanan public lainnya, rasialisme sistemik.

TEMUAN SURVEI LIPI:

01. Warga yang tinggal di luar Papua berasumsi masalah terbesar mereka adalah pendidikan atau kurangnya pendidikan.
02. Warga Papua tapi bukan suku asli merasa masalah terbesar mereka adalah alkohol dan narkoba.
03. Orang Asli Papua (OAP) yang tinggal di Papua mengatakan masalah terbesar mereka adalah pelanggaran hak asasi manusia.

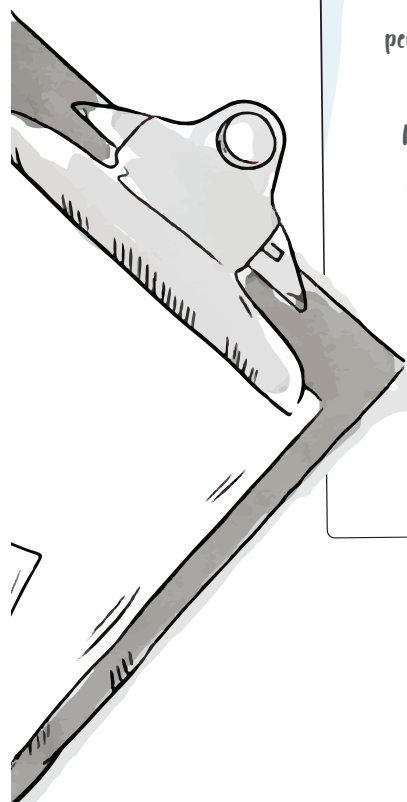
KONSEKUENSI-KONSEKUENSI RASIALISME SISTEMIK DAN PELANGGARAN HAM: IDENTITAS, HARGA DIRI, DAN BUDAYA SUKU ASLI PAPUA DIABAIKAN DAN DIREMEHKAN, DAN SUKU ASLI PAPUA MERASA SEPERTI ORANG ASING DI TANAH MEREKA SENDIRI.



"Kisah Kami"

Dukungan Tifa bagi program Change.org di Papua menghasilkan sejumlah kampanye yang dibuat untuk membantu rakyat di sana dalam banyak cara. Namun yang paling menarik bukanlah sebuah petisi, melainkan galeri Instagram yang didedikasikan untuk menceritakan kisah-kisah Papua dengan gaya "Humans of New York". Menampilkan kisah-kisah nyata orang-orang Papua yang tinggal di Papua, galeri ini membantu membangun koneksi antara rakyat Papua dan orang-orang di wilayah Indonesia lainnya, karena cerita-cerita ini mengingatkan akan banyaknya kesamaan di antara kita.

Dari seorang nenek muslim di Raja Ampat yang tidak paham mengapa perbedaan agama harus membelah keluarga atau komunitas, sampai ke pemuda yang menjadi finalis musim pertama kompetisi menyanyi Indonesian Idol berkat dukungan teman-teman gerejanya, galeri Instagram "Noken Cerita" membuka mata rakyat Indonesia mengenai warga Papua, yang wajahnya biasanya mereka lihat dalam berita mengenai konflik dan kekerasan di provinsi itu. Lewat cerita-cerita itu, warganet mulai berhubungan satu sama lain dan membangun ikatan dan dukungan bagi Papua. Mungkin dampaknya saat ini tidak terlalu signifikan, namun kami yakin kisah-kisah ini barulah sebuah permulaan.





MEMPER- NYARING SUARA YANG TIDAK TERDENGAR

Dalam enam tahun terakhir, EngageMedia dan Papuan Voices telah bekerja sama dengan mitra-mitra lokal di empat kota untuk:

VIDEO-VIDEO
MEREKA TELAH
DITAMPILKAN DI:

LEBIH DARI
50
LOKASI

MELATIH
LEBIH DARI 50
PEMBUAT FILM
DARI PAPUA

MEMPRODUKSI
LEBIH DARI
60 FILM



termasuk Freedom Film Festival di Malaysia, Gedung Parlemen Australia, Harvard University, sejumlah daerah terpencil dan perdesaan di Papua, dan South to South Film Festival di Jakarta.



EngageMedia.org



Pada 2018, Tifa mendukung EngageMedia dan Papuan Voices dalam program mereka yang bertujuan untuk mengubah persepsi publik mengenai isu-isu Papua, terutama di kalangan kelas berpendidikan, jurnalis, dan pembuat keputusan. Mereka percaya bahwa film dan video dapat menciptakan saluran informasi yang lebih baik yang akan menggeser empati rakyat Indonesia dan masyarakat global. Papuan Voices telah melakukan sejumlah kegiatan, termasuk memperkuat kapasitas kelembagaan lewat perencanaan strategis; mengadakan pelatihan audiovisual dan produksi untuk film dokumenter dan laman; diskusi kelompok terfokus; penayangan film di kedutaan-kedutaan besar dan festival; dan menulis ringkasan kebijakan. Papuan Voices juga telah mulai mengorganisir acara tahunan Festival Film Papua ke-3, yang diadakan pada 2019.

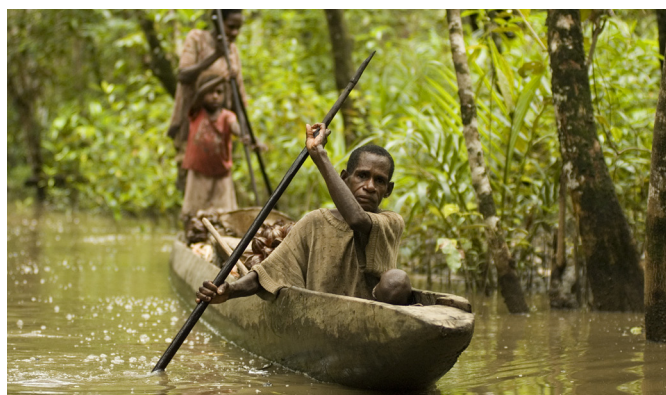
Pelaksanaan dan penyelenggaraan kegiatan-kegiatan ini memiliki tantangan-tantangan tersendiri yang memerlukan respons-respons yang tepat dari tim di Papuan Voices. Tifa memberi mereka semangat agar tidak menyerah dalam menghasilkan solusi-solusi terbaik. Jalan menuju sasaran utama mereka mungkin masih jauh namun selama tahun lalu, Papuan Voices berhasil mengambil langkah-langkah yang penting untuk memberikan kesempatan bersuara bagi mereka yang selama ini diabaikan.



PENEGAKAN HUKUM UNTUK MEWUJUDKAN PERDAMAIAN

5

ISU-ISU YANG DIHADAPI WARGA PAPUA:



01. KEMISKINAN

02. PEMBANGUNAN INFRASTRUKTUR DAN FASILITAS UMUM YANG TIDAK MERATA

03. PENGABAIAN HAK SOSIAL BUDAYA SUKU ASLI

04. DISKRIMINASI DAN STIGMA TERHADAP SUKU ASLI PAPUA

05. KONFLIK-KONFLIK YANG TIDAK SELESAI



“KEPERCAYAAN ADALAH FONDASI DASAR DARI RESOLUSI KONFLIK APA PUN, SEHINGGA DIALOG ANTARA PEMERINTAH DAN RAKYAT PAPUA DAPAT MENJADI SALURAN UNTUK MEMBANGUN KEMBALI KOMUNIKASI UNTUK MENCIPTAKAN RUANG DAN SOLUSI BERSAMA.”

Salah satu organisasi yang didukung Tifa di Papua adalah Lembaga Penelitian, Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Bantuan Hukum (LP3BH), yang telah lama bekerja sama dengan pemerintah kabupaten Manokwari dan provinsi Papua Barat. Didukung Tifa, LP3BH membuat program yang berfokus pada pemantauan HAM dan perdamaian yang memberdayakan di Papua Barat, khususnya dalam mendorong penegakan hukum untuk menjadikan Papua Barat sebagai wilayah yang damai.

