



TIFA
YAYASAN
LAPORAN TAHUNAN
ANNUAL REPORT
2020

Collaboration in Motion **to Recover** the Nation

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FOREWORD

TIFA FOUNDATION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



ENDY BAYUNI
Ketua Dewan Pengurus
Yayasan Tifa

TWO decades do not just refer to a passage of time, but also to a process of growing up for Tifa Foundation. Twenty years have forged Tifa into an institution that is mature in facing various challenges and maintaining a spirit of change to realize the vision of forming an open society in Indonesia.

Tifa's track record for the twenty years since its establishment on December 8, 2000, can be seen from the various programs and activities that have been carried out with partners throughout Indonesia. Broadly speaking, the programs and activities that we have organized so far revolve around the issues of human rights, environment, media, and democracy. Therefore, it is not too much of an exaggeration to say that for the past twenty years, Tifa has provided a contribution to the journey of reform and democracy in Indonesia.

As a form of gratitude upon reaching the milestone of twenty years, in 2020 Tifa held a birthday event filled with various activities including webinars, competitions, and book publishing. Through these activities, we expressed our gratitude to partners for the support given to Tifa. We hope that the support and cooperation that have been established will become stronger in the future.

As experienced by many other institutions, 2020 was also a challenging year for Tifa, forcing it to make adjustments to the programs being implemented due to the pandemic. We do this to maintain the health and safety of our employees and partners, as well as to help suppress the further spread of the Covid-19 outbreak.

During this period, Tifa optimized digital channels and virtual spaces to conduct public campaigns and

collaborate with various stakeholders, including the government. Tifa realizes that this pandemic has become a catalyst for digital disruption in the social, economic and cultural life of the community. Therefore, the use of digital space in our advocacy work has become a necessity.

Entering the new age is also a momentum for Tifa to improve itself through institutional transformation. This transformation is crucial, because since deciding to become an institution independent of the Open Society Foundation, Tifa must sharpen and strengthen the capacities of the institution and its staff to remain relevant to changing times and be able to realize its vision in the future.

Going forward, Tifa will continue its commitment to promoting an open, diverse, democratic and equal society in Indonesia. We will achieve this by maintaining an open attitude towards dialogue and cooperation with various stakeholders in Indonesia.

As a concluding note, we hope that you enjoy reading the 2020 Tifa Foundation annual report.

FOREWORD

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TIFA FOUNDATION



SHITA LAKSMI
Executive Director
Tifa Foundation

REALIZING an open, democratic, and just society is part of our dream of having a more developed Indonesia. This is also the impetus for Tifa Foundation to continue to provide benefits to the civil society in Indonesia.

Tifa Foundation's work is still being carried out even though Indonesia was hit by the Covid-19 pandemic, which was still ongoing at the time we issued this annual report. A number of programs and activities that Tifa Foundation and its partners have planned continued to run amid various challenges brought by the pandemic. 'The show must go on', of course, with adjustments that have to be carried out.

In 2020, the Tifa Foundation resumed the organizational redefinition and internal transformation processes that had been ongoing since the end of 2019. This process was carried out concurrently with the Tifa Foundation's transition to becoming a more independent organization.

With this transformation, Tifa Foundation was required to be able to operate independently, including being more active in strengthening networks and exploring actual issues that are developing in civil society, seeking more innovative approaches in an increasingly complex situation.

Tifa Foundation also followed up the discourse of change by rethinking its strategy and organization. One part of the strategy rethink was that Tifa Foundation implemented several strategic programs with regional and international partners. In addition, Tifa Foundation was also exploring the possibility of collaborating with new strategic partners at the regional and global levels to continue initiatives to create an open society in Indonesia.

It should be noted that even though Tifa Foundation is transforming, Tifa Foundation still holds the same vision. We will remain fighting for an open, equal, diverse, and just society. Our three visions have constituted the framework for Tifa Foundation for the last 20 years, and from our point of view, those visions continue to be relevant in current and future situations.

In 2020, Tifa Foundation's programs focused on three main themes: human rights, natural resources, and information and communication technology. These three themes were approached using the Tifa Foundation perspective: participation, openness, diversity, and justice.

In 2020, Tifa Foundation attempted to dig deeper into the theme of information and communication technology (ICT), considering that this theme is a recent issue that directly impacts people's lives today. Moreover, technology can also open barriers and create an equal space for the community that encourages participation and communication.

However, some aspects must be anticipated in this field, such as its ability to amplify negativities through disinformation and misuse of personal data. For this reason, Tifa Foundation had consciously begun to carry out advocacy work in this area through work on the issues of digital security, privacy and security of personal data.

Finally, no matter how big the challenges of civil society today are, Tifa Foundation continues to strive for the realization of an open and just society with Indonesian civil society and regional and global partners. We hope you enjoy reading Tifa's journey in 2020!

ACT AND COLLABORATION DURING PANDEMIC

In 2020, Tifa Foundation and its partners preserve the collaboration during the pandemic to fight for justice, equality, and openness.



ABOUT TIFA FOUNDATION

TIFA Foundation is an organization that promotes the realization of an open society through strategic partnerships with civil society at the local, national, and international levels by prioritizing a constructive engagement approach.

Tifa Foundation was founded on December 8, 2000, by 13 civil society leaders, namely Hadi Soesastro, Felia Salim, Daniel Dhakidae, Todung Mulya Lubis, Goenawan Mohammad, Bambang Widjodjanto, Tosca Santoso, Riefqi Muna, Debra Yatim, Lukas Luwarso, Budi Santoso, Chusnul Mariyah, and Smita Notosusanto. In its work, Tifa Foundation promotes dialogue with civil society and policy makers, builds networks and consolidates movements, and develops civil society capacity. These efforts demonstrate Tifa Foundation's position as an independent organization that is open to synergy with a plurality of stakeholders.

Since its establishment in 2000, Tifa Foundation has been consistently active in responding to crucial issues including government transparency and accountability, digital data ecosystem, strengthening democracy, transitional justice, natural resources, and fulfilling the rights of civil society, including human rights of vulnerable communities. Thanks to the programs carried out, both independently and with partners in various regions in Indonesia, Tifa Foundation is known as one of the important actors of the civil society movement that encourages the creation of an open, equal, and diverse society.

TIFA'S PHILOSOPHY

THE name of this organization, Tifa, is taken from the name of a drum-like percussion instrument used by indigenous peoples in eastern Indonesia to call local residents to participate in meetings or other traditional events. In its development, this musical instrument is also used by indigenous peoples to spread the messages of peace and harmony.

With this philosophy, Tifa Foundation wants to strengthen its position as part of the movement of Indonesian civil society organizations that call and invite other civil society organizations to cooperate and participate in creating an open, equal, just, and diverse society, as well as spreading messages for progress and harmony in society.

TIFA'S VISION

The realization of an open society that is devoted to diversity, equality, and justice.



TIFA'S VALUES

Tifa Foundation formulates four values as derivatives of the organization's vision and those values become the basis for implementing Tifa Foundation programs.

OPENNESS

It is defined as the nature or condition of the absence of secrets, a willingness to accept input, tolerance, and the like. In the state administration, an open state is a country whose government is not closed off, is transparent and open to criticism and suggestions for reform. In an open society, citizens are free to express their opinions, ideas, criticisms, and at the same time, citizens are also ready to receive input for improvement.

DIVERSITY

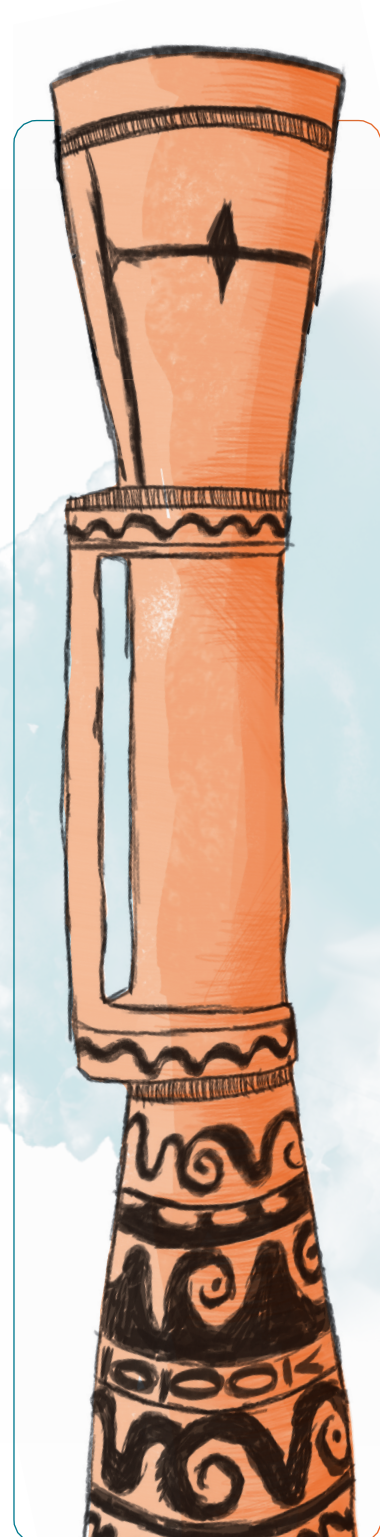
It is defined as an order that is not dominated by values, points of view, or the mindset and attitude of a particular group. A society which is devoted to diversity is a society that recognizes differences and sees diversity (socio-culture, religion, race, political views, etc.) as an asset, an added value and a strength.

EQUALITY

It is defined as a situation where every citizen has the same status and rights before the law. An equal society seeks to eliminate discrimination based on gender, religion, socio-economic level, ethnicity, societal standing, level of wealth, and others, so that every individual gets equal treatment from the state, including in this case, obtaining education and health services, a decent job, a decent place to live, and other basic rights.

JUSTICE

It is interpreted as the nature of impartiality. A state that upholds justice is a state that fulfills and protects every citizen's rights and obligations and does not behave arbitrarily towards its citizens.



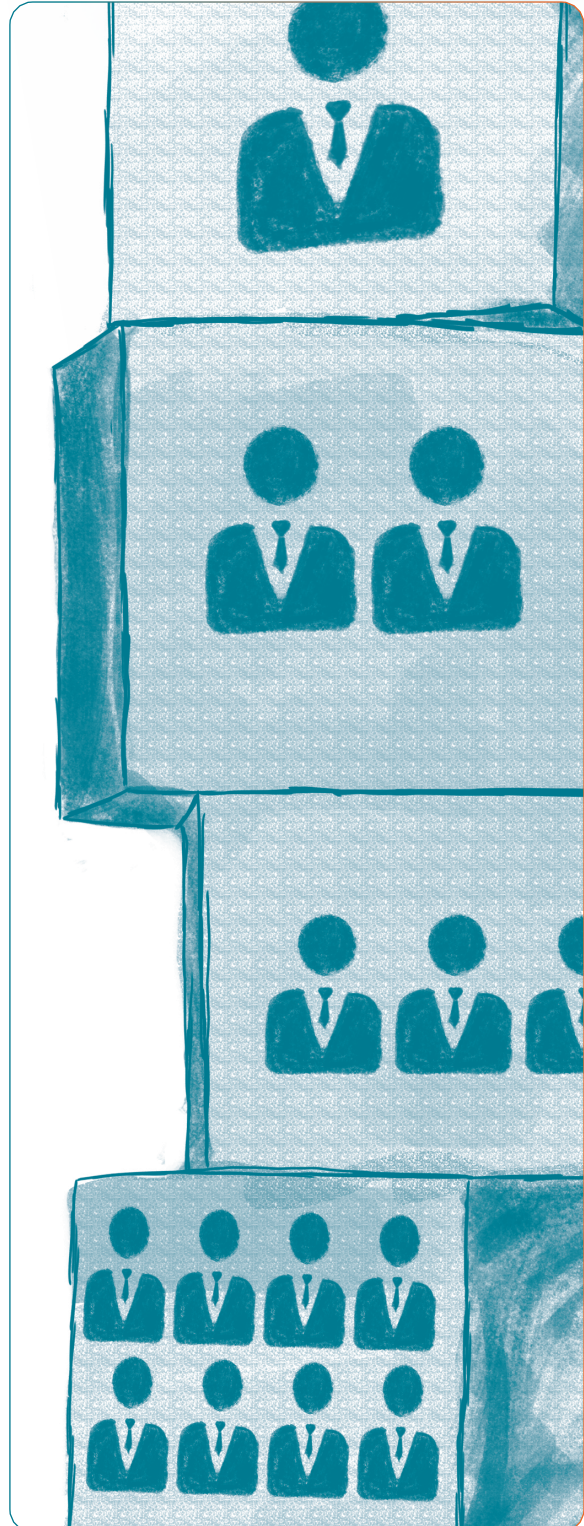
THE STRUCTURE OF TIFA FOUNDATION IN 2020

THE structure of Tifa Foundation follows the provisions of Law Number 16 of 2001 concerning Foundations. In accordance with the mandate of the law, Tifa has four main organs within its organizational structure, namely the Trustees, Supervisors, Management, and Executive Office.

