

2021 Annual Report



A Pathway
Towards
Sustainable
Impacts



2021 Annual Report

A Pathway Towards Sustainable Impacts



The year 2021 was a year of change at the Tifa Foundation. It was an important momentum for organizations to quickly and appropriately respond to changes, especially with regards to how we work, develop internal and external collaborations, and communicate with partners and various stakeholders at local and national levels. This year, Tifa will continue its transformation into a stronger, more independent organization, including by diversifying funding, as well as being more adaptive to vulnerabilities caused by the ongoing pandemic.

Tifa Foundation's transformation will not be achieved in the short term. On the contrary, it will be a long process of redefining the goals and the work that has been and will be done. Tifa believes that they need to undergo a transformation, based on the premise that a strong organization is built with a basic foundation that consistently evolves and adapts to changes and times to achieve Tifa's vision. The transformation not only aims to ensure survival

amidst the evolving economic conditions but shall also serve as a pathway to seize new opportunities and respond to challenges more swiftly. In short, this transformation symbolizes Tifa's effort to build a more resilient institution.

Tifa Foundation feels optimistic that by becoming more resilient, the impact achieved and the support provided by the program will be more sustainable; will improve the standard of living of marginalized communities leading to the fulfillment of human rights in Indonesia. Tifa Foundation strives to achieve its aspiration of creating an open society in Indonesia, hence Tifa will remain persistent to create these impacts.

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Tifa Foundation's Timeline

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| <p>2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 civil society leaders established the Tifa Foundation on 8 December 2000, with the vision of “promoting an open society that adheres to diversity, equality, and justice” | <p>2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49 CSO initiatives in 13 provinces in Indonesia Governance, Human Rights, and Local Government | <p>2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$901,380 64 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (1.5%), OSI Network (20.6%), CSO Capacity Building (18.9%), Human Rights (29.2%), and Local Government (30.7%) | <p>2003</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,959,875 107 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (41.5%), Media (2.1%), CSO Capacity Building (25.5%), Human Rights (22.7%), and Local Government (17.4%) |
| <p>2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,360,650 97 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (39.6%), Pluralism (12.7%), Media (10%), CSO Capacity Building (6.8%), Human Rights (22.5%), and Local Government (11.7%) | <p>2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,470,355 96 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (15.7%), Pluralism (25.1%), Media (15.6%), CSO Capacity Building (7.8%), Human Rights (16%), and Local Government (19.6%) | <p>2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,622,239 85 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (0.4%), Pluralism (13.8%), Media (7%), CSO Capacity Building (6.8%), Human Rights (54.1%), and Local Government (14%) | <p>2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,661,297 78 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (40.9%), Pluralism (7.8%), Media (15.6%), CSO Capacity Building (6.7%), Human Rights (17.4%), and Local Government (15.1%) |
| <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,426,048 104 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (16.1%), Pluralism (8.7%), Media (26.6%), Human Rights (30.6%), and Local Government (18%) | <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,186,333 93 CSO initiatives Democracy & Civil Society (15.1%), Pluralism (14.8%), Media (25.7%), Human Rights (17.9%), Migrant Workers (6.7%), and Local Government (19.9%) | <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,938,817 94 CSO initiatives Media & Information (29.1%), Human Rights & Justice (28.3%), Migrant Workers (2.8%), and Democracy & Governance (39.7%) | <p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$3,111,192 90 CSO initiatives Media & Information (30%), Human Rights & Justice (27.9%), Migrant Workers (5.2%), and Democracy & Governance (37%) |



| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$3,609,092 93 CSO initiatives Media & Information (24%), Human Rights & Justice (27%), Migrant Workers (21%), and Democracy & Governance (28%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,397,486 157 CSO initiatives Media & Information (27.5%), Human Rights & Justice (27.2%), Migrant Workers (12.8%), Empowering Poor Communities (1.3%), and Democracy & Gov. (31.2%). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,463,518 43 CSO initiatives Media & Information (30.7%), Justice & Diversity (20.1%), Poverty Reduction & Migrant Workers (7.7%), and Democracy & Development (41.5%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,940,501 59 CSO initiatives Media & Information (56%), Human Rights & Justice (31.9%), Protection of Migrant Workers (4.8%), and Papuan Initiatives (6.7%) |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,447,614 31 CSO initiatives Digital Rights & Information (20.9%), Human Rights (44.5%), and Law Enforcement & Judicial Reform (34.6%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$1,753,531 21 CSO initiatives Deepening Democracy & Inclusive Participation (9.7%), Economic Development & Governance (40.8%), and Law Enforcement & Judicial Reform (49.5%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,158,217 33 CSO initiatives Deepening Democracy & Inclusive Participation (18.9%), Economic Governance & Development (25.6%), and Judicial Reform & Legislation (55.5%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$2,897,815 35 CSO initiatives Democracy (24.7%), Legal Empowerment for Poor Communities (4.8%), Economic Governance & Development (35.8%), and Judicial Reform & Rule of Law (34.7%) |
| 