Program ini diimplementasikan dalam berbagai cara, dari lokakarya sampai audiensi dengan kepolisian di Papua, serta pemantauan dan identifikasi kasus pelanggaran HAM di Papua Barat. Mengingat kompleksitas isu-isu di wilayah ini, sejak awal kami menyadari bahwa hal

ini tidak akan mudah. LP3BH menghadapi beberapa masalah, umumnya terkait waktu, seperti kegiatan yang dijadwalkan ulang tanpa ada indikasi kapan akan berlangsung, serta kesulitan mencari beberapa korban dan saksi pelanggaran HAM karena kepindahan yang tidak disangka-sangka, yang membuat LP3BH harus menunda beberapa kegiatan mereka.

Meski ada kendala, LP3BH terus maju dengan bantuan Tifa. Mereka memutuskan untuk berfokus pada apa yang telah dicapai sejauh ini dan menggunakannya sebagai bahan bakar untuk melaju ke fase berikutnya. Rakyat Papua pantas hidup dalam perdamaian dan kesejahteraan seperti setiap warga Indonesia lainnya. Inilah masa depan yang kami incar.



PENDALAMAN DEMOKRASI

Di luar Papua, Tifa melanjutkan upayanya untuk melakukan pendalaman demokrasi di Indonesia dengan mendukung berbagai program dari sejumlah organisasi-organisasi masyarakat sipil. Organisasi-organisasi tersebut adalah:

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ISLAM AND PLURALISM

MEMPERKUAT KAPASITAS KELOMPOK MILENIAL DARI SEMUA AGAMA DENGAN MEMBERIKAN INFORMASI DAN PENDIDIKAN MENGENAI LITERASI MEDIA DAN POLITIK

KEGIATAN

- Pertemuan ahli untuk membuat buku panduan pendidikan politik dengan informasi mengenai literasi media.
- Pelatihan pendidikan politik bagi milenial antar-agama, bekerja sama dengan Universitas Telkom dan Perpustakaan Terbuka-nya.

TANTANGAN

- Kurangnya minat baca masyarakat umum. Hal ini mendorong ICIP untuk membuat desain yang menarik dan penulisan yang lugas untuk menarik milenial.

PENCAPAIAN

- Ada pergeseran sudut pandang yang terlihat dalam survei pasca-pelatihan.
- Peserta menyadari pentingnya kesadaran politik dan berkomitmen untuk menindaklanjuti pelajaran dalam pelatihan.

INDONESIA CORRUPTION WATCH

MEMPERKUAT INTEGRITAS PEMILIHAN UMUM LEWAT PEMETAAN REKAM JEJAK CALON ANGGOTA LEGISLATIF UNTUK PERIODE 2019-2024



KEGIATAN

- Membuat sarana digital rekam jejak (laman dan aplikasi) bekerja sama dengan Kawa Tama.
- Menyortir daftar caleg untuk ditelusuri.
- Mengompilasi panduan penelusuran, memberikan pelatihan pada peneliti, dan melakukan penelusuran atau pendalaman informasi atas 260 subjek penelusuran.

TANTANGAN

- Kurangnya data resmi menyulitkan pembaruan basis data dan membuang waktu.
- Kurangnya jumlah orang yang menelusuri di lapangan.
- Caleg yang tidak kooperatif dan menolak menerbitkan CV mereka di laman KPU.
- Kekurangan sumber daya manusia untuk melakukan verifikasi data.

PENCAPAIAN

Persiapan sistem dan sarana konten rekam jejak telah berhasil dibangun.

OMAH MUNIR

MENEDUKASI PEMILIH PEMULA MENGENAI ISU-ISU HAK ASASI MANUSIA UNTUK MEMBERI PEMAHAMAN YANG LEBIH BAIK MENGENAI ISU-ISU POLITIK YANG DIHADAPI NEGARA INI.



KEGIATAN

- Melaksanakan diskusi kelompok terfokus.
- Menulis, mengkaji, dan menerbitkan manual HAM.
- Menyebarkan manual tersebut melalui proyek rintisan di Semarang.

TANTANGAN

- Banyak sekolah yang enggan berpartisipasi, membuat uji coba dipindahkan dari Surabaya ke Malang.

PENCAPAIAN

Pelatihan Manual HAM untuk guru-guru mata pelajaran PPKN berjalan lancar.

KEADILAN TRANSISIONAL DI ACEH

DALAM DUA DEKADE TERAKHIR, Keadilan Transisional telah menjadi Gerakan Global.

Hal ini memberikan jawaban penting, meski parsial dan tidak sempurna, mengenai hal-hal yang harus dilakukan terhadap pelanggaran-pelanggaran HAM di masa lalu untuk mencapai keadilan, perdamaian dan kemakmuran. Proses perdamaian yang berlangsung di provinsi tersebut telah menghasilkan Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) untuk memahami situasi-situasi yang mengarah pada kekerasan-kekerasan masa lalu di Aceh. Tujuannya untuk mengakui dan melestarikan pengalaman bersama, untuk memastikan kebenaran, keadilan, dan perbaikan untuk para korban serta keluarga mereka, dan belajar dari masa lalu agar kejahatan-kejahatan semacam itu tidak berulang.

Selama setahun terakhir, Tifa membantu AJAR (Asia Justice and Rights) membuat program-program untuk meningkatkan kapasitas KKR Aceh dan kelompok masyarakat sipil Aceh dalam proses resmi pencarian kebenaran di Aceh. AJAR, dengan bantuan tim ahli untuk basis data pelanggaran HAM, berhasil mendokumentasikan narasi kekerasan dari korban konflik dan membuat laporan untuk KKR Aceh. Hal ini adalah hasil kolaborasi dengan LSM di Pidie, yakni PASKA Aceh.



SELAMA PROGRAM BERLANGSUNG, PASKA ACEH DAN AJAR MENGUMPULKAN KISAH-KISAH DARI

104 KORBAN



TINDAKAN KEKERASAN YANG DIALAMI PARA KORBAN

BAGAIMANA MEREKA MENANGGUNG BEBAN PSIKOLOGIS, FISIK, DAN SOSIAL DARI KONFLIK

Dari tiga wilayah di Pidie, yakni Glumpang Tiga, Trenggadeng dan Tiro yang berisikan:

Meskipun jalan menuju keadilan bagi para korban masih jauh, program ini telah memunculkan inisiatif untuk membangun memorialisasi di bekas lokasi penyiksaan, Rumah Geudong, tempat pelanggaran masif HAM berlangsung selama operasi militer 1989-1998. Monumen memorialisasi itu diresmikan pada 17 Juli 2018, dihadiri sekitar 1.500 orang, sebagian besar adalah korban pelanggaran HAM di Pidie yang telah menerima bantuan dari PASKA Aceh. Kulminasi program kami dengan AJAR adalah Rapat Dengar Kesaksian. Meski sempat tertunda

beberapa kali, acara tersebut akhirnya berlangsung pada 28-29 November 2018. Awalnya, acara ini akan disiarkan secara langsung, dengan mengundang wartawan, serta membagikan buku saku untuk masyarakat umum. Namun, karena pertimbangan keamanan, AJAR memutuskan untuk mengubah dukungan mereka dengan memberi bantuan teknis untuk mempersiapkan acara, menyediakan dana untuk hasil media, dan mempersiapkan kondisi mental dan psikologis para saksi sebelum testimoni, dan membantu proses pemulihan pasca-testimoni.