The Trustees of the Tifa Foundation consist of Felia Salim as Chair, Daniel Dhakidae (deceased), Todung Mulya Lubis, and Goenawan Mohammad as members. Meanwhile, the position of Supervisor is held by Delima Kiswanti.

At the end of 2020 there was a change in the positions of the Managing Chairperson and Deputy Managing Chairperson. Wiwiek Awiati, the Managing Chairperson, was replaced by Endy Bayuni in early 2021. The Deputy Managing Chairperson position, previously held by Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti, was replaced by Ani Soetjipto. The current members of the Tifa Foundation Management Committee are Jacklevyn Frits Manuputty, Petrarca Karetji, and Dyan Shinto E. Nugroho.

In the Executive Office, Shita Laksmi leads as Executive Director. In Tifa Foundation's daily activities, Shita is supported by a management team consisting of Sudaryanto as Senior Program Officer, Nurlia Wuliyanti as Grants Manager, Dennis Tjandrasa as Finance Manager and Bernadetha Chelvi Yuliasuti as Office Manager. The program team is strengthened by Zico Mulia as Human Rights Program Officer, Gusti Ayu Meisa Silakarma as Program Officer of Data Policy & Governance, Nurma Fitrianingrum as Junior Program Officer, An Nisa Tri Astuti and Intan Fatma Dewi as Program Assistants, and Nun Zairida as Grant Assistant. In addition, the support team that supports the work of Tifa Foundation consist of Rully Safriani K. as Program Administrator, Kartika Budhi Wijayanti as Knowledge Management and Communications Officer, Roy Linanda as Finance Officer, Supri Hartini as Finance Assistant, and Harry Rizky as Information and Communications Technology staff (ICT).



TIFA FOUNDATION PROGRAMS IN 2020

IN 2020, despite the Covid-19 pandemic situation, Tifa Foundation remained committed to running its programs, both done with partners and independently. The challenges of the pandemic forced several planned activities to be adapted to the condition, such as meeting activities, advocacy, and campaigns that had to be held online.

In 2020, Tifa Foundation implemented programs that covered three major issues: human rights, natural resources, and information and communication technology. In responding to these issues, Tifa Foundation used several approaches such as a participatory approach, openness, approaching marginalized communities and vulnerable groups, upholding fundamental rights and human rights, access to justice, and openness and accountability.

In the issue of human rights, Tifa Foundation highlighted cases of intimidation experienced by activists and civil society in Indonesia. In 2020, citing Amnesty International's records, there were 29 digital recordings of intimidation against students, academics, journalists, and activists. During the same period, The Indonesian Journalists Alliance reported 84 cases of harassment and violence against journalists and activists. These facts became the cornerstone for Tifa Foundation to run programs related to human rights.

With this background, Tifa and the Tempo Institute implemented a program to protect journalists from violence and increase their capacity for advocacy. Through this program, Tifa Foundation increased the knowledge and potential of journalists and facilitated them to make innovations for justice and democracy.

Tifa Foundation was also actively supporting efforts to find the truth related to missing person cases. Together with the Indonesian Association of Families of the Missing (IKOHI), in August 2020, Tifa Foundation conducted advocacy and encouraged the state to issue a policy on a national mechanism for seeking the truth about past human rights violations.

This program also encouraged the empowerment

of victims and their families through creative narrative approaches and cultural practices. To strengthen this movement, Tifa Foundation also collaborated with the Indonesian Social Foundation for Humanity (YSIK) to garner public support through narrative campaigns so that the state fulfilled the rights of victims and their families.

On the issue of natural resources, Tifa Foundation collaborated with several civil society organizations, one of which was Pusaka. Tifa Foundation and Pusaka collaborated to train environmental human rights defenders and indigenous peoples in Central Kalimantan and Boven Digul, Papua. This collaborative attempt was made through workshops on legal aid and protection of indigenous peoples in the Sorong and Murung Raya regions. This program also researched the impacts of palm oil cultivation, company ownership structure, and how the palm oil industry supply chain affects the environment and indigenous peoples.

In the 2020 program, Tifa Foundation also collaborated with Walhi, continuing the last year's program on environmental issues. The campaign also touched on topics such as reform, corruption and ecological rights that were violated, and violations of human rights and democracy. In this collaboration, Tifa Foundation and Walhi advocated against the Mineral and Coal Law (UU Minerba) and the Job Creation Omnibus Law. Tifa Foundation had the opportunity to participate in capacity building for civil society groups involved in the advocacy during the advocacy process.

Apart from Walhi, in the environmental and clean water issues, Tifa also cooperated with the People's Coalition for the Right to Water (KRuHA) to strengthen the community. Together with KRuHA, we developed programs intended to increase public awareness of protecting water resources and advocate for the rights of citizens to obtain clean water in three areas, namely Wadas, Purworejo, and Bekasi. In these three areas, residents experience health threats due to the

lack of access to clean water. The forms of advocacy carried out are conducting campaigns to make demands on behalf of the community against local governments.

In 2020, Tifa Foundation also worked on the issue of climate change at the national level by cooperating with the People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty (KRKP). Tifa and KRKP increased the capacity and knowledge of farmers to adapt to the impacts of climate change on their agricultural lands. The program, which KRKP implemented in Kedayakan Village, Terisi District, Indramayu Regency, West Java, honed the capacity of village farmers through various training, research and field practices.

Also, in 2020, the Tifa Foundation ran several programs related to information, communication and technology issues, both independently and in collaboration with civil society organization partners. First, Tifa Foundation conducted research on personal data protection policies in the PDP Bill and the General Data Protection Regulation in the European Union. The results of the study showed a gap between the Indonesian bill and the EU regulation that served as a reference and international standard.

The next program in the field of ICT was advocacy and capacity empowerment of civil society in Papua on the digital security, disinformation, privacy, and personal data protection issues. Within this program, Tifa held various activities in the form of focus group discussions (FGD), training and public discussions involved activists, journalists, students and indigenous Papuan communities. These activities designed to increase understanding of digital security issues in the Papua region. By the end of 2020, driven by this program, Tifa Foundation succeeded in compiling digital security and personal data protection module for civil society in Papua and other regions. Tifa Foundation will distribute the module in 2021.

Outside of the ICT program, Tifa Foundation advocates for a review or evaluation program for national development that prioritizes community participation. The program, a collaboration with Japan Initiative, was carried out by doing case studies of development review programs at the regional and

village levels, namely in Sriharjo village, Imogiri district and Guwosari village, Pajangan district, both located in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. In addition, Tifa Foundation conducted advocacy at the central level, namely at the Ministry of National Development Planning (PPN)/Bappenas.

Last but not least was the research program on data and information governance and local government services in the health and education sector during the pandemic. In this program, Tifa Foundation and CIPG conducted data research and surveys in three areas in West Java, namely Depok, Tasikmalaya, and Pangandaran. This program sought to answer the problems and effectiveness of public services in the health and education fields during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research was carried out by CIPG, while Tifa informed local and central governments on the research results.

Praise be to God that these strategic programs could be carried out well, even if they had to experience adjustments in the form of health protocols because they had to be carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic.

20 YEARS OF TIFA FOUNDATION A PORTRAIT OF AN INDONESIAN CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT

IN 2020, Tifa Foundation celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment on December 8. To mark the remarkable milestone of the organization, Tifa Foundation held a number of events to commemorate it. These events took place from August to December 2020.

With the theme of “20 Years of Guarding an Open Society”, Tifa held a series of activities: webinars, essay writing competition, photo story competition, testimonials, and a celebratory event to highlight the anniversary.

In the series of webinars, Tifa Foundation held three online discussions on the topics of Digital Threats to Civil Society in Southeast Asia (August 12); Grassroots Initiatives in the Midst of the Global Covid-19 Pandemic (September 20); and Innovation, Practices and Mechanisms for Community Involvement in Development Evaluation (October 27).

In the first webinar, on digital threats, this forum sought to identify new digital threats targeting the civil society in Southeast Asia and how to overcome them. Through this webinar, Tifa Foundation wanted to make the wider community more aware of the issue and participate in anticipating the necessary measures. Meanwhile, in the second webinar, Tifa Foundation raised the phenomenon of civil society initiatives of helping each other during the pandemic. This webinar raised various community-based independent initiatives and mutual assistance efforts between residents affected by Covid-19 to meet their needs.

In the third discussion on the development evaluation mechanism involving community

participation, Tifa Foundation sought to mainstream the community’s role in evaluating development programs. A participatory and transparent development evaluation process is expected to contribute to innovations in the development process and encourage further development processes to be tailored according to the community’s needs.

In the photo story competition, Tifa noted 179 accounts participating in this activity. The competition was themed according to Tifa Foundation values, including openness, diversity, equality, and justice. This competition was also intended to familiarize the values of the Tifa Foundation to the broader community, especially the young people in Indonesia as avid users of social media. Furthermore, the selection of the most favorite photo in the Tifa Foundation Instagram account has also significantly increased the engagement, interaction, and community involvement on Tifa Foundation’s social media channels. At least 8,871 likes were collected on Tifa Foundation social media accounts during the favorite content selection period.

In addition to the photo story competition, Tifa Foundation also held an essay writing competition to embrace and gather the aspirations and dreams of young people about a new Indonesia. This competition targeted participants aged 16 to 25 years, challenging them to write essays of 600 to 800 words. In this writing competition activity, the committee received 272 essays, of which 220 were marked as eligible submissions.

In addition to the competitions, Tifa Foundation also carried out the #testimonialTifa hashtag activity to introduce Tifa Foundation further. This activity

was able to attract new visitors and followers of the Tifa Foundation's social media account, as evidenced by the netting of 1,300 testimonials through this activity. Overall, during this activity, the hashtags #20TahunTifa was used 137 times, #TifaPhotoStory 68 times, #TifauntukIndonesia 92 times, and #TifabersamaIndonesia 90 times on Instagram. On Twitter, Tifa Foundation also managed to reach a wider audience through the hashtag #20TahunTifa. One of the best-performing tweets using this hashtag was a tweet from the account of Damar Juniarto, a digital democracy activist, who shared a tweet about the Exploring New Digital Threats for Civil Society in

Southeast Asia webinar event.

Tifa Foundation hopes that the interactions built from the series of activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary can be a good momentum to promote not only the Tifa Foundation as an institution, but also the spirit of creating an open society that will continue to be relevant in the future.

20 YEARS OF TIFA FOUNDATION TIFA AND THE FLAME OF REFORMATION

AS a form of gratitude and commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Tifa Foundation's journey, on December 14, 2020, the Tifa Foundation published the book titled *Tifa and the Flame of Reformation: Notes on 20 Years of Tifa Foundation's Journey*. The launch of this book also highlighted Tifa Foundation's anniversary celebrations.

This book reviews the Tifa Foundation's 20-year journey, which also reflects civil society's journey in Indonesia since the 1998 Reformation to the present day. This book also describes the role of the Tifa Foundation over the last 20 years through the yearly special reviews, including the network of partners expansion and issues advocated by the Tifa Foundation during those periods.

The reviews in this book are divided into three major sections. The first section, *Tifa Foundation in the Trajectory of History*, invites readers to reflect on the journey of reformation and remind the spirit and values of the 1998 reformation that still need to be maintained and fought for. This section contains reflective writings by the founders of the Tifa

Foundation, namely Daniel Dhakidae, Lukas Luwarso, Todung Mulya Lubis, Felia Salim, and Rizal Malik.

The second part of this book discusses the Tifa Foundation's efforts to create an open society through various public issues, including information transparency, honest, fair, and participatory elections, to freedom of religion, belief, and speech.

The third part of this book discusses the challenges to the future. This section discusses the latest issues of concern to Tifa Foundation, namely issues of technology, identity politics, legal and judicial reform, and press freedom.

The second and third parts also contain a number of opinion articles written by experts, the board of directors, and the executive team of the Tifa Foundation. As these articles are written based on their empirical experience, they deserve the attention of the readers. For instance, Endy Bayuni, a senior journalist and former editor-in-chief of *The Jakarta Post*, and a member of the Board of Management of the Tifa Foundation, writes a review of Indonesian press freedom, a topic he has been dealing with for a



long time.

In general, this book highlights the values of diversity, equality, justice, protection of minorities and marginalized groups, freedom of expression, and guarantees of individual rights in the last 20 years, including the role of the Tifa Foundation in defending and fighting for these values in society. This is further shown in Chapter 4, of which one article discusses how the state should play a role in conflicts between religious groups. This section discusses phenomena such as the existence of majority groups that insist on their views, of opportunists who use conflict for personal or group interests, and powerless minorities in the conflict.

With the examples above, Tifa Foundation would like to invite all elements of civil society to sit down together to find solutions to various complex issues in the country.

This book is also a marker that for two decades, Tifa Foundation has collaborated with 733

communities and civil society organizations across Indonesia. Through this collaboration, Tifa Foundation strives to consistently become an ally

in human rights, upholding democracy, and creating an open society.

Through this book, we can capture that many social, economic, political, and cultural events in Indonesia are intertwined with Tifa Foundation activities. For two decades, Tifa Foundation has been working together with civil society. Observing the things that have been done and the remaining unfinished work, Tifa Foundation is committed to continuing its work to create an open society that is devoted to diversity, openness, equality, and justice.

GRANTS DISTRIBUTION IN 2020

THROUGHOUT 2020, Tifa Foundation distributed grants worth Rp. 8.82 billion for four theme clusters, following Tifa Foundation’s values: justice, openness, equality, and diversity.

The largest allocation of funds was distributed on the theme of justice, with 52.5% distributed to 9 partners. This allocation was followed by equality, with a share of 26% with four partners, 13% on openness with two partners, and 9.3% diversity with three partners.

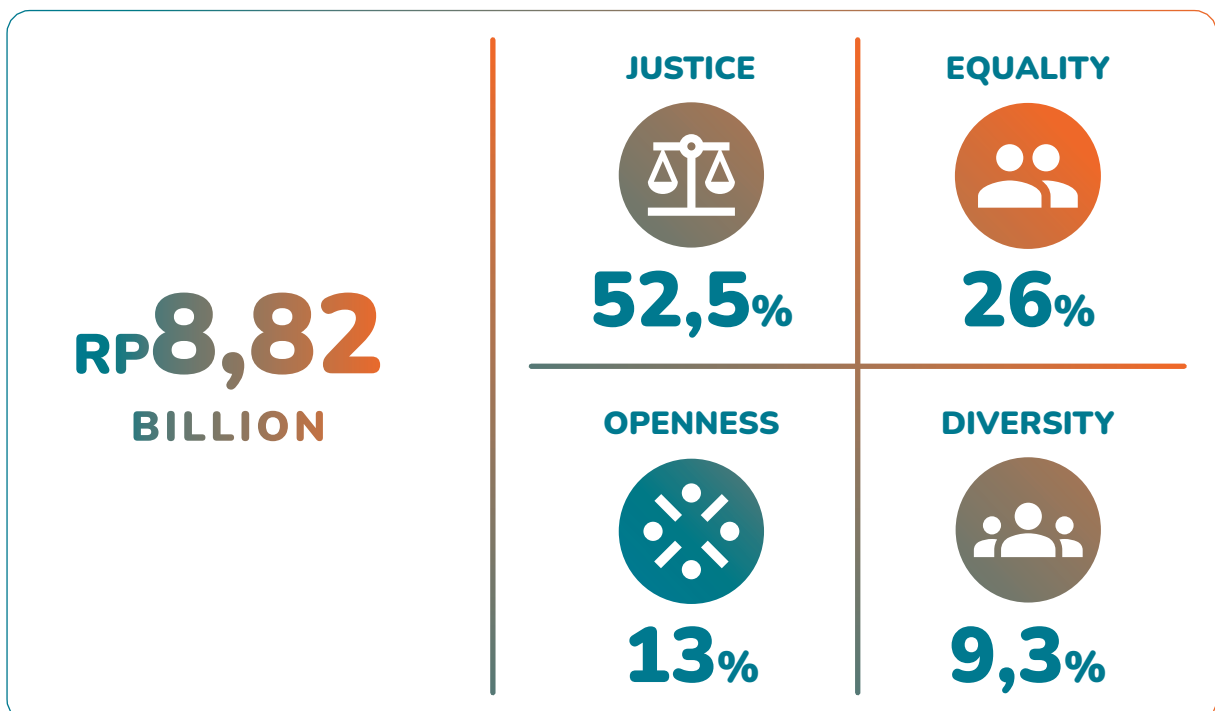
Through the distribution of these grants, Tifa Foundation supports and collaborates with civil society across Indonesia, including Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Lampung, Jakarta Capital Region, West Java, East Java, Central Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua.

Tifa Foundation’s collaboration with its partners in the Justice and Diversity clusters has the theme of mainstreaming human rights. Meanwhile, cooperation in the Equality cluster has the themes of sustainable

natural resource management and respect for human rights. In the Openness cluster, the theme is Social Movement Innovation and Deepening Democracy.

The sub-themes that are being worked on include protection of migrant workers, protection of journalists and human rights defenders, strengthening farmer groups to face climate change, the rights of indigenous peoples, protection of human rights in corporate practice, advocacy for the Personal Data Protection Law, and advocacy against the ratification of the Job Creation Law and the Mining Law.

Despite the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, Tifa Foundation continues to strive to strengthen support for deepening democracy, access to information and justice for indigenous peoples, protection for minority groups, and encouraging personal data management and strengthening civil society institutions as well as central and regional governments.



JUSTICE



Rp 4,63 BILLION

PARTNERS

LBH Masyarakat • Jaringan Buruh Migran • Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum Keadilan dan Perdamaian (PBHKP) • Ikatan Keluarga Orang Hilang Indonesia (IKOHI) • IKA/ Koalisi Keadilan dan Pengungkapan Kebenaran (KKPK) • Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) • Jaringan Damai Papua (Jerat) • SuaraKita • Arus Pelangi

PROGRAMS' THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

Human rights mainstreaming • Advocating for derivative regulations of the Migrant Workers Protection Act • Advocating local government budgets for legal aid for the poor and marginalized communities, and supporting the establishment of paralegals in Papua & West Papua • National advocacy to settle past human rights violations in Indonesia, including Aceh and Papua

EQUALITY



Rp 2,29 BILLION

PARTNERS

Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP) • Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat (Pusaka) • Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak Atas Air (KruHa) • Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)

PROGRAMS' THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

New initiatives to strengthen the communities in facing climate change • Protection of environmental defenders and the rights of indigenous peoples • Civil society consolidation through the development of constructive dialogue for human rights advocacy in Papua • Encouraging the implementation of human rights protection policies in business practice • Increasing promotion of the right to water through social movement strengthening

OPENNESS



Rp 1,14 BILLION

PARTNERS

Tempo Institute • Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG)

PROGRAMS' THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

Protection of human rights defenders and journalists • Transparency and accountability of digital data ecosystem

DIVERSITY



Rp 837,9 MILLION

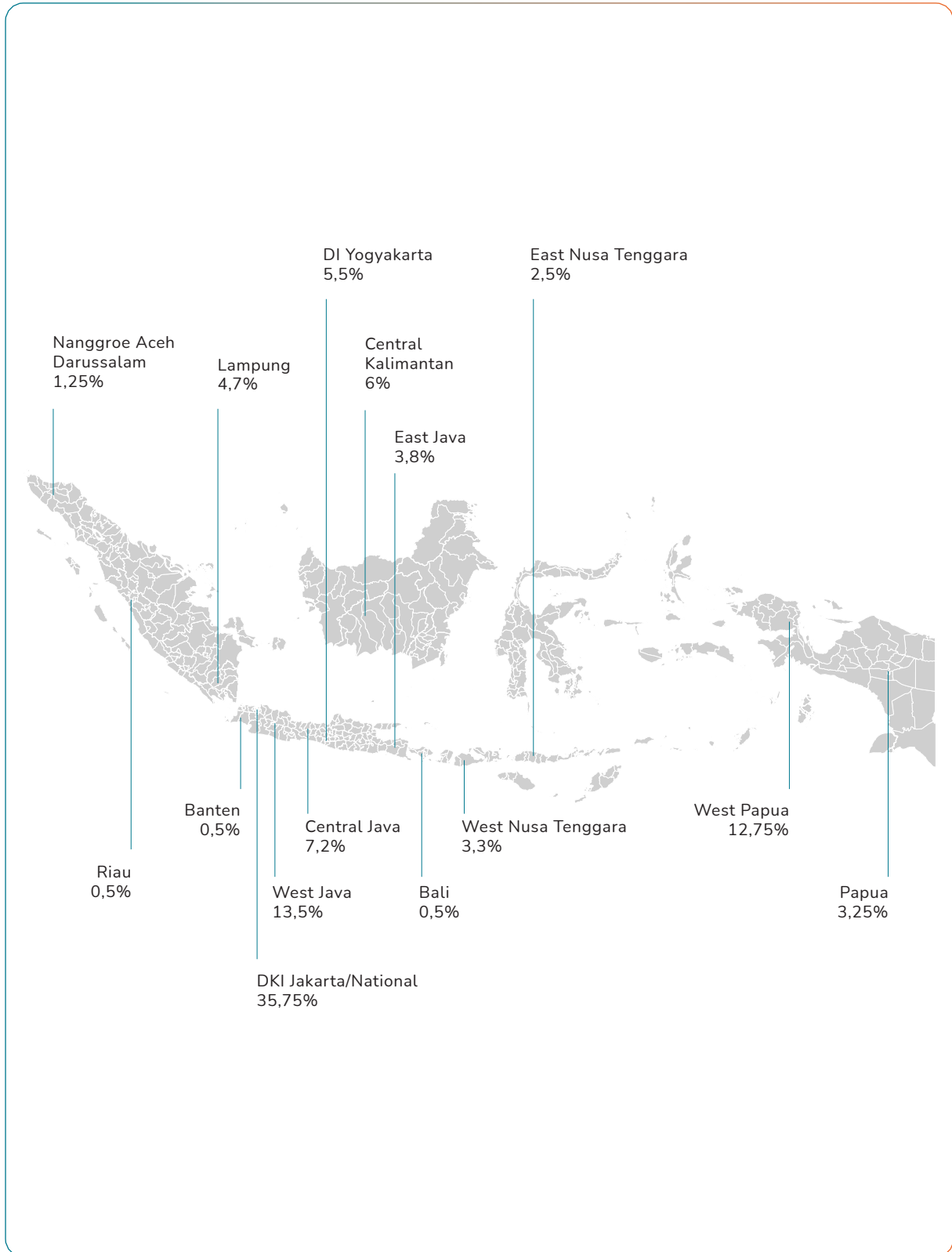
PARTNERS

Interfidei • Arus pelangi • Suarakita

PROGRAMS' THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

Encouraging the government and law enforcers at the national and local levels (Yogyakarta) to expand their role in campaigning diversity. • Strengthening civil society and mainstreaming human rights.

GRANTS DISTRIBUTION IN 2020



STRENGTHENING COOPERATION ROLL OUT THE ACTION

Throughout 2020, Tifa Foundation and its partners were committed in continuing the programs we planned at the national and regional levels. Following are the in-depth descriptions and stories about the activities organized by Tifa Foundation and its partners during 2020.



TIFA FOUNDATION

PROTECTING ACTIVISTS FROM DIGITAL AND PRIVACY THREATS IN PAPUA

THE digital threats faced by activists, journalists, and supporters on Papuan and West Papuan issues continue to occur. They are vulnerable to threats in the form of hacking of smartphones, social media accounts, and even criminalization through legal channels. These digital threats are certainly highly detrimental to them as users of the Internet and social media platforms, and of course, as part of the civil society in Papua.