“Kebenaran yang Menyembuhkan”

Bagi para penyintas konflik di Aceh, keadilan adalah sebuah konsep yang mustahil dicapai. Meski secara teori keadilan itu indah, para penyintas telah menyerah dan menerima bahwa ketidakadilan yang menimpa mereka, kekerasan yang terjadi, tidak akan pernah dikoreksi. Keadilan bukan sesuatu yang mereka pikir bisa mereka dapatkan. Namun meskipun keadilan tampak sebagai sesuatu yang jauh, memberi secercah asa bagi mereka yang kehilangan harapan ketika terperangkap dalam baku tembak dan konflik, bisa menjadi satu langkah maju ke arah yang benar. Dan itulah yang diberikan oleh testimoni publik.

Para penyintas sempat merasa cemas sebelum acara tersebut, khawatir akan konsekuensi berbicara di depan umum. Ternyata testimoni publik itu menjadi katarsis bagi semua yang terlibat. Satu per satu, para penyintas berbagi kisah mereka yang mencengangkan hadirin dan menguras air mata mereka. Testimoni tersebut memberikan orang-orang ini kekuatan dan semangat yang mereka perlukan untuk menghadapi trauma mereka. Salah seorang penyintas, yang sebelumnya tidak sanggup bersuara dalam persiapan acara dan hanya bisa berbicara dalam bahasa ibunya, bangkit dan berbagi kisahnya dalam bahasa Indonesia yang lancar. Ia masih tidak mengerti apa yang terjadi kepadanya, dan mengapa itu harus terjadi. Tapi pada akhir acara, jelas bahwa hanya dengan berbagi cerita saja, ia akhirnya menemukan rasa damai. Perbaikan mungkin mustahil mengingat apa yang telah terjadi, namun kami berharap seiring berjalannya waktu, para penyintas ini akan meraih keadilan yang pantas mereka dapatkan.

PROGRAM
LAIN DI
ACEH:

MELALUI YLBHI-LBH BANDA ACEH, YAYASAN PULIH ACEH, DAN KontraS Aceh: PENGUMPULAN DATA DAN KESAKSIAN DARI PARA KORBAN PELANGGARAN HAM, SERTA MEMBANTU MEREKA DALAM PROSES PEMULIHAN.

AKSES TERHADAP KEADILAN DI LAMPUNG DAN SULAWESI SELATAN

APA YANG PERLU DIKETAHUI MENGENAI WAY KANAN DAN TULANG BAWANG

Jumlah orang yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan di Way Kanan, Lampung, terus meningkat dari tahun ke tahun, mencapai **62.000 orang (7,1 persen dari 437.500 penduduk).**

Populasi yang rentan ini sering kali **dipengaruhi oleh masalah-masalah hukum yang terutama terkait dengan konflik pertanian,** yang berkontribusi pada kemiskinan yang meluas.

Sebanyak 59 persen mata pencaharian di Lampung ada di sektor pertanian, namun provinsi ini **terus menjadi salah satu yang termiskin di Indonesia.**

Sebagian besar warga Lampung yang bekerja di sektor pertanian **tidak memiliki lahan untuk ditanami karena lahan-lahan ini dikuasai korporasi,** yang menyebabkan kemiskinan struktural.

Menurut YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung, konflik-konflik pertanian antara perusahaan dan warga di provinsi ini telah berimbas pada hampir

4.933 RUMAH TANGGA DI WAY KANAN DAN TULANG BAWANG



ADA 535 KASUS HUKUM DI WAY KANAN, MEMBUAT BANTUAN HUKUM BEBAS BIAYA SANGAT DIPERLUKAN.

YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung melihat adanya kebutuhan akan pos-pos bantuan hukum untuk memberikan bantuan hukum gratis dan mudah diakses oleh komunitas miskin.

Dengan bantuan Tifa, YLBHI-LBH Bandar Lampung pada 2018 telah mengimplementasikan sejumlah program untuk mereka yang memerlukan bantuan hukum di Lampung. Sejauh ini, mereka telah berhasil membentuk konsorsium semua pemangku kepentingan dalam implementasi dan penyediaan bantuan hukum di Lampung, yang bertindak sebagai instrumen untuk menciptakan kebijakan di provinsi tersebut. Mereka juga memberikan masukan kepada pemerintah daerah dalam bentuk rancangan peraturan daerah

tentang bantuan hukum alokasi anggaran untuk bantuan hukum, modul paralegal untuk membantu orang-orang miskin dan kelompok marginal, serta pelatihan paralegal untuk mengedukasi publik mengenai hak-hak dan kewajiban hukum mereka. LBH juga telah mendirikan pos-pos bantuan hukum bagi komunitas miskin di Tulang Bawang dan Way Kanan, dan ambil bagian dalam perumusan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Lampung untuk mempercepat proses peradilan di provinsi tersebut.



LBH MAKASSAR



Di kota Makassar, serta kabupaten Sinjai dan Takalar di Sulawesi Selatan, Tifa mendukung YLBHI-LBH Makassar sebagai bagian dari Global Legal Empowerment Shared Framework. Program ini dimaksudkan untuk memperkuat kebijakan program bantuan hukum, meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kapasitas hukum, serta meningkatkan bantuan hukum bagi orang-orang miskin, rentan, dan dimarginalkan di Makassar, Takalar, dan Sinjai.

Program ini mencatat sejumlah kemajuan dan prestasi, meskipun menghadapi beberapa kendala. Makassar dan Sinjai mengesahkan peraturan pelaksana dari Peraturan Daerah yang akan berdampak langsung pada penerima manfaat program tersebut. Pemerintah Takalar juga berjanji akan mengeluarkan keputusan pada akhir Juli. Pos-pos bantuan hukum di Takalar memberikan bantuan hukum bagi komunitas miskin dan marginal, dan telah menangani delapan kasus selama program berlangsung. Di Sinjai, pos-pos bantuan hukum juga telah melakukan hal yang sama, dan menangani tiga kasus, juga memberikan pelatihan hukum dan menyebarkan informasi mengenai layanan tersebut. LBH Makassar menangani 10 kasus litigasi dan mengadakan tiga pelatihan hukum. Kemudian ada juga badan-badan bantuan hukum lokal di daerah-daerah tersebut yang siap untuk diakreditasi.

MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS DAN KUANTITAS PELATIHAN DASAR PARALEGAL KOMUNITAS

1

SULITNYA
MENDAPATKAN
NARASUMBER
UNTUK BERAGAM
DISKUSI DAN
KEGIATAN FGD.

RENCANA-RENCANA
KOLABORASI UNTUK
KEGIATAN PEMBERDAYAAN
PARALEGAL DAN PENEMPATAN
ADVOKASI BERSAMA LBH
SINJAI BERSATU DIHENTIKAN
KARENA KETERLIBATAN
LEMBAGA ITU DALAM
MENDUKUNG SALAH SATU
CALON KEPALA DAERAH.

4

POS-POS
BANTUAN
HUKUM BELUM
DISOSIALISASIKAN
SECARA PENUH PADA
AWALNYA, SEHINGGA
HANYA MENANGANI
SEDIKIT SEKALI
KASUS.

KURANGNYA MODUL
PELATIHAN PARALEGAL
UNTUK DIGUNAKAN
DALAM PELATIHAN
DASAR PARALEGAL
KOMUNITAS.

2



AKSES TERHADAP KEADILAN DAN PEMBERDAYAAN HUKUM

“TIFA SELALU BERKOMITMEN UNTUK MEMASTIKAN SETIAP WARGA INDONESIA MENGETAHUI HAK-HAK DAN MEMILIKI AKSES YANG LAYAK TERHADAP KEADILAN.”