Tifa Foundation, which has been paying attention to Papuan issues for a long time, has again provided support to Papuan activists with literacy programs on protection from digital and privacy threats. We consider this program very important in achieving justice and fulfilling Papuans' rights to channel their opinion and obtain information about Papua. In this program, Tifa Foundation also highlights the issues of personal data protection and misinformation/disinformation issues in Papua because they are closely related to the digital ecosystem nowadays.

Previously, Tifa Foundation has also supported a survey and study of netizens' perceptions of the Papuan issue, which was organized by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and Change.org, reaching almost 28 thousand respondents. The respondents consisted of 95% non-Papuans, 3% non-indigenous Papuans, and 2% Papuans. The results showed that 53% of indigenous Papuans stated human rights, the right to life, and the right to manage natural resources as three critical issues that citizens outside Papua need to know. Meanwhile, 12.84% of non-indigenous Papuans stated that the biggest problem faced in Papua is alcohol and drugs.

Based on the survey, as a form in addressing the main issues mentioned, Tifa Foundation conducted a series of activities in the form of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) related to digital security, activism in the digital world, and misinformation/disinformation related to Papuan issues. Moreover, Tifa Foundation also conducts public training and discussions about digital security.

The initial activity intended to identify and map issues regarding digital security and the condition of misinformation/disinformation in Papua and consolidate civil society organizations in Papua.

Furthermore, the activities related to digital threats in Papua were also successfully implemented by the Tifa Foundation by involving a number of activists, journalists, traditional leaders, and the Papuan community, mostly on an online basis. The details of these activities are as follows:

First, the first FGD activity was held online in October 2020 on "Digital Security and Data Privacy Issues for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Papua". In this FGD, there were 18 participants and organizers from CSOs, journalists, students, and traditional leaders. The output or result of this activity was a note on the mapping of digital problems in Papua, identification of important actors, and inputs from the community for the digital security webinar in Papua.

Second, the second online FGD activity in the same month raised the theme of "Digital Activism and Misinformation in Papua". The FGD participants came from CSOs, journalists, students, and religious/customary leaders. The output of the activity was

a map of digital security issues in Papua, cases of digital security and misinformation in Papua, and the community's needs for training on digital security and misinformation in Papua.

Third, an FGD on the development of online security, privacy, and personal data protection training materials. The output of this activity was the preparation of training modules and the availability of training modules for the participants.

Fourth, online training for trainers on digital security, privacy, and personal data protection materials. The participants and organizers consisted of 14 persons from CSO circles, journalists, students, and traditional leaders. The output produced was an increase in participants' capacity to become trainers in the issues of digital security, privacy, and personal data protection. In addition, a Papuan CSO network that is ready to respond to related issues was also created.

Fifth, two online training were held on the topics of digital security, privacy, and personal data protection for activists facilitated by CSO trainers. The total number of participants was 23, coming from CSOs, journalists, and students from Papua and West Papua. These pieces of training further increased the capacity of CSOs in Papua and widened the network of Papuan CSOs ready to redistribute their knowledge.

Sixth, the webinar on civil society consolidation to strengthen digital rights was held on June 2, 2021. This online forum aimed to bring citizens' rights issues in the digital realm to the wider public in Papua and outside Papua. With expert speakers from Papua and outside Papua, including representatives from Facebook, this webinar discussed the rights of citizens in the digital realm in Papua, which remained challenging to fulfil due to Internet network limitations.

In this forum, a speaker from Papua, Yuliana Langowuyo, saw that the government did not have a reason to harness the Internet network because there was no direct relationship with the armed movement in Papua. Aside from that, she also highlighted that access to the Internet is a part of citizens' right to fulfil their basic needs, such as the right to information, public services, and the right to education and health.

As has been known, the slowing down and disconnection of the Internet network in Papua has

occurred since 2019. This condition would still occur in 2020 and April 2021. The government argued that the disconnection or slowdown happened because of the 'unconducive situation' related to the security situation in Papua and an earthquake damaging the telecommunication operator's submarine cable network to Papua.

Broadly speaking, the activities carried out by Tifa Foundation related to threats to digital security, privacy, and protection of personal data are very important for individuals and groups in Papua to increase their capacity while protecting their basic rights in the digital realm.

In the midst of a pandemic situation and the need to improve digital literacy in Papua and West Papua, this program is expected to encourage them to continue to protect themselves and their communities from digital threats that can arise at any time. A number of these training and workshops are expected to continue to consolidate by forming a team that can quickly respond to issues of digital security and data protection for Papuans.

Although the activities went quite well and attracted the interest of community members, there were a number of obstacles that needed to be noted. The lack of digital security literacy in Papua, exacerbated by the disruption of the Internet network in Papua, needs attention. Poor Internet connection and network disruptions are major problems in this project, considering that most of the activities are done online.

In general, we can say that digital threats in Papua lies on multiple dimensions. Hence, all civil society organizations must continue to monitor this issue to create a truly open society that improves the quality of democracy and the fulfilment of human rights in Indonesia.



TIFA FOUNDATION

ADVOCACY ON THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION BILL FOR A BETTER PRIVATE DATA MANAGEMENT

IN 2020, Tifa Foundation began implementing a program on personal data protection, an issue that is relatively new for elements of the Indonesian civil society, government, and parliamentarians. In this program, Tifa Foundation conducted comparative research on regulatory content between the Personal Data Protection Bill (RUU PDP) in Indonesia and two leading international personal data protection instruments, the European Convention 108+ and the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

This comparative research is important because the 108+ Convention and GDPR have been considered as the global gold standard in the regulation of personal data since 2018. GDPR itself is used as a reference by the government and the DPR in discussing the PDP Bill. By comparing the contents of this regulation, Tifa hopes to contribute to the discussion of the PDP Bill. Tifa also hopes that the two regulations can be used as primary references because the two can comprehensively explain the mechanism of personal data protection regulation. Several things are discussed in this research. The first point is regulatory principles in the protection of personal data. It also includes implementation mechanisms and policies. Most of the data protection principles in the PDP Bill have adopted the GDPR. However, the regulations are not detailed.

Second, an independent institutional mechanism regarding personal data authority. The absence of an independent supervisory authority in the PDP Bill causes the complexity of implementing data protection obligations to data subjects. This is caused by the lack of guarantee that the data controller and processor will carry out their obligations. To protect their data, citizens must play an active role in claiming their rights to data controllers/data processors.

The issue on the independence of the personal data authority was the reason for the protracted discussion of the PDP Bill between 2020-2021. The government wanted the data control authority to be within a work unit of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo). At the same time, the majority of factions in the DPR RI argue that it should be placed under direct coordination with the President, such as other independent state institutions, such as the Broadcasting Commission, National Human Rights Commission, and others.

In this issue, Tifa Foundation is involved in the advocacy of the PDP Bill with other civil society organizations in the Coalition for the Advocacy of the PDP Bill. Among the coalition members is ELSAM, which has previously done a lot of research related to personal data protection. In this advocacy, Tifa Foundation actively provides input on the results of



this comparative research to the government, in this case, Kominfo, regarding the regulation of subject data rights embodied in the law and the institutional mechanism of personal data authority.

The research found after the exploration that there were still quite a lot of differences between the PDP Bill and the provisions in the 108+ Convention and the GDPR. For example, while the PDP Bill has indeed regulated the public and private sectors,

its provisions regarding the supervisory authority lacked clarity. Therefore, it can potentially create problems regarding the independence of supervision implementation, especially in supervising the protection of personal data in the public sector.

In responding to cases such as the misuse of personal data in e-KTP by government ministries and agencies, the independence of this authority will be highly decisive in carrying out supervision. It is believed that supervision and regulation will be easier if the personal data authority is placed directly under the President rather than within a unit in a ministry.

Comparing the contents of the three regulations in detail, Tifa Foundation provided recommendations for the follow-up to the government and Commission I of the DPR RI in the discussion of the PDP Bill. The first is to clarify the regulation of personal data protection principles and authorities in the PDP Bill. At least the PDP Bill must state the estimated time for the establishment of the personal data authority and the

enactment of its derivative regulations.

Second, consider establishing a data protection authority that can lead the implementation of policies, not only in the private sector but also in the public sector. In other words, the data protection authority should reach all perpetrators of misuse of personal data, both the private sector and central and regional government agencies.

Third, accommodate the diverse capacities of personal data managers in the private and public sectors to comply with the PDP Bill's provisions. In this case, Tifa encourages that the role of the personal data authority is not only limited to law enforcement but also educating the public and managers about the importance of protecting personal data and strengthening their capacity to comply.

In this advocacy journey, Tifa maintains a constructive relationship with decision-makers, both within the government and in the DPR. Tifa Foundation seeks to objectively deliver recommendations based on principles that are believed to be correct to realize a democratic and fair personal data governance.

Another note of this program is the limitations of Tifa Foundation staff in learning in more depth and more quickly about personal data governance while overseeing the PDP bill. The development of personal data management issues in a number of countries has been so rapid that Tifa Foundation staff members are required to continue to improve their knowledge with the latest developments in personal data management.

In the future, Tifa Foundation will continue to oversee the issue of personal data management in Indonesia. Personal data management is one of the important components in the digital data ecosystem that Tifa has started working on. After the PDP Bill is ratified, Indonesian civil society advocacy on this issue needs to be even stronger, as the governance of personal data protection enters a new, no less important, phase.





TIFA FOUNDATION

INTRODUCING PROGRAM REVIEW: A COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EVALUATION APPROACH

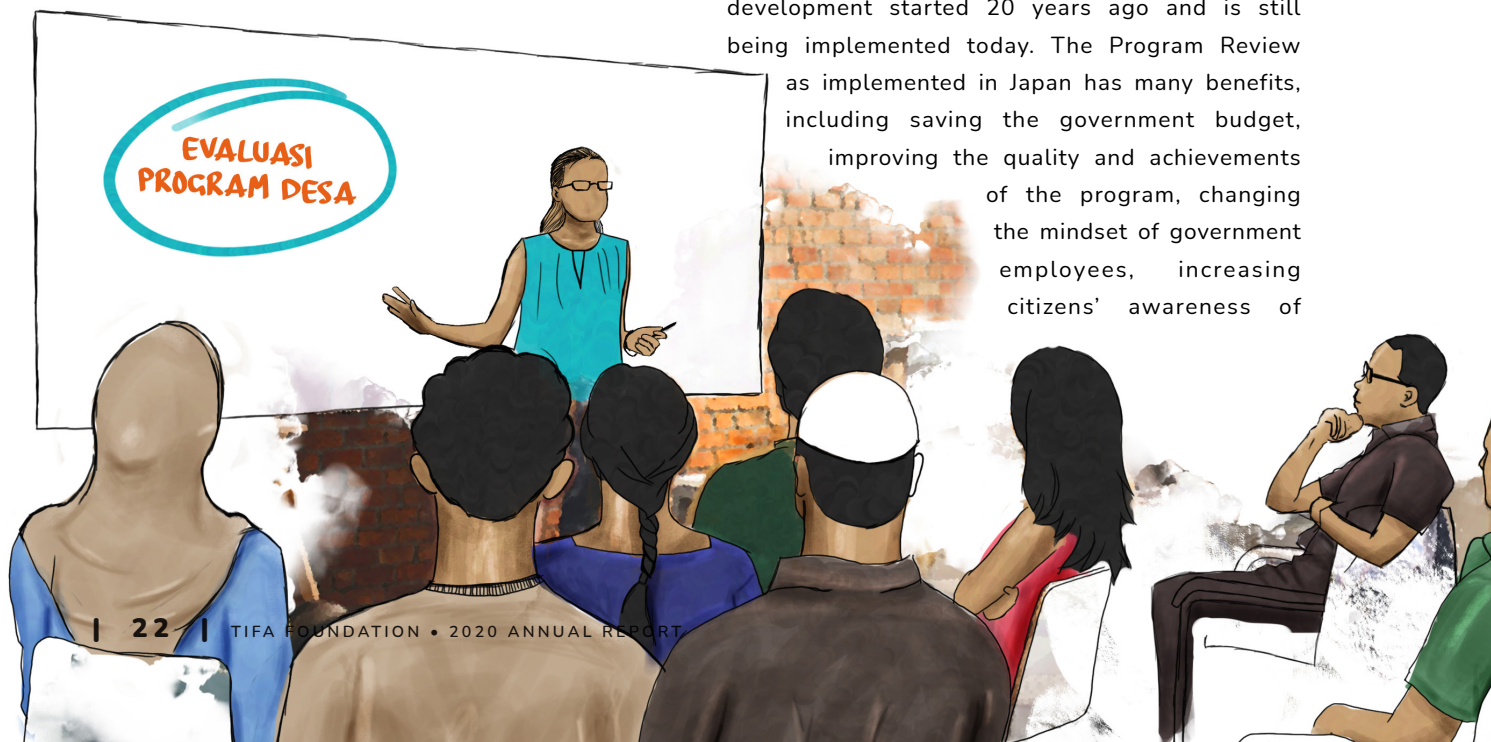
IN 2020, Tifa Foundation started to implement a new program to introduce Program Review. Program Review is an approach to evaluating government programs (both physical development and empowerment programs) at the central and regional government levels, down to the lowest level of village government.