Tifa selalu berkomitmen untuk memastikan setiap warga Indonesia mengetahui hak-hak dan memiliki akses yang layak terhadap keadilan. Untuk itu, Tifa pada 2018 mendukung sejumlah program yang bertujuan mengedukasi publik mengenai hak-hak mereka, serta memberikan bantuan hukum. Bersama Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI), Tifa membantu program mereka untuk meningkatkan akses terhadap keadilan melalui perluasan dan peningkatan kualitas bantuan hukum. Hal ini dilakukan melalui berbagai program seperti pengembangan organisasi-organisasi bantuan hukum yang mengkhususkan diri pada pengungsi lewat Jaringan Masyarakat Sipil Indonesia untuk Perlindungan Hak-hak Pengungsi (SUAKA); pengembangan dan pemeliharaan sistem informasi dan dokumentasi kasus (Sispensus) di LBH/YLBHI, serta pertemuan dan konsolidasi lainnya dengan LBH Padang dan Jakarta; konsinyasi untuk Catatan Akhir Tahun (CATAHU); penyebaran implementasi bantuan hukum dan buku panduan penganggaran di seluruh daerah; dan kampanye peningkatan kesadaran publik mengenai pemberdayaan hukum.

Program-program yang diinisiasi oleh YLBH lewat bantuan Tifa pada 2018 telah membuahkan hasil. Dalam



pengembangan organisasi bantuan hukum untuk pengungsi, SUAKA memenuhi syarat administratif sebagai yayasan dan diakui oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia. Pengembangan sistem informasi dan dokumentasi kasus di LBH Manado, juga konsolidasi dengan LBH Padang dan Jakarta berjalan baik, meski agak lamban. Catatan Akhir Tahun (CATAHU) YLBHI berhasil dituntaskan dan saat ini sedang dalam proses penerbitan. Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (BPHN) memberikan dukungannya untuk buku panduan, dan para pejabatnya bahkan bersedia berkontribusi menjadi salah satu narasumber untuk video.

TANTANGAN UNTUK DIATASI:

KETERBATASAN WAKTU MENYULITKAN PARA ANGGOTA SUAKA UNTUK DUDUK BERSAMA DAN MENCAPAI KESEPAKATAN.

KENDALA OPERASIONAL MENGHAMBAT PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM INFORMASI DAN DOKUMENTASI.





Tifa juga memberikan dukungan kepada Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia dari Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia (MaPPI FHUI). Melalui program Penegakan Hukum dan Reformasi Sistem Peradilan, MaPPI FHUI berupaya mengembangkan sistem pro-bono untuk organisasi-organisasi advokat Indonesia sebagai upaya meningkatkan akses publik terhadap peradilan.

PROGRAM MAPPI FHUI PADA 2018:

- 01. MELAKUKAN SURVEI AWAL PEMETAAN PRO-BONO DI INDONESIA YANG BERLANGSUNG JANUARI SAMPAI OKTOBER 2018, YANG MENJANGKAU SEMUA ADVOKAT, FIRMA HUKUM, ORGANISASI ADVOKAT, DAN YAYASAN BANTUAN HUKUM DI INDONESIA MELALUI UKURAN KUANTITATIF DAN KUALITATIF.**
- 02. MENGANALISIS DATA SURVEI UNTUK FINALISASI DAN DIGUNAKAN SEBAGAI PANDUAN UNTUK MENGEMBANGKAN SISTEM PRO-BONO YANG LEBIH BAIK.**

MaPPI FHUI menyoroti kesulitan mereka untuk memenuhi kuota yang disyaratkan survei tersebut agar dapat memperoleh data yang diperlukan. Hanya sekitar 10 persen responden sasaran berpartisipasi dalam survei, meskipun survei tersebut telah disebarakan sejak Maret 2018. MaPPI FHUI kemudian memutuskan untuk melakukan survei langsung dengan mewawancarai responden sasaran untuk mencapai kuota. Hasilnya cukup memuaskan, dan MaPPI FHUI yakin bahwa hasil survei tersebut dapat menjadi masukan berharga dalam pengembangan sistem pro-bono yang layak dalam masyarakat hukum Indonesia.



SEKTOR BISNIS DAN DAMPAKNYA PADA HAM



Agrobisnis tidak dapat dipungkiri merupakan salah satu pendorong utama perekonomian Indonesia. Komoditas pertanian di Indonesia digunakan tidak hanya untuk keamanan pangan atau pakan ternak, tapi juga sebagai energi yang mendorong permintaan akan komoditas. Namun, meningkatnya permintaan berdampak negatif pada lingkungan hidup dan masyarakat di sekitar agrobisnis beroperasi.

“KURANGNYA PENEGAKAN HUKUM YANG MEMADAI DAN KESADARAN AKAN HAM MEMBUAT INDUSTRI MEMANFAATKAN KENAIKAN WARGA LOKAL, MERAMPAS LAHAN DAN MATA PENCAHARIAN MEREKA TANPA GANTI RUGI YANG LAYAK.”

KAMI DI TIFA MEYAKINI BAHWA KAMI DAPAT MEMBERDAYAKAN DAN MENGEDUKASI MASYARAKAT MENGENAI HAK-HAK DASAR MEREKA SEBAGAI MANUSIA. KAMI DAPAT MEMBUAT PERBEDAAN DAN MENDESAK SEKTOR USAHA BERTANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS AKSI-AKSI MEREKA.

Pada 2018, Tifa mendukung program Yayasan PUSAKA untuk meningkatkan kapasitas masyarakat adat untuk mendapatkan hak-hak mereka berdasarkan Prinsip-prinsip Pembangunan Perkebunan yang Berkelanjutan dan HAM.

Lewat program ini, PUSAKA memberikan lokakarya dan pelatihan mengenai konsep HAM, hak-hak masyarakat adat, serta analisis agrobisnis, sosial dan paralegal, mekanisme resolusi konflik, dan praktik-praktik terbaik dalam sektor perkebunan. PUSAKA juga mengadakan pertemuan dan membantu masyarakat untuk membahas dan berbagi pengetahuan mengenai sistem kepemilikan dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam, serta untuk memantau, mengidentifikasi, dan menilai kejahatan-kejahatan lingkungan dan pelanggaran-pelanggaran HAM. Lokakarya dan pelatihan tersebut dihadiri oleh anggota suku Dayak Ngaju di delapan desa, termasuk perempuan dan sesepuh masyarakat. Para peserta awalnya tidak terlalu antusias dan tampak tegang, namun sepanjang acara mereka diberikan pengetahuan yang benar mengenai hak-hak mereka sehingga mereka sekarang paham apa yang harus dilakukan di tengah perjuangan melawan konflik dengan perusahaan-perusahaan kelapa sawit.



PERLINDUNGAN KELOMPOK MINORITAS DAN RENTAN

Kelompok minoritas seksual dan gender atau komunitas LGBT di Indonesia terus mengalami masa yang berat dalam setahun terakhir. Sentimen anti-LGBT terus menyebar di tengah masyarakat, yang memperuncing stigma dan diskriminasi terhadap orang-orang LGBT. Hal ini menimbulkan ketakutan bagi komunitas tersebut untuk bersuara, membatasi akses mereka terhadap bantuan sementara persekusi terus merebak dan sering kali membahayakan nyawa mereka.



TIFA, MELALUI KERJA SAMANYA DENGAN ARDHANARY INSTITUTE, TELAH MENDUKUNG BERBAGAI PROGRAM UNTUK MEMBERDAYAKAN KOMUNITAS LGBT UNTUK RANGKA MEMBERIKAN MEREKA AKSES TERHADAP KEADILAN, TERUTAMA TERKAIT KEWARGANEGARAAN DAN HAK-HAK HUKUM.