The Program Review evaluation approach introduced by the Tifa Foundation with the support of the Japan Initiative can be said to be relatively new for Indonesia, considering that so far, the Indonesian government has given more emphasis on the planning stage of the national development. This can be seen from the planning process that involves much community participation, such as in Musrenbang (Development Planning Deliberations), starting from the village, district, regency/city level to the level of

ministries/agencies in the central government.

The emphasis on the planning aspect has been going on for many years. Yet, rarely do we hear that the central and local governments evaluate development programs that have been carried out in the previous year. Even if there is an evaluation, it tends to be limited to administrative evaluation and has not yet, or does not, involve active community participation. Yet, the evaluation aspect of development programs is no less important than the planning aspect. In fact, if the evaluation is carried out properly and involves the participation of the community as beneficiaries of the development program, the program mechanisms and government instruments can work more effectively because the program design can be adapted to be in accordance with the needs of the target and has the support of the wider community.

In Japan, the practice of Program Review in development started 20 years ago and is still being implemented today. The Program Review as implemented in Japan has many benefits, including saving the government budget, improving the quality and achievements of the program, changing the mindset of government employees, increasing citizens' awareness of



citizenship rights, and evaluating the governance of the implementation of government programs.

Considering the many benefits of the Program Review, Tifa Foundation attempted to introduce the approach and concrete steps of the “Program Review” to a number of government institutions at the central government level, regional government level, down to the village government level. It is hoped that Program Review can be adopted in Indonesia in the future so that we can also follow Japan’s success in designing development programs.

In this program, Tifa Foundation is carrying out a number of activities with its network and the different government levels. These activities include holding a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), creating a pilot project to implement Program Review, and publishing publication materials to support the Program Review campaign.

As the initial activity, Tifa Foundation held an FGD with several Indonesian civil society organizations that have been working on development issues, namely the Indonesian Budget Center (Jakarta), Indonesia Corruption Watch (Jakarta), IDEA (Yogyakarta), PATTIRO (Jakarta), FITRA (Jakarta), Institute for Research and Empowerment (Sleman), Donders Social Foundation (East Nusa Tenggara), and KOPEL (South Sulawesi).

This activity held on August 4, 2020, aimed to evaluate the methods and approaches used by government institutions. At this forum, Tifa wanted to emphasize the importance of development program evaluation and to identify general practices for evaluating development programs carried out by the government in Indonesia in the village, regional, and central levels from the perspective of civil society.

Another issue identified was the challenge of implementing Program Review at different levels of government and identifying civil society initiatives in the development evaluation program.

Further, the second activity was held on September 3, 2020. On this occasion the Tifa Foundation held an FGD, inviting a number of village governments, including the governments of Labanan Village, East Kalimantan; Nita Village, East Nusa Tenggara; Sriharjo Village, Bantul, Yogyakarta; Sempu Village, Kediri; Gondangsari Village, Magelang; Paninggaran Village; Pekalongan; and Darim Village, Indramayu.

This FGD session designed to collect information

at the village government level regarding village experiences in implementing evaluation methods in their area. Some of the issues explored in this forum were general practices, challenges, and village government initiatives in evaluating development programs.

In addition to involving the village government in FGDs, Tifa Foundation will also conduct pilot projects in Sriharjo Village, Imogiri District and Guwosari Village, Pajangan District. Both are in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region.

On September 10, 2020, Tifa Foundation held the third activity, namely an FGD with the city and regency governments. This FGD was intended to find out more information on development evaluation at the local government level, including the challenges and innovations that have been carried out.

Fourth, Tifa Foundation also held two meetings with Bappenas. The first meeting was held online on September 1, 2020, which explained and introduced Program Review to Bappenas. The second meeting was held on September 16, 2020, also on an online basis. On this occasion, the Tifa Foundation presented the Program Review project that is being carried out along with the results of discussions about the Program Review with a number of parties from civil society groups, local governments, and village governments.

Finally, the Program Review activities that have been carried out in 2020 were a Webinar and the publication of a Program Review book. This book is an important material discussed in meetings with the Ministry of Villages and Transmigration and the Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas in introducing the Program Review.

In the future, Tifa Foundation is optimistic that more and more central and local government agencies will view the Program Review or development evaluation programs as a necessity. The community’s active role is also expected to be further encouraged because only with optimal community participation at every stage of development, national development programs can run effectively and accurately to achieve the targets.





KRKP

KOALISI RAKYAT KEDAULATAN PANGAN (KRKP)

BUILDING CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS AT THE LEVEL OF FARMERS

THE People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty (KRKP), supported by the Tifa Foundation, has been carrying out a movement to raise awareness about climate change, a phenomenon that farmers face every day, yet only a few are aware. The impacts of climate change include decreased production of agricultural crops, fluctuating seasons that affect crop productivity, and attacks by pests and diseases. As a result of climate change, the lives of farmers are highly vulnerable to being trapped in the poverty trap.

Various studies have shown that farmers' awareness of the impacts of climate change is very low. KRKP, with the support of the Tifa Foundation, tried to respond to this situation by implementing a project titled "Strengthening the Resilience of the Darim Community in Facing the Impact of Climate Change to Achieve a Prosperous Life" through various models of community empowerment activities.

KRKP held the project in Kedayakan Village, Terisi District, Indramayu Regency, West Java. The location was chosen because it suffers from genuine impacts of climate change, considering its location on the north coast of Java. This program targeted farmers who own land, both men and women, as direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries who are positively affected by the project.

This project designed to increase knowledge and awareness of the community, especially farmers, on climate change. Moreover, the project also wants to improve their ability to practice climate-adaptive knowledge and technology in their farming activities. Therefore, the strategies used within this program are:

1. Strengthening public awareness and knowledge, especially farmers.
2. Strengthening the technical adaptation capacity of farmers.
3. Strengthening institutional and network capacities.
4. Strengthening the participation of farmer groups in developing village government programs and policies that are responsive to climate change.

In essence, with this strategy, the project was run by the farmers themselves, while the KRKP acted as the facilitator.

In implementing this strategy, KRKP organized several activities with farmers in Kedayakan village, as follows:

The first activity is a participatory study on the conception and formulation of a climate change vulnerability and resilience strategy. KRKP carried out this activity by involving all village community members, including farmers, farm laborers, women, the elderly, people with disabilities, and young people, both as the study team and resource persons. The method used was the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method, where the community became the source of information as well as the actors of this study.

The participatory conception study was divided into three series: document study, community study, and workshop. The document study aimed to collect all information related to the issues and impacts of climate change. The result was documentation of vulnerabilities, resilience, and opportunity for

development and farmers' strategies adaptation in dealing with climate change.

Second, a study with the community was carried out using the PRA method and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) technique, Venn diagram technique, problem trees, welfare rankings, and direct interviews with village leaders and elders. This study involved all groups within the community to produce a comprehensive report document on the assessment results of the vulnerability and resilience of farmers to climate change.

Third, holding a writing workshop involving a study team from the village community and the KRKP team. The KRKP compiled the report that they made, which was then discussed through the workshop on the study results at the group and village levels.

Fourth, the 'biointensive farming' training series. This training was divided into several sessions. On the first theme, KRKP held the "Agrometeorology and Soil Identification" training to introduce good soil identification and management to avoid damaging paddy fields. With this training, village communities, especially farmers, can understand how to identify soil types and measure rainfall to help predict flood or drought conditions on their lands.

On the second theme, KRKP held the training "Soil Fertility and Identification of Soil Types", which was held in Darim Village. The training involved farmers, farm laborers, women, young people, the elderly, and farmer groups. That way, the community members could identify soil fertility and soil types and determine fertile soil with simple tools and indicators. KRKP continued this training with the third training on the manufacture of organic fertilizers and pesticides, held at the program location in Darim Village, Indramayu.

Fifth, the activities of the Biointensive Farming Field School to teach farmers to become experts in observing and recording rice plant growth, organisms in the field, and the condition of rice fields. In the field school, farmers became actors of field research by doing observation every Sunday morning for one season, then discussing and drawing on the results of their observations. In addition, to strengthen the pilot practice, KRKP also provides assistance in conducting observations and ensuring that the technical stages of bio-intensive cultivation are carried out correctly.

The sixth activity was the development of a climate information system through the information system development workshop, information collection and management, and information system launching. This activity was designed as a form of information exchange for the public and related parties outside. In addition, The community could use the system to disseminate information in the field and become a medium in bringing climate change issues closer to the community. The development of climate information was carried out by visiting and exchanging information with the Farming Center of IPB University and the Center for Food Crops and Horticulture (BPTPH) of the Indramayu Region.

Following that activity is monitoring and evaluation as the seventh activity. KRKP conducted regular project monitoring following the plan, based on the project indicators that have been prepared. In this case, local project officers and facilitators reported on the progress of project activities and achievements, such as study activities, field school activities, training, assistance and mentoring, and strengthening local institutions.

Project Achievements and Challenges

There have been a number of achievements resulting from this program. Through the training activities, workshops, participatory studies, and development of information systems on climate change, the village community members are becoming more aware of the climate change and its impact on their lives and economy. They gain in-depth knowledge related to agriculture as they are directly taught by agricultural experts and activists as well as practice it in the field.

Another achievement is increasing farmers' understanding of the issues and impacts of climate change on the rice farming sector. These include changes in extreme temperatures, wind direction and speed changes, availability of groundwater, rainfall, and pests and diseases of rice plants.

In addition, the community receives knowledge and information products in the form of studies and reports on climate developments. As in the participatory study, there are documents produced related to vulnerability, resilience or development potentials, as well as adaptation strategies of



farmers in dealing with climate change. In terms of information, there is credible management of climate information.

No less encouraging is that the capacity of farmers is beginning to increase with the training, field schools, and monitoring carried out by KRKP. Farmers gradually become experts in their fields, starting from measuring daily rainfall, recording every finding, analyzing problems, and concluding to solve their problems. Farmers had also become more active and courageous in expressing their opinions compared to when KRKP first started the project. From being passive, as farmers were involved in project activities, they became more active and did not hesitate to express their opinions and thoughts.

Communication and networks between community partners are also getting more robust and well-established. In this matter, KRKP succeeded in connecting related stakeholders with the farmers' community in Darim village. This project bridge a meaningful relationships between farmers, village officials, academics, and the community. Thus, a common direction of communication is created, causing the improvement of cohesiveness between all stakeholders.

However, there are still several obstacles that arise while this project was running. The most obvious obstacle is the policy of Large-Scale Social Restrictions and the increasing spread of Covid-19 in West Java. As a result, several activities have been postponed, such as a study visit to the Bogor Agricultural Institute and BTPH of the Indramayu Region. The FGD on the design of the climate information system, Warung Iklim, originally planned to be done in person, was postponed and conducted online.

In addition, the dynamics of local politics, in which the Indramayu Regency held its regional head election on December 9, 2020, resulted in differences in political views between village community members, becoming an obstacle in holding face-to-face activities. As the matter of fact, because of this political turbulence, this project activity was suspected of being affiliated with one of the candidates so that people with different choices tended to be resistant at first.

Aside from that, in the early stages of this project, the farmers had a low interest and involvement so that KRKP needed to motivate and persuade them continuously. This was showed by the farmers' reluctance to express opinions. However, this can be overcome over time, as the farmers became more active in speaking, stating opinions, and even encouraging their colleagues in neighboring villages to replicate this program.