AKSES UNTUK KEADILAN BAGI KOMUNITAS LGBT

01. PELATIHAN MENGENAI HAK-HAK KONSTITUSIONAL DAN HAK UNTUK KEAMANAN
02. PEMBENTUKAN JARINGAN DENGAN ORGANISASI BANTUAN HUKUM DAN HAM
03. MOBILISASI DUKUNGAN DARI KOMUNITAS PROFESIONAL KESEHATAN
04. PELATIHAN MENGENAI STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI MEDIA DIGITAL



TIFA JUGA TELAH MENDAMPINGI GAYA WARNA LENTERA INDONESIA (GWL-INA) DALAM PROGRAM RESILIENCE, YANG BERTUJUAN UNTUK MENYOROTI MASALAH-MASALAH DAN KENDALA YANG DIHADAPI KOMUNITAS GAY DAN TRANSGENDER DALAM MENGAKSES LAYANAN-LAYANAN KESEHATAN.

PROYEK RESILIENCE

01. RANGKAIAN LOKAKARYA MENGENAI ORIENTASI SEKS, IDENTITAS DAN EKSPRESI GENDER, & TUBUH (SOGIEB) UNTUK ORGANISASI GWL BERBASIS KOMUNITAS LOKAL
02. LOKAKARYA BAGI LEMBAGA-LEMBAGA BANTUAN HUKUM AGAR LEBIH SENSITIF ISU SOGIEB
03. MEMBANGUN KEMITRAAN DENGAN ORGANISASI BANTUAN HUKUM LOKAL DAN UNTUK MEMBERIKAN PENDIDIKAN DAN LAYANAN HUKUM
04. PENDOKUMENTASIAN KASUS-KASUS KEKERASAN DAN PELANGGARAN HAM BERBASIS SOGIEB
05. PENYEDIAAN LAYANAN KONSULTASI DARING UNTUK MERESPONS KRISIS

Meskipun implementasi beberapa program memakan waktu lebih lama, secara keseluruhan, pekerjaan yang didukung oleh Tifa untuk melindungi komunitas LGBT sejauh ini telah menginspirasi dan memberdayakan mereka untuk merasa lebih aman dan lebih berani dalam menuntut hak-hak konstitusional mereka atas perlindungan dan keamanan. Kesaksian-kesaksian dari mereka yang telah dibantu sejauh ini membuat semangat. Berkat upaya-upaya yang didukung Tifa, komunitas LGBT paham bahwa mereka memiliki hak yang sama dengan warga Indonesia lain, dan bahwa mereka dapat hadir dan hidup tanpa ketakutan akan persekusi.

Dalam mendampingi dan merebut hak-hak kelompok minoritas agama, Tifa bermitra dengan Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) dalam mendorong komitmen pemerintah untuk melindungi hak-hak berbagai kelompok minoritas agama di Indonesia. Kelompok-kelompok ini termasuk pengungsi dari Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia (JAI) di Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat; pengungsi Syiah di Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur; dan mantan anggota komunitas Gafatar. Melalui program Tifa dengan HRWG, kami ingin memperbaiki kondisi komunitas-komunitas ini, dengan kebebasan beragama, hak-hak sipil dasar, dan hak-hak ekonomi dan sosial yang dilindungi negara.

“PADA 2018, HRWG DENGAN DUKUNGAN TIFA MELAKUKAN PENELITIAN DAN PEMETAAN KEKERASAN TERHADAP KOMUNITAS-KOMUNITAS INI DAN UPAYA PEMULIHAN MEREKA.”



Dari studi tersebut, kami menemukan bahwa hak-hak komunitas JAI di Mataram telah dilanggar selama hampir 10 tahun. Para anggota komunitas Syiah di Sampang tidak mendapatkan akta nikah dan sertifikat tanah. Komunitas Gafatar, bahkan setelah pergi ke berbagai daerah di Indonesia, masih menghadapi diskriminasi dan stigma. Program HRWG yang didukung Tifa membuat peta jalan pemulihan yang juga dapat digunakan sebagai alat evaluasi dan pemantauan untuk semua pihak yang terlibat. Kami berharap peta jalan ini dapat memberikan panduan bagi sistem dan mekanisme pemulihan.

PETA JALAN PEMULIHAN

SISTEM RESOLUSI
MELALUI TIM
TERINTEGRASI
UNTUK PEMULIHAN
KONFLIK SOSIAL

SISTEM RESOLUSI
MELALUI
KEBIJAKAN HAM
REGIONAL

RESOLUSI DENGAN
PEMERINTAH PUSAT
DAN DAERAH MELALUI
PENDEKATAN
PROGRAM

PANDUAN BAGI
PEMBAGIAN KERJA
ANTARA KEMENTERIAN
DAN LEMBAGA NEGARA
MENGENAI UPAYA
REPARASI



TIFA JUGA TELAH MENDUKUNG PROGRAM-PROGRAM SERIKAT BURUH MIGRAN INDONESIA (SBMI) PADA 2018 DALAM KAPASITASNYA UNTUK MENDORONG PERBAIKAN PERLINDUNGAN BURUH MIGRAN INDONESIA, BAIK DI DARAT MAUPUN DI LAUT.

Pada 2018, SBMI mengadakan FGD untuk membuat panduan penanganan kasus-kasus buruh migran. Dalam program ini, SBMI mengumpulkan keterangan dari lembaga-lembaga dan menjadikannya buku yang diluncurkan pada Februari 2019. SBMI juga mengadakan kegiatan penguatan kapasitas bagi para anggotanya melalui pelatihan paralegal yang dimulai pada Desember 2018 di enam daerah: Banyuwangi dan Malang, Jawa Timur; Indramayu, Sukabumi, dan Cianjur di Jawa Barat; dan Bandar Lampung di Lampung. Melalui program ini, SBMI menyediakan pelatihan dan pendidikan mengenai hak-hak hukum dan akses terhadap keadilan yang tidak dipahami oleh sebagian besar anggota SBMI dan buruh migran. Dengan memahami hak-hak mereka dan

mengetahui apa yang harus dilakukan ketika hak-hak mereka dilanggar dan mendapatkan kekerasan, peserta-peserta ini akan menjadi berdaya.

Program-program yang diadakan SBMI pada 2018 dengan dukungan Tifa menghasilkan dampak kecil namun signifikan terkait pengembangan sumber daya manusia, baik secara kelembagaan maupun individual. Program-program tersebut memperbaiki penanganan kasus dan laporan SBMI yang digunakan untuk membantu mendorong adanya kebijakan yang benar untuk melindungi buruh migran. Selain itu, berkat SDM yang lebih baik, SBMI sekarang dapat mengelola keuangan dan pembukuan sendiri sehingga lebih transparan dan efektif.

“Bersama untuk Keadilan”

Dimanipulasi sponsor. Dokumen dan surat-surat dipalsukan. Upah tidak dibayar. Disandera oleh agen-agen tenaga kerja. Dilecehkan dan diperkosa oleh majikan. Cerita-cerita horor ini hanya beberapa dari masalah yang dihadapi oleh para buruh migran Indonesia, yang sering kali tidak punya siapa-siapa yang dapat menolong atau membantu mereka. Tangisan mereka yang tidak terdengar merupakan faktor didirikannya Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI) oleh buruh migran dan keluarganya. Sejak dibentuk, SBMI telah bekerja tanpa kenal lelah untuk memastikan hak-hak buruh migran ini ditegakkan dan mereka tidak lagi dimanfaatkan atau disiksa.

SBMI lahir dari kebutuhan. Buruh migran Indonesia paham bahwa mereka perlu membangun kekuatan untuk bangkit dan berjuang. Mereka tidak ingin terus menjadi korban, mereka ingin bekerja bersama untuk mendapatkan hak-hak dasar mereka, dan hak-hak generasi buruh migran mendatang. Meski sulit, dan jalan yang ditempuh sangat terjal, mereka terus memberi tekanan, merayakan kemenangan-kemenangan kecil menuju visi tercapainya keadilan, keamanan, dan kesejahteraan bagi para pekerja yang telah menyabung nyawa demi kehidupan yang lebih baik.