Program : Strengthening Farmer's Resilience in the Darim Community in Facing Climate Change Impacts to Achieve a Prosperous Life

Location : Kedayakan Village, Terisi, Indramayu, Jawa Barat

Implementer : Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadaulatan Pangan (KRKP)

Website : kedaulatanpangan.org

Social Media : [@kedaulatanpangan_id](https://www.instagram.com/kedaulatanpangan_id) (Instagram)



WAHANA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP INDONESIA (WALHI)

ADVOCACY, LITIGATION, AND LITERACY OF NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE

THE Indonesian Forum for the Environment (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia, WALHI) in 2020 carried out a series of programs related to the regulation and governance of natural resources. WALHI, together with other civil society organizations, with the support of the Tifa Foundation, attempted to conduct a study, advocacy, and litigation of a number of legislations in the public spotlight, namely Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerals and Coal Law) and Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Job Creation Law).

In response to the two laws, WALHI initiated a virtual People's Assembly with the civil society coalition, held from May 29 to June 1, 2020. The People's Assembly was held to review the Minerals and Coal Law, including the process of ratification by the DPR, from the perspective of the affected people. The people's assembly began with the reading of the general overview. It continued with the views from each region in Indonesia, including Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Papua, Sumatra, and Java. The event was attended by 85 participants from various backgrounds such as academics, interfaith leaders, traditional leaders, civil society, and environmental activists. In general, the assembly participants were residents affected by mining operations and coal-fired power plants who were worried about the impact of these operations on local wisdom and environmental sustainability. During the process, the People's Assembly was viewed by around 10 thousand viewers across WALHI's social media channels.

Furthermore, WALHI initiated a campaign on digital channels to ignite further discussions and studies on the Minerals and Coal Law and the Job

Creation Law in the public sphere. WALHI and the civil society community had carried out these activities to increase public literacy regarding the two laws, which were considered to have the potential to harm the public. Not only that, WALHI, together with the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) and the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN), also conducted advocacy against the Job Creation Law. This advocacy activity highlighted the government's imperative to uphold the principles of good labor governance and protect human rights. These were seen as important to protect people's labor rights while at the same time creating a healthy investment climate.

The Job Creation Law was criticized by WALHI for annulling several important provisions contained in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Furthermore, WALHI also noted irregularities in the Job Creation Bill's legislation process that did not align with Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Legislations. WALHI observed that the enactment of the Minerals and Coal Law and the Job Creation Law were predisposed towards corporations. On the other hand, the ratification of these two laws was feared to be a catalyst for environmental damage, such as forest and land fires, which reduced ecological quality, suppressed economic activity, and disrupted the social order of society, both in rural and urban areas.

Citizen Advocacy and Assistance

From 2020 until mid-2021, WALHI provided assistance and advocacy to residents of victims of environmental damage due to mining activities

in Banyuwangi, East Java and Bengkulu. WALHI's advocacy encouraged requests for judicial review from two residents who were victims of environmental damage. The request for a judicial review was submitted to the Constitutional Court in June 2020. During this period, WALHI regularly held discussions with legal experts and environmental activists to identify further legal and environmental aspects that conflicted. Moreover, these legal experts also accompanied residents who submitted the judicial reviews.

WALHI, together with the civil society coalition, united in the #CleanIndonesia movement, accompanied the petition for a judicial review of the nine articles in the Revision of the Minerals and Coal Law No. 3 of 2020 to the Constitutional Court. One of the articles was Article 169A, which stipulated the extension of the Contract of Work (KK) or Coal Mining Concession Work Agreement (PKP2B) without a tender process. This article was deemed to give legitimacy to mining companies whose contracts have expired to extend their operational activities without going through a tender process.

Furthermore, the abolition of Article 165, which regulated sanctions for issuers of mining business permits (IUP), people's mining permits (IPR), and special mining business permits (IUPK), was also underlined because this was considered to have the potential to reduce the accountability of state officials in issuing problematic permits. Article 1 Paragraph 28A of the Minerals and Coal Law was also spotlighted. This article stated that the definition of a legal mining area encompassed the entire land area and sea area, including the interior of the earth. This definition was considered to provide an opportunity for permit holders to encroach into the community's living space.

During the pandemic, new ways of campaigning and digital education were carried out by WALHI. Included among them were short testimonials uploaded to social media and stories about communities' successes in managing natural resources in a sustainable manner that provided job opportunities. WALHI also carried out a series of digital capacity strengthening programs to anticipate the shift in the campaign medium. The

program included producing training modules on security issues and digital campaigns with the WALHI network. A total of 60 WALHI staff from 28 provinces participated in this training to ensure that digital advocacy processes carried out in the future could increase awareness and reach the expected participation.

In environmental campaign and education, during 2020, WALHI discussed the results of studies on the Minerals and Coal Law and the Job Creation Law, and the joint advocacy process on the discussion of various draft laws during the Covid-19 pandemic. WALHI also participated in online training to formulate a joint agenda with the civil society community in the digital realm and collaborated with influencers to inform critical studies of the Minerals and Coal Law and the Job Creation Law on social media.

It should be noted that the activities implemented in 2020 continued to be a part of a series of WALHI programs with the Tifa Foundation to strengthen the discourse on ecology genocide and upholding of human rights in civil society communities, policymakers, and the public, through mass media and social media.

Program	: National Campaign Against Corporate Crime Impunity through Opposition to the Mining Law and the Job Creation Omnibus Law
Location	: Jakarta, Banyuwangi, Bangka Belitung, and WALHI Network
Implementer	: Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)
Website	: walhi.or.id
Social Media	
Instagram	: @walhi.nasional
Twitter	: @walhinasional
Facebook	: @WALHI
YouTube	: WALHI Nasional





TIFA FOUNDATION-CIPG

EXAMINING GOVERNMENT'S DATA GOVERNANCE DURING THE PANDEMIC

SINCE the COVID-19 pandemic began in early 2020, the Indonesian government struggled to control the outbreak. The pandemic is testing digital transformation in Indonesia, encouraging the implementation of public services through technology and forcing us to recognize the importance of data to support, shape, and inform public sector activities in general. In this case, the government can use data to anticipate public needs and provide better public services, improve policy implementation, and improve the quality of their own performance. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the ability to perform real-time analysis based on multiple data sources is even more critical. It provides transformative opportunities for the public sector to respond to demand, risk and context in a timely and precise manner.

Efforts to coordinate and integrate the handling of the pandemic – including in data matters – have been carried out. However, data governance remains a challenge for Indonesia to be able to handle COVID-19 optimally. In the health sector, tracking and handling cases have been constrained by the lack of reliable data. The vaccination program has the potential to stagnate if it is not accompanied by good data management. Meanwhile, in the education sector, the government's efforts to support the implementation of learning during the pandemic (among others through Internet quota assistance for students and teachers as well as opening schools) have the potential to fail and miss the target. It could happen if they fail to take into account students living in poverty and remote areas without Internet and electricity and share the risks that may arise from

face-to-face learning. In times of crisis like today, good data governance can help us determine the proper steps while avoiding fatal consequences for public services.

Based on this background, Tifa Foundation and the Center for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG) implemented a program entitled "Data Management in the Health and Education Sector During the Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Public Services". Tifa and CIPG selected the two sectors because these were the main public service sectors affected by the pandemic. This program was divided into two main activities: research conducted by CIPG and advocacy and dialogue with stakeholders carried out by Tifa Foundation.

Given how crucial data is in public services, this study intended to capture the condition of data governance in the health and education sectors, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic through a qualitative method. By identifying gaps between ideal data governance and current conditions, this program would like to provide recommendations for a sustainable data governance process. Furthermore, this study focused on the following five public service issues:

- **Contact tracing;**
- **The burden of health care facilities;**
- **Vaccination;**
- **Internet quota assistance for distance learning; and**
- **Opening schools for face-to-face learning.**

In addition to conducting research, Tifa and CIPG also carried out advocacy activities in parallel to

encourage stakeholders to seek reforms for better data governance and improve the quality of public services for the health and education sectors.

In implementing the program, Tifa Foundation and CIPG involved various parties, including state institutions at the national, provincial (West Java) and regency/city (Pontianak) levels. Using a case study approach, the research team collected data from primary public service providers, namely Puskesmas for the health sector and schools for the education sector. To obtain balanced information, we also involved various civil society groups whose work were focused on data governance in the health and education sectors.

This program was to run from December 2020 to March 2022, divided into several phases, namely:

- **Inception phase**

This phase focused on scoping the research, compiling a research framework and preparing program administration, which was carried out from December 2020 to February 2021.

- **Research phase**

With implementation time from March 2021 to February 2022, this phase consisted of determining case studies, collecting primary data through interviews, surveys and FGDs, and secondary data collection by reviewing regulatory documents related to data management, statistical and non-statistical data, and other reading sources.

- **Advocacy/policy engagement phase**

From April 2021 to February 2022, policy advocacy activities were to be implemented through a series of discussions and dialogues with various data governance stakeholders, including the government, think tanks and civil society.

- **Reflection**

After the research and advocacy activities are completed, this stage will look at how the process is going and what challenges it faces. This phase will be carried out in March 2022.

As of the preparation of this annual report, the program was still in its implementation period, namely primary data collection, and would be finalized in October 2021. After that, it would be followed by an

advocacy process, a follow-up dialogue which would begin in October-November 2021. In general, there has been a delay in implementing the program due to the worsening pandemic situation since June 2021. The government's implementation of the PPKM policy since July 2021 made it difficult to mobilize and collect data directly from the field. In addition, conducting the online interview process also required more time and preparation. For example, the planned data collection in Pangandaran and Tasikmalaya regencies (as part of West Java) had to be cancelled due to the difficulty of contacting the party who had the authority to give permits. For this reason, the location for data collection was moved to Karawang Regency, considering its close location to Jakarta. Despite all the existing limitations, the research process was still ongoing and had succeeded in adding some data from interviews with data governance experts for the health and education sectors.

In the future, the program will focus on advocacy steps that have been determined for policymakers in the two sectors. Strategies to achieve improved data governance systems through policy improvements have a long way to go in the process. At least until February 2022, Tifa Foundation has succeeded in conducting dialogue with central parties in data management for the health and education sectors. It is hoped that the research being carried out can meet the target so that the results can be presented and discussed together with the government, civil society groups and the community. We hope that the output of this program can contribute to the national handling of the pandemic.

Program	: Data Governance in the Health and Education Sector During the Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Public Services
Location	: West Jawa dan West Kalimantan Provinces (Pontianak)
Implementer	: Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG)
Website	: www.cipg.or.id
Social Media	
Linkedin	: Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG)





YAYASAN PUSAKA BENTALA RAKYAT

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENEOUS PEOPLES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN PAPUA AND KALIMANTAN

YAYASAN Pusaka Bentala Rakyat (Yayasan Pusaka) and the Tifa Foundation initiated a program to advocate for the protection of human rights around the business sphere. Yayasan Pusaka implemented this program in Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, and Sorong Regency, West Papua Province. This program tried to encourage the government and business actors to produce policies that protect the rights of indigenous peoples and environmental sustainability at the regional level, as well as at the company level.

In both regions, Pusaka empowered indigenous communities to advocate for themselves to protect their rights in the legal field and in the digital world from potential security threats. In addition, Pusaka also actively collaborated with other stakeholders such as local governments, central government, environmental activists, and others.

Among the reasons Kapuas and Sorong were chosen was the positive response from the local governments to Pusaka programs. Another consideration was that in Kapuas, Sorong, and South Sorong Regencies, foreign-funded multinational corporations were operating the oil palm plantation business. In addition to international and regional standards, these business entities also recognized the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) standardization. This standardization is a standard for palm oil products, which was the object of Pusaka's research and advocacy in this program.

In this program, Pusaka assisted the indigenous peoples in the two locations to voice their aspirations and interests vis-a-vis the policies of the central government, local governments, and business actors related to the rights of indigenous peoples

and environmental sustainability that needed more attention. In this case, Pusaka provided legal assistance and community capacity building through a series of activities that included workshops, training, education, and increasing citizen literacy on the concepts of human rights and environmental sustainability.

Pusaka carried out various activities together with civil society networks and other local partners. The first notable program was monitoring the behavior of global and national corporations operating in Kapuas and Sorong that harmed indigenous peoples and the local environment. Pusaka monitored the supply chains of national and global palm oil companies in the two areas and gathered information on provisions in the RSPO standard that required palm oil companies to practice sustainable business and environmental governance as a condition of export.

Pusaka's efforts were carried out by opening a dialogue with the management of the targeted global palm oil company. However, it was unfortunate that this dialogue space did not run optimally due to relatively limited communication due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the palm oil company in Sorong that was targeted to be investigated had been closed by the local government because it was deemed to have violated environmental regulations, so Pusaka did not continue its research in Sorong.

However, Pusaka had disseminated the results of the temporary monitoring conducted in Kapuas to the public via Pusaka's social media. Pusaka uploaded a video titled Not Diminishing Despite the Pandemic, which pictured the struggle for human rights and the environment on their YouTube channel. In addition, Pusaka also disseminated its findings through other

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social media, including Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

Pusaka also collected testimonials from residents around oil palm plantations whose waters were polluted due to palm oil waste. This allegation of pollution could be seen with the naked eye from the river water that changed color and smelled. The program team in the field took the initiative to process data on water and soil pollution in Sorong and Kapuas using scientific research methods. Pusaka took samples of industrial waste for analysis in the laboratory. This data processing was carried out as a methodological development based on evidence through laboratory tests. Then the results of this laboratory test would be used to strengthen Pusaka's advocacy database in the area.

After being tested, the laboratory results showed that the samples still met the standard of raw water and proper water quality in Indonesia. Pusaka suspected that the standards used were low enough so that the water and soil, which the community considered to be polluted, were still able to meet the standards. Seeing these results, Pusaka considered re-testing the sample with international standards for comparison. This comparison would later become a further provision for Pusaka to continue advocating for indigenous peoples' interests in Kapuas and Sorong.

Further, Pusaka also highlighted the link between company business activities and the adoption of policies. Operations of global-scale palm oil companies should adopt policies and standards at the international level and not only be limited to following national standards, especially if the company concerned also entered the international market. This became the basis for Pusaka to conduct advocacy to government and business actors to ensure that the companies' operations respected the values of sustainable development, especially environmental sustainability, and the fulfilment of the rights of indigenous peoples.

Another activity that was no less important was establishing dialogue and discussion with the central government and local governments on the theme of business practices from a human rights perspective. For Pusaka, this issue was important enough to be

continually raised in dialogue spaces in the regions to produce policies that favor the public interest, especially indigenous peoples.

Pusaka took the initiative to assist residents in Sorong to have regular dialogues with palm oil companies and the local government. So far, the dialogue has brought an unwritten consensus for palm oil companies to develop policies that respect human rights and the environment. In this context, the local government in Sorong also responded positively to the encouragement to make policies that respect the rights of indigenous peoples. In the future, Pusaka would target the creation of a memorandum of understanding between indigenous peoples and oil palm corporations in Kapuas and Sorong to ensure that customary rights and the environment were maintained and preserved.

Program	: Advocacy for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment in Business
Location	: Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province and Sorong Regency, West Papua Province.
Implementer	: Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat (Pusaka)
Website	: www.pusaka.or.id
Social Media	: @bentalarakyat (Instagram) @suarapusaka (Twitter) @pusaka (Facebook) Bentala Rakyat (YouTube)



TEMPO INSTITUTE

PROTECTING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA, PROTECTING DEMOCRACY

THE Tempo Institute, with the help of a grant from the Tifa Foundation, has held a journalist protection program. This program was an effort to build a dialogue with media companies and journalists about the importance of protecting journalists based on democratic and human rights values.

The programs carried out several activities such as campaigns and training about the journalists' safety, the development of standard modules for the protection of journalists, and the preparation of online learning modules on journalist safety.

Among the activities was a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), which involved stakeholders concerned about the protection of journalists. This discussion was attended by representatives from various government institutions and media organizations, including the Press Council, Komnas HAM, National Police Headquarters, the Indonesian Attorney General's Office, the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), the Committee for the Safety of Journalists, the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), the Indonesian Television Journalists Association (ITJ), the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), LBH Pers, Indonesian Cyber Media Association (AMSI), Newspaper Publishers Union (SPS), Indonesian Local Television Association (ATVLI), Amnesty International Indonesia, Federation of Indonesian Media Workers Union (FSPMI), and Safenet.

This discussion sought to refresh insight, introduce, and strengthen legal instruments and regulations to protect journalists.

Furthermore, through this program, the Tempo Institute provided training sessions on security and safety for journalists in four regions: Java, Sumatra

and Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua, and Nusa Tenggara and Bali.

At the security and safety training session for Area I (Java), on November 14, 2020, an activity was held in the form of a discussion with three resource persons: Sasmito Madrim from the Coalition for the Safety of Journalists, Ade Wahyudin from LBH Pers, and Kholikul Alim from Jaring.id. During this session, Sasmito discussed the safety aspect in covering news, Ade discussed the legal framework for the protection of journalists, and Alim discussed the safety aspects in using digital working tools.

Meanwhile, for the preparation of the online learning module, the Tempo Institute team compiled the book "Guidelines for the Protection of Journalists' Work Safety." The book was released in January 2021 and submitted to the Press Council (Dewan Pers) online. This book explained the guidelines for the safety of journalists while on duty.

This book contains five segments that discuss news coverage in general, disaster coverage, conflict coverage, digital security coverage, and aspects of digital protection. In essence, this freely accessible book provided guidance on protection, procedures, and a support system within the editorial structure to ensure the safety of journalists.

This training received a positive response from the participants. They considered that this issue unfamiliar yet deserves to be prioritized by journalists and media companies. In addition, the participants also paid attention to other issues that are no less important even though they are outside the main topic, such as the future of the media industry and job security.

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It should be noted that the participants, in general, need further knowledge and guidance about the security mechanisms for journalists at work as they often step on sensitive cases. Thus, through this program, journalists obtained the opportunity to be trained on how to deal with the threat of lawsuits.

In addition, the journalist security training emphasized that if the media and journalists experienced legal cases in journalism, the response that ought to be done must be institutional rather than individual. For example, media companies should provide assistance to journalists who experienced doxing or lawsuits and were reported to the police due to their journalistic work and journalistic process.

This program had generally succeeded in building a framework for protecting journalists and bringing this issue back to the attention of stakeholders, such as journalists, media companies and regulators, and law enforcement. However, despite the accomplishments we achieved, there are several challenges we must face during program implementation. The Covid-19 pandemic had hampered program activities. In the module formulation process, for instance. This activity was supposed to run from August to October 2020 and

had to be extended until January 2021 because of the pandemic circumstances. Aside from that, all meetings, discussions, and handovers of activity results to the Press Council and other parties had to be conducted online as well. However, despite this condition, The Press Council showed their commitment to assist the dissemination of the guidelines for the protection of journalists to media companies. We hope that the journalists and the media, as the fourth pillar of democracy in this country, can benefit from this program to stay safe during their work and make their work sustainable as well.

Program : Consolidation of Media Organizations for the Protection of Journalists
Period : July 2020-January 2021
Implementer : Tempo Institute
Location : Online, with participants from Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua
Website : tempoinstitute.com
Sosial Media : @TempoInstitute (Twitter)
@Tempo.Institute (Instagram)





JARINGAN BURUH MIGRAN

FIGHTING FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS

THE Covid-19 pandemic has made the position of migrant workers even more vulnerable. Amid countries' focus on restoring their economies, the issue of migrant workers seems to have been neglected. Minimal health facilities for migrant workers affected by Covid-19, the high cost of Covid-19 tests that must be borne independently, the ever-increasing workload, limited social assistance programs in destination countries that have not reached all Indonesian migrant workers (PMI), as well as the difficulty of returning to Indonesia are only some of the problems found at this time.

In Indonesia, the challenges faced by migrant workers are no less complex. Some of these are inadequate quarantine mechanisms at debarkation points and programs in the employment sector that are considered to be lacking in transparency and difficult to access, such as pre-employment cards, labour-intensive employment, direct cash assistance, and village funds. In addition, there are also cases of Indonesian migrant workers being repatriated or having to return on their own, whose contractual rights are not fulfilled, such as unpaid wages and unilateral termination of employment.

The cases above emphasize the increasing need for the protection of Indonesian migrant workers, especially during the pandemic. To that end, the Jaringan Buruh Migran (JBM), as a network of organizations and working groups fighting for effective protection for Indonesian migrant workers, with the support of the Tifa Foundation, is implementing the Human Rights and Gender Justice Advocacy program for Migration Governance Policies through the Supervision of Derivative Regulations of the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Law

(PPMI Law) and Capacity Building for Indonesian Migrant Workers. Implemented from August 2020, this program tries to capture the phenomenon of PMI protection, both at home and abroad. Domestically, this advocacy and research program is conducted in Jakarta, Karawang, Banyumas, Surabaya, Banyuwangi, East Lombok, and Kupang. Abroad, this program tries to capture the aspirations and perspectives of migrant workers located in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Saudi Arabia.

LTSA That Protects

One of the targeted objects in this program is the One-Stop Integrated Service (LTSA) as an effort to improve the governance of migrant workers at the regional level. By 2020, 33 LTSAs were recorded in various regions in Indonesia. However, based on several JBM studies related to PMI services after the PPMI Law was ratified, several rules regarding LTSA still needed to be further explained and improved, such as LTSA governance standards and the criteria of the regions that must establish and operate LTSA in their area.

The less than optimal performance of LTSA in the field can be seen from several things, including the dominant role of brokers/sponsors when they brought PMIs to LTSA, and the incomplete document services available at LTSA such as passports, BPJS, and case handling services. In addition, the difficulty of reaching the LTSA is also another point that must be improved. These improvements must be made so that the function of the LTSA as a protective instrument can be realized.

With the intervention program initiated by JBM, PMIs can urge local governments to take protection

efforts seriously, from providing information, processing documents at LTSA, to handling cases.

The Pandemic as Challenge

In carrying out the program, the Covid-19 pandemic is still a significant challenge for JBM. Limited mobility due to the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), for example, has hampered data collection in the field for research and advocacy. In the face of this, in order to keep the program running well, JBM relies on local researchers to collect data and implementing health protocols strictly. In addition, research in this program also utilizes online meeting platforms to solicit opinions and input from the network of migrant workers regarding the information collected.

In addition to hampering mobility, the Covid-19 pandemic also poses challenges in the policy advocacy process. With the government’s focus on priority programs for pandemic recovery, advocacy on PMI-related issues must continue to be fought consistently so as not to be neglected. This advocacy is increasingly crucial considering the need for migrant workers is projected to increase because countries that are trying to improve and recover the economy need a lot of manpower, especially PMI, as the driving agent.

Expanding the Reach and Impact of Advocacy

Furthermore, this program is also become a forum for capacity building for JBM members at the central and regional levels. Through the knowledge of policies and campaigns gained, in the future, JBM members will be able to increase the scale and impact of advocacy campaigns they conduct, especially those targeting the government as the party authorized to issue regulations.

From the government side, this program encourages the government to work faster and implement policies that are more accommodating to PMI needs. Through this program, JBM has also succeeded in encouraging the government to accommodate PMI needs in the Draft Governmental Regulation (RPP) for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. Furthermore, JBM will continue to oversee the derivative regulations of this RPP in

order to protect and side with PMI.

In addition, through this program, JBM is also trying to reach out to the press. This is done with the aim that the news about PMI that is broadcast is not only limited to casuistic news but can also bridge the PMI advocacy process through more balanced and in-depth reporting. By broadcasting more balanced and in-depth coverage of PMI, the mass media can become a medium that has a positive influence on PMI protection policies.

Not only through the mass media, considering that the PMI issue covers many aspects that are not only limited to the employment side, in the future, the Migrant Workers Network will also carry out more intensive campaigns through a more comprehensive cross-sectoral network. Meanwhile, to reach PMIs and prospective PMIs, JBM will also optimize social media to provide information and education regarding news, regulations, and facts.