Pekerjaan kami dalam melindungi kelompok minoritas dan rentan baru permulaan. Meski ada hasil yang positif, kami sadar bahwa jalan masih panjang untuk memastikan bahwa setiap orang di Indonesia, apa pun etnisitasnya, agamanya, latar belakang sosial-ekonomi, orientasi seksual, atau gendernya, paham akan dan memiliki hak-hak atas keadilan.

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

Komitmen Tifa bagi pemberdayaan ekonomi telah membawa kami bermitra dengan Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) pada 2018 dan mendukung program mereka untuk mengembangkan tata kelola ekonomi lokal yang demokratis untuk memaksimalkan akses dan manfaat bagi masyarakat desa, khususnya warga miskin dan rumah tangga yang dikepalai perempuan (PEKKA). Program ini dilaksanakan selama 24 bulan di lima desa di Jawa: Desa Umbulharjo di kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta; desa Nglanggeran di kabupaten Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta; desa Majaksini di kabupaten Magelang, Jawa Tengah; desa Ciwaru di kabupaten Kuningan di Jawa Barat; dan desa Gadungan di kabupaten Blitar, Jawa Timur. Meski ada kendala-kendala pada awalnya, IRE merasa puas dengan pencapaian-pencapaian program di setiap desa.

Di desa Karangrejo, paket-paket wisata yang dikelola pemuda desa meningkatkan pendapatan mereka dan memperbaiki perekonomian lokal. Di Ciwaru, anak-anak muda memilih untuk tetap tinggal di desa dan mengelola sampah. Di desa Gadungan, kelompok petani perempuan mulai mengembangkan keripik singkong "Sermitoz" yang laris di pasaran dan bahkan dijual di toko-toko swalayan seperti Indomaret dan Alfamart, maupun diekspor melalui kemitraan pihak ketiga di Korea, Hong Kong, dan Taiwan. Di desa Nglanggeran, warga perempuan di dusun-dusun mengolah tanaman pisang menjadi beragam produk makanan yang digemari wisatawan. Perempuan-perempuan di Nglanggeran umumnya tidak dapat berpartisipasi aktif dalam aktivitas ekonomi, misalnya dalam aktivitas wisata lingkungan yang menjadi pendorong ekonomi utama di desa itu. Program IRE mendorong partisipasi perempuan dengan membangun kapasitas mereka agar mereka dapat aktif terlibat dalam kegiatan ekonomi. Produk-produk dari kegiatan pembangunan kapasitas ini dijual di tempat-tempat wisata di desa itu, sehingga mereka juga dapat mengambil manfaat dari pengembangan wisata lingkungan di Nglanggeran.

Di desa Umbulharjo, pembangunan tempat peristirahatan yang dikelola Gabungan Kelompok Tani (Gapoktan) menjadi pendorong penting bagi produk-produk pasar yang dibuat warga. Sekarang, mereka dapat menjual produk-produk itu di toko yang secara strategis ditempatkan di jalur wisata kunjungan Gunung Merapi.



“ PAKET WISATA YANG DIKEMBANGKAN DI DESA KARANGREJO TELAH MENGUBAH HIDUP MUQODIR, YANG TADINYA HANYA BISA DUDUK DI KURSI RODA SEPANJANG HARI. SEAKRANG RUMAHNYA DIGUNAKAN UNTUK KELAS MEMASAK, YANG TIDAK HANYA MENDATANGKAN PENGHASILAN TAPI JUGA TUJUAN HIDUP YANG BARU. ”



Pada paruh pertama 2018, Tifa juga mendorong Koalisi Kerakyatan untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP) untuk memperkuat pengelolaan dewan ekonomi lokal yang tanggap terhadap kelompok miskin dan rentan. Merupakan lanjutan dari inisiasi pada 2017, program ini dilaksanakan di desa Cicantayan, Sukabumi; desa Sempu di Kediri; dan desa Paninggaran di Pekalongan. Program ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan partisipasi kelompok miskin dan rentan dalam pengelolaan dan pembuatan keputusan dalam badan-badan ekonomi desa seperti Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes), lumbung padi, dan koperasi. KRKP ingin memberdayakan dewan ekonomi lokal untuk mendapatkan dukungan dan anggaran dari pemerintah desa. Program ini juga berupaya agar dewan ekonomi tersebut dapat mengembangkan rencana kelembagaan dan bisnis mereka sehingga masyarakat desa dapat meraih manfaatnya.

Kemajuannya terlihat di Cicantayan. Sebelum program dimulai, keterlibatan perempuan dalam diskusi dan pembuatan keputusan sangat rendah. Jangankan memberikan saran atau masukan di forum publik, perempuan bahkan tidak didorong untuk menyuarakan pikirannya. Tapi hal itu berubah setelah program berjalan. Meskipun jumlahnya masih sedikit, perempuan mulai aktif dan berani berbicara di berbagai forum, dari rapat dan musyawarah warga, sampai musyawarah dusun dan desa.

MEMBERDAYAKAN PEREMPUAN DI CICANTAYAN:

01. KRKP membuat rencana bisnis khusus untuk perempuan di lumbung padi, yang mencakup produksi, pengemasan, dan pemasaran keripik pisang dan singkong.
02. KRKP melatih pendamping desa dan memisahkan perempuan dalam diskusi untuk mendorong rasa percaya diri mereka.

PROSES PEMBUATAN KEPUTUSAN YANG INKLUSIF DAN PARTISIPATIF

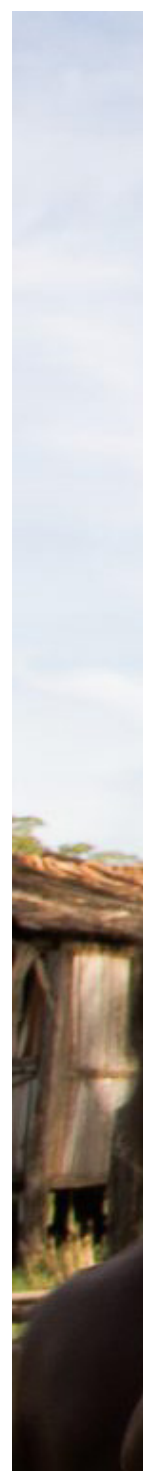
01. Lumbung padi, koperasi, dan BUMDes telah merancang kegiatan dan usaha yang melibatkan partisipasi kelompok miskin dan rentan.
02. Saran-saran dewan ekonomi lokal diterima dalam Rencana Kerja Pemerintah (RKP) dan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa (APBDes), memungkinkan keterlibatan dewan ekonomi lokal dalam musyawarah desa.



Sepanjang 2018, Tifa terus berfokus pada tujuannya untuk memberdayakan rakyat Indonesia dengan memastikan hak-hak mereka atas keadilan, dan membawa perubahan positif melalui pendalaman demokrasi dan dorongan terhadap kesetaraan ekonomi. Meski banyak dari upaya ini masih dalam tahap awal dalam menciptakan dampak nyata dan berkelanjutan untuk bangsa, kami semakin yakin bahwa upaya-upaya ini perlu dilanjutkan untuk mewujudkan masyarakat terbuka yang menjunjung tinggi kesetaraan, kebinekaan, dan keadilan.

DAFTAR PENERIMA HIBAH YAYASAN TIFA PADA 2018

NILAI TIFA	NAMA YAYASAN
KEADILAN	Yayasan Penelitian dan Publikasi Hak Asasi Indonesia ("hakasasi.id")
	Yayasan Pulih Aceh
	Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan (KontraS)
	Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI) Jakarta
	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Makassar
	Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP)
	Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat (ELSAM)
	Sekolah Tinggi Hukum (STH) INDONESIA JENTERA
	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Bandar Lampung Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR) Aceh
KEBHINEKAAN	Jaringan Gaya Warna Lentera (Jaringan GWL-INA)
	Ardhanary Institute
	Arus Pelangi
	Pusat Studi Pesantren dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Universitas Brawijaya (PSP2M)
	Research Centre for Politics and Government (PolGov), Departemen Politik dan Pemerintahan, FISIPOL UGM
	Dewan Pimpinan Nasional Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (DPN SBMI) International Center for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP) Omah Munir
KESETARAAN	Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak Atas Air (KRuHA)
	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Eksekutif Nasional
	Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat (P3M)
	International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)
	Yayasan Pusaka
	Amrta Institute for Water Literacy Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru
KETERBUKAAN	IMPARSIAL
	Yayasan Satu Dunia
	Perkumpulan ICW
	Transparency International (TI) Indonesia
	Lembaga Penelitian, Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Bantuan Hukum (LP3BH) Manokwari
	Perkumpulan Gerakan Digital Bangsa (Change.org)
	Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua (ALDP) Papuan Voices





ALOKASI ANGGARAN TIFA 2018

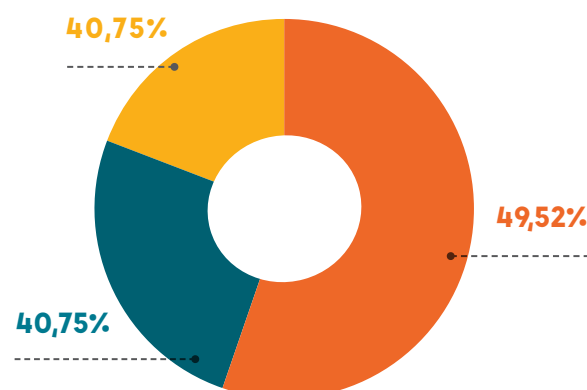


24
PROVINSI
INDONESIA

Yayasan Tifa mendukung beragam organisasi sipil di 24 provinsi di Indonesia, dari Aceh sampai Papua.

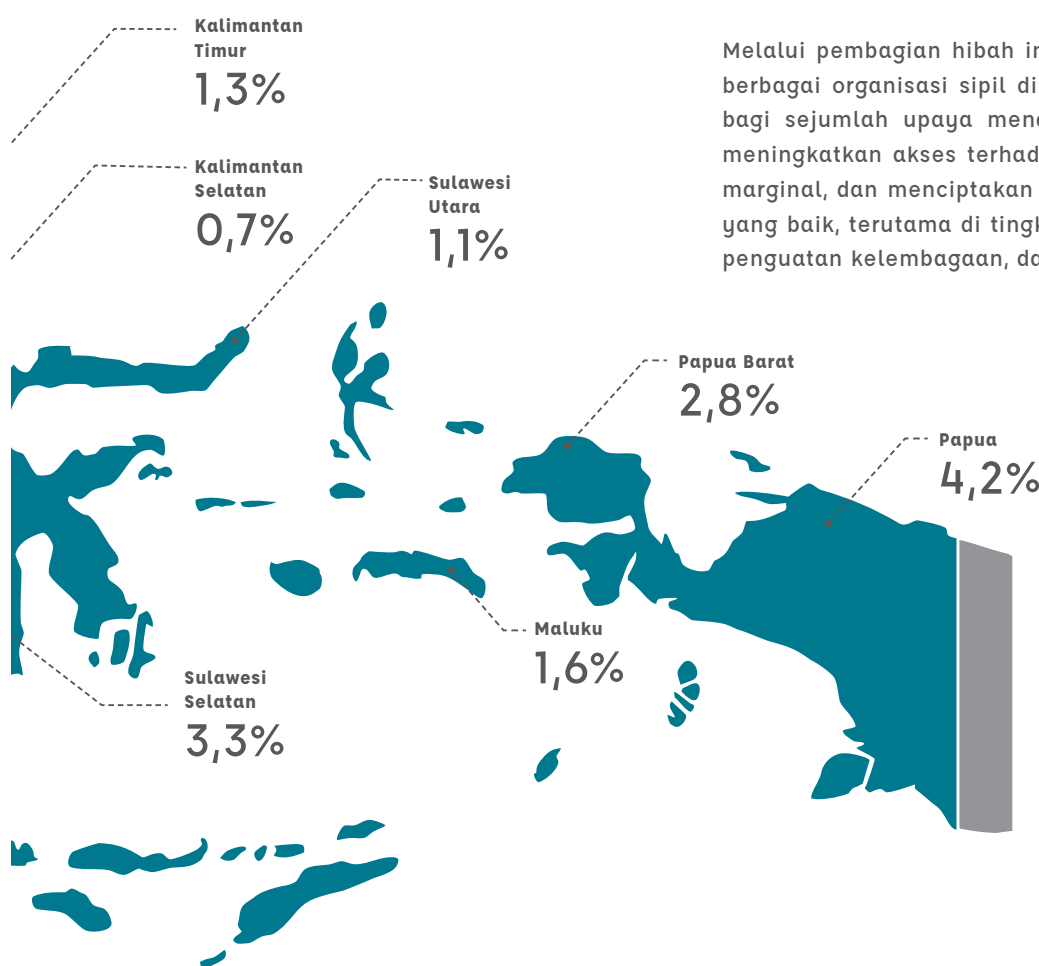
34 Program
Hibah Baru

44 Hibah yang
Masih Berjalan



Pada 2018, Yayasan Tifa membagikan dana USD2.401.887 melalui 34 skema hibah baru dan 44 hibah yang masih berjalan untuk menyokong beragam inisiatif dengan tiga tema utama: Reformasi Peradilan dan Aturan Perundangan (55,48%), Tata Kelola dan Pemajuan Ekonomi (25,57%), dan Pendalaman Demokrasi dan Partisipasi Inklusif (18,95%).

Melalui pembagian hibah ini, Yayasan Tifa telah mendukung kerja berbagai organisasi sipil di Indonesia untuk memperkuat bantuan bagi sejumlah upaya mendalami demokrasi, terutama di Papua, meningkatkan akses terhadap keadilan untuk kelompok-kelompok marginal, dan menciptakan layanan publik inklusif dan tata kelola yang baik, terutama di tingkat daerah, melalui riset, advokasi, lobi, penguatan kelembagaan, dan pendampingan.



55,48%

**PROGRAM AKSES
TERHADAP KEADILAN DAN
PEMBERDAYAAN HUKUM**

USD 1.398.040



25,57%

**PENGEMBANGAN DAN
TATA KELOLA EKONOMI**

USD 576.567



18,95%

**PENDALAMAN DEMOKRASI
DAN PARTISIPASI INKLUSIF**

USD 427.280

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**Paul Hadiwinata, Hidajat, Arsono,
Retno, Palilingan & Rekan**

Registered Public Accountants

Decree of the Finance Minister of the Republic of Indonesia No. 855/KM.1/2017



No. : 00849/2.1133/AU.1/11/0258-2/1/V/2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Management Yayasan TIFA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan TIFA, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and the statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, 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 such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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 audit opinion.

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Central Jakarta 10230 • Indonesia

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Paul Hadiwinata, Hidajat, Arsono,
Retno, Palilingan & Rekan

Registered Public Accountants

Decree of the Finance Minister of the Republic of Indonesia No. 855/KM.1/2017



Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan TIFA as of December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with, the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

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.

Paul Hadiwinata, Hidajat, Arsono, Retno, Palilingan & Rekan

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Theo Kusnawara'.