Program	: Advocacy for Human Rights and Gender Justice towards Migration Governance Policies through Escorting Derivative Regulations of the PPMI Law and Capacity Building for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI)
Location	: DKI Jakarta, Karawang, Banyumas, Banyuwangi, Lombok Timur, Kupang, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Hongkong, UAE
Implementer	: Jaringan Buruh Migran (JBM)
Website	: jaringanburuhmigran.org
Social Media	: @jaringanburuhmigran (Instagram) @jariburuhmigran (Twitter) @JaringanBuruhMigran (Facebook)



**2020
FINANCIAL
REPORT**



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. : 01414/2.1133/AU.1/11/0258-4/1/VIII/2021

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, 2020, 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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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, 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 17 to the attached financial statements which describes the economic condition as the impact of corona virus outbreak in Indonesia. The impact on Yayasan TIFA's operation in the future cannot be determined yet as the preventive measures as well fiscal and monetary policies introduced by the Government are still evolving. The attached financial statements do not include adjustments that might result from the outcome of the uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other matter

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

Drs. Theo Kusnawara, Ak., CA, CPA, Asean CPA
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August 27, 2021

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of financial position
 As of December 31, 2020

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

	Notes	2020		2019	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and banks	4	9,180,637	650,878	3,393,518	244,118
Receivables from donors	5	12,506,801	886,692	24,122,108	1,735,277
Advances and prepayment		297,570	21,097	387,996	27,912
		21,985,008	1,558,667	27,903,622	2,007,307
NON-CURRENT ASSET					
Fixed assets	6	12,296,435	871,777	13,240,466	952,482
		12,296,435	871,777	13,240,466	952,482
TOTAL ASSETS		34,281,443	2,430,444	41,144,088	2,959,789
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Grant payables	7	18,068,049	1,280,966	27,052,548	1,946,086
Payables to donors	8	1,403,670	99,516	-	-
Accruals and other liabilities	9	639,755	45,357	1,740,524	125,206
Taxes payable	10	37,926	2,689	26,432	1,901
		20,149,400	1,428,528	28,819,504	2,073,193
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY					
Grant payables	7	579,861	41,110	3,858,732	277,586
		579,861	41,110	3,858,732	277,586
NET ASSETS					
With restrictions from donor		1,748,780	33,040	3,161,694	130,184
Without restrictions from donor	14	11,803,402	979,082	5,304,158	534,095
Cumulative foreign currency translation differences			(51,317)	-	(55,269)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		13,552,182	960,806	8,465,852	609,010
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS					
		34,281,443	2,430,444	41,144,088	2,959,789

*) 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, August 27, 2021


Shita Laksmi
 Executive Director

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of comprehensive income
 For the year ended December 31, 2020

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

	Notes						2020						2019						
	Without restrictions from donor			With restrictions from donor			Total			Without restrictions from donor			With restrictions from donor			Total			
	Rp	USD		Rp	USD		Rp	USD		Rp	USD		Rp	USD		Rp	USD		
INCOME																			
Contribution income	11	6,499,244	444,987	12,644,471	865,736	19,143,715	1,310,723												
Grant return from previous years	12	-	-	1,517,115	103,873	1,517,115	103,873												
Interest income		-	-	65,064	4,455	65,064	4,455												
Other income		-	-	571,809	39,150	571,809	39,150												
Total receipts		6,499,244	444,987	14,798,459	1,013,214	21,297,703	1,458,201												
EXPENSES																			
Grant expenses	13	(8,822,007)	(604,021)	-	-	(8,822,007)	(604,021)												
Salaries and wages	14	(4,299,238)	(294,358)	-	-	(4,299,238)	(294,358)												
Professional fees		(651,381)	(44,598)	-	-	(651,381)	(44,598)												
Airfare		(35,506)	(2,431)	-	-	(35,506)	(2,431)												
Travelling expenses		(18,691)	(1,280)	-	-	(18,691)	(1,280)												
Depreciation		(1,027,409)	(70,748)	-	-	(1,027,409)	(70,748)												
Conference and meetings		(29,397)	(2,013)	-	-	(29,397)	(2,013)												
Utilities		-	-	-	-	-	-												
Local transportation		(46,406)	(3,177)	-	-	(46,406)	(3,177)												
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net		1,068,913	73,186	-	-	1,068,913	73,186												
Employee allowances		-	-	-	-	-	-												
Publication and printing		(2,686)	(184)	-	-	(2,686)	(184)												
Office Supplies		(9,231)	(632)	-	-	(9,231)	(632)												
Others		(2,338,334)	(160,100)	-	-	(2,338,334)	(160,100)												
Total expense		(16,211,373)	(1,110,356)	-	-	(16,211,373)	(1,110,357)												
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		(9,712,129)	(665,369)	14,798,459	1,013,214	5,086,330	347,844												
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-												
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(9,712,129)	(665,369)	14,798,459	1,013,214	5,086,330	347,844												

*) 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, August 27, 2021

Shita Laksmi
 Executive Director

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of changes in net assets
 For the year ended December 31, 2020

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

	Notes	2020		2019	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
NET ASSETS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR					
Beginning balance:		5,304,158	534,095	5,304,158	534,095
Surplus (deficit), current year		(9,712,129)	(665,371)	(58,145,590)	(4,119,617)
Net assets released from restriction	14	16,211,373	1,110,358	58,145,590	4,119,617
Ending balance		11,803,402	979,082	5,304,158	534,095
Other comprehensive Income					
Beginning balance		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, current year		-	-	-	-
Ending balance		-	-	-	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR					
		11,803,402	979,082	5,304,158	534,095
NET ASSETS WITH RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR					
Beginning balance:		3,161,694	130,184	3,849,606	179,230
Surplus (deficit), current year		14,798,459	1,013,215	57,457,677	4,070,571
Net assets released from restriction	14	(16,211,373)	(1,110,358)	(58,145,590)	(4,119,617)
Ending balance		1,748,780	33,041	3,161,694	130,184
Other comprehensive income					
Beginning balance		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, current year		-	-	-	-
Ending balance		-	-	-	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS WITH RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR					
		1,748,780	33,041	3,161,694	130,184
CUMULATIVE FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES					
Beginning balance		-	-	-	(81,203)
Current year		-	3,952	-	25,934
TOTAL CUMULATIVE FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES					
		-	(51,317)	-	(55,269)
TOTAL NET ASSETS					
		13,552,182	960,806	8,465,852	609,010

*) 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, August 27, 2021


Shita Laksmi
 Executive Director

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of cash flows
 For the year ended December 31, 2020

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

	Notes	2020		2019	
		Rp	USD ^{*)}	Rp	USD ^{*)}
Cash flows from operating activities					
Change in net assets		5,086,330	347,845	(687,912)	(49,046)
Add/(deduct) items not affecting the operating cash flows:					
Depreciation	6	1,027,409	70,344	940,202	66,672
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		(65,037)	(4,611)	1,124	79
Changes in assets and liabilities					
Receivables from donors		11,615,307	795,272	(2,425,107)	(236,972)
Advances and prepayments		90,427	6,191	17,985	124
Grant payables		(8,404,638)	(575,445)	11,896,801	899,492
Payables to donors		1,403,670	99,516	-	-
Accruals and other liabilities		(1,099,356)	(75,270)	1,216,174	88,996
Taxes payable		10,082	690	(52,870)	(3,575)
Deferred income				(8,262,077)	(570,545)
Non-current liabilities		(3,858,734)	(264,198)	(1,424,539)	(87,254)
Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities		5,805,460	397,333	1,219,781	107,970
Cash flows from investing activity					
Purchases of fixed assets	6	(83,378)	(5,709)	(797,419)	(56,664)
Net cash flows used in investing activity		(83,378)	(5,709)	(797,419)	(56,664)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and banks for the year		5,722,082	391,624	422,362	51,306
Cash and banks at the beginning of the year		3,393,518	244,118	2,972,280	205,254
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and banks		65,037	4,611	(1,124)	(79)
Foreign currency translation differences		-	7,525	-	(12,363)
Cash and banks at the end of the year	3	9,180,637	650,878	3,393,518	244,118

*) 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, August 27, 2021


Shita Laksmi
 Executive Director

TIFA FOUNDATION

2020-2024 STRATEGIC PROGRAM

TIFA FOUNDATION has formulated a strategic program for 2020-2024 by adhering to the four fundamental values, namely openness, diversity, equality, and justice. Each of these strategic programs was born from issues mapping, urgency, and needs of the country. In addition, those strategic programs also have outcomes or targets to be achieved according to the overarching idea of the Tifa Foundation, which is to realize an open society in Indonesia.

The first strategic program is to create synergy between the efforts of Indonesian civil society to promote inclusive policies that respect human rights and provide access to justice for all citizens. This strategic program responds to the current legal and social control practices by the government, which is seen as getting more assertive. This condition is marked by several cases, such as the use of violence by law enforcement officers who are still found and internet access blocking during major protests in Indonesia.

Another context that underlies Tifa Foundation to make the synergy of civil society as one of its strategic programs is the concern about discriminatory practices against minority beliefs, religious groups, and certain sexual communities, which shows that there is still much intolerance in the Indonesian society.

The second strategic program is to strengthen efforts to seek justice for natural resources and the environment, especially for marginalized communities. This program is vital considering the need for multi-sectoral cooperation in natural resource management that involves the private sector as the driving force and the government and civil society as vital stakeholders at the same moment. Fair and proper management of natural resources will encourage reduced socio-economic inequalities and achieve more equitable sustainable development.

In addition, this program in the field of natural resources also responds to climate change, which has negative impacts and threatens the lives of vulnerable and marginalized communities who depend profoundly on natural resources. Tifa Foundation desires to develop strategies to educate, build resilience, and help vulnerable communities adapt and participate in curbing further climate change through this program.

The third strategic program is the deepening of innovation, democracy, and social movements. This program responds to the current shift in the pace of democracy due to suppressed freedom of expression and increasingly threatened political and civil liberties. Despite the ongoing pressures, awareness and activism in the issue of social and political justice are starting to grow and develop among youth, especially students. For this reason, through deepening innovation, democracy, and social movements, it is hoped that this awareness and activism can be channeled properly to create a real impact on the community.

The fourth strategic program is transparency and accountability in the digital data ecosystem. Today's digital technology has changed the way people, businesses, and governments interact, network, and carry out their activities. However, besides all the benefits offered, this technology also causes potential data problems in the online sphere.

To deal with these challenges and potential problems, the capacity to mitigate digital threats to most digital users still needs to be improved. Elements of civil society need to raise awareness about technology and digitalization, including monitoring the responsibilities of involved stakeholders who have a role and interests in the digital data ecosystem advancement.

TIFA FOUNDATION

2020-2024 STRATEGIC PROGRAM



STRATEGIC PROGRAM 1

Synergizing Civil Societies' Efforts to Push for Inclusive Policies that Respect Human Rights and Deliver Access to Justice for All Citizens

OUTCOME

- > Strengthened and consolidated civil society groups that are able to promote and advocate the demand for freedom of thought and expression;
- > Pluralist and tolerant government and societies that fulfills, respect, and protects the rights of vulnerable minority groups



STRATEGIC PROGRAM 2

Reinforcing Endeavors for Natural Resources and Environmental Justice for Marginalized Communities

OUTCOME

- > Empowered citizens are able to control and conduct sustainable and equitable participatory management of natural resources;
- > Community resilience and adaptability to climate change are formed, particularly in the natural resources dependent communities (farmers, fisheries, indigenous people, and forest edge community).



STRATEGIC PROGRAM 3

Deepening Democracy and Social Movement Innovations

OUTCOME

- > Deepened democracy and strengthened social movements;
- > Public actively participate and ideate innovation in safeguarding good governance and inclusive development process.



STRATEGIC PROGRAM 4

Transparency and Accountability in Digital Data Ecosystem

OUTCOME

- > Improved implementation of privacy and personal data protection in areas relevant to Tifa Foundation's focus (e.g. public services for marginalized communities).
- > Civil society actively involved in the development of digital data regulations;



Yayasan Tifa adalah organisasi yang mempromosikan terwujudnya masyarakat terbuka melalui kerja sama strategis (*strategic partnership*) dengan masyarakat sipil di tingkat lokal, nasional, dan internasional dengan mengedepankan pendekatan pelibatan yang konstruktif (*constructive engagement*).

Berdiri sejak tahun 2000, Yayasan Tifa telah bekerja bersama dengan lebih dari 700 organisasi mitra yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia. Dalam kerjanya, Yayasan Tifa mengedepankan dialog dengan masyarakat sipil dan pemangku kebijakan, membangun jaringan dan mengkonsolidasi gerakan, serta mengembangkan kapasitas masyarakat sipil.

Yayasan Tifa konsisten bergerak merespon isu-isu krusial yang mencakup transparansi dan akuntabilitas pemerintah, ekosistem data digital, penguatan demokrasi, keadilan transisional, sumber daya alam, dan pemenuhan hak-hak warga, termasuk di dalamnya hak asasi manusia kelompok rentan dan marjinal.



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