Drs. Theo Kusnawara, Ak., CA, CPA, ACPA
Public Accountant License No. AP.0258
Office Business License No. 855/KM.1/2017

May 22, 2019

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of financial position
As of December 31, 2018

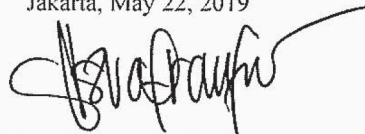
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and full amount of US Dollar)

	Notes	2018		2017	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and banks	4	2,972,280	205,254	20,401,026	1,505,833
Receivables from donors	5	21,697,000	1,498,308	8,502,186	627,560
Advances and prepayment		405,981	28,035	378,483	27,937
Prepaid tax	6	-	-	62,616	4,622
		25,075,261	1,731,597	29,344,311	2,165,952
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Fixed assets	7	13,383,249	924,194	14,281,356	1,054,130
		13,383,249	924,194	14,281,356	1,054,130
TOTAL ASSETS					
		38,458,510	2,655,791	43,625,667	3,220,082
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Grant payables	8	15,155,748	1,046,595	13,722,866	1,012,907
Accruals and other liabilities	9	524,348	36,211	399,069	29,454
Tax payable	10	79,302	5,476	-	-
Deferred income	11	8,262,077	570,545	18,602,835	1,373,106
		24,021,475	1,658,827	32,724,770	2,415,467
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Grant payables	8	5,283,270	364,842	456,225	33,675
		5,283,270	364,842	456,225	33,675
		29,304,745	2,023,669	33,180,995	2,449,142
NET ASSETS					
Restricted net assets		3,849,607	179,230	5,140,514	266,282
Unrestricted net assets	15	5,304,158	534,095	5,304,158	534,095
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(81,203)	-	(29,437)
		9,153,765	632,122	10,444,672	770,940
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS					
		38,458,510	2,655,791	43,625,667	3,220,082

*) 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 to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jakarta, May 22, 2019



Nova Fransisca Silitonga
Acting Executive Director

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of activities
For the year ended December 31, 2018

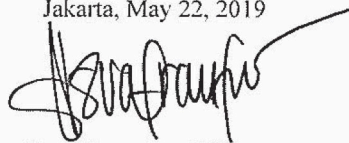
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and full amount of US Dollar)

	Notes	2018		2017	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
INCOME					
Contribution income - restricted	12	49,540,953	3,489,843	39,035,903	2,920,701
Grant return from previous years	13	1,510,553	104,358	3,138,531	233,754
Interest income		48,985	3,420	48,946	3,655
Other income		23,356	1,594	-	-
Total income		51,123,847	3,599,215	42,223,380	3,158,110
EXPENSES					
Grant expenses	14	(35,009,492)	(2,401,887)	(25,060,057)	(1,876,953)
Salaries and wages		(5,426,596)	(382,096)	(4,193,409)	(313,658)
Professional fees		(2,074,088)	(144,647)	(1,499,255)	(111,599)
Airfare		(1,996,925)	(138,201)	(1,964,286)	(146,366)
Travelling expenses		(1,413,226)	(97,797)	(1,384,871)	(103,314)
Depreciation		(963,459)	(66,533)	(1,044,808)	(77,120)
Conference and meetings		(3,094,616)	(215,885)	(567,790)	(42,232)
Utilities		(179,209)	(12,537)	(462,648)	(34,551)
Local transportation		(673,269)	(46,518)	(497,990)	(37,234)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net		902,682	63,369	(152,226)	(11,374)
Employee allowances		(305,166)	(21,337)	(627,725)	(46,916)
Publication and printing		(350,649)	(24,115)	(34,859)	(2,608)
Others		(1,830,741)	(198,083)	(5,784,129)	(431,754)
Total expenses		(52,414,754)	(3,686,267)	(43,274,053)	(3,235,679)
Changes in net assets		(1,290,907)	(87,052)	(1,050,673)	(77,569)

*) 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 to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jakarta, May 22, 2019



Nova Fransisca Silitonga
Acting Executive Director

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of changes in net assets
For the year ended December 31, 2018

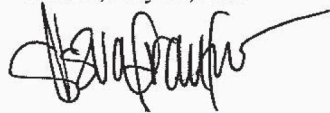
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and full amount of US Dollar)

	Notes	2018		2017	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
NET ASSETS					
Beginning of the year:					
Restricted		5,140,514	266,282	6,191,209	343,853
Unrestricted	15	5,304,158	534,095	5,304,136	534,093
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(29,437)	-	(22,383)
		10,444,672	770,940	11,495,345	855,563
Changes in net assets for the year:					
Restricted		(1,290,907)	(87,052)	(1,050,695)	(77,571)
Unrestricted	15	-	-	22	2
		(1,290,907)	(87,052)	(1,050,673)	(77,569)
Foreign currency translation differences		-	(51,766)	-	(7,054)
Ending of the year:					
Restricted		3,849,607	179,230	5,140,514	266,282
Unrestricted	15	5,304,158	534,095	5,304,158	534,095
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences		-	(81,203)	-	(29,437)
		9,153,765	632,122	10,444,672	770,940

*) 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 to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jakarta, May 22, 2019



Nova Fransisca Silitonga
Acting Executive Director

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of cash flows
For the year ended December 31, 2018

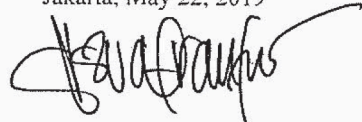
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah unless otherwise stated, and full amount of US Dollar)

	Notes	2018		2017	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
Cash flows from operating activities					
Change in net assets		(1.290.905)	(87,050)	(1.050,671)	(77.569)
Add/(deduct) items not affecting					
Operating cash flows:					
Depreciation	7	963.459	66.533	1.044.808	77.120
Interest income		(48.985)	(3.420)	(48.946)	(3.655)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		27.437	1.926	161.476	12
Changes in assets and liabilities					
Receivables from donors		(13.194.815)	(870.747)	(2.397.063)	(185.663)
Prepaid tax		62.616	4.622	(62.616)	(4.622)
Advances and prepayments		(27.498)	(99)	(198.141)	(2.026)
Grant payables		1.432.882	33.688	(154.799)	(19.965)
Accruals and other liabilities		4.952.324	337.923	(2.220.466)	(165.790)
Taxes payable		79.302	5.476	(2.520)	(188)
Deferred income		(10.340.759)	(802.561)	17.401.395	1.283.686
Interest income received		48.985	3.420	48.946	3.655
Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities		(17,335,957)	(1,310,289)	12,521,403	904,995
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchases of fixed assets	7	(65.352)	(4.513)	(11.068)	(817)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(65,352)	(4,513)	(11,068)	(817)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and banks for the year		(17,401,309)	(1,314,802)	12,510,335	904,178
Cash and banks at the beginning of the year		20.401.026	1.505.833	8.052.167	599.298
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and banks		(27.437)	(1.926)	(161.476)	(10)
Foreign currency translation differences		-	16.149	-	2.367
Cash and banks at the end of the year	4	2,972,280	205,254	20,401,026	1,505,833

*) 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 to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jakarta, May 22, 2019



Nova Fransisca Silitonga
Acting Executive Director

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, customer accounts, and supplier payments. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial records. This includes comparing current performance with historical data and industry benchmarks. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and reconciliations to detect and correct any errors or discrepancies. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these audits, from the selection of samples to the final reporting and corrective actions.

The final part of the document addresses the communication of financial information to management and other stakeholders. It highlights the need for clear, concise, and timely reports that provide a comprehensive overview of the company's financial health. The document offers suggestions for the format and content of these reports, as well as the best practices for presenting the data in a way that is easy to understand and actionable. It also discusses the importance of maintaining transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process.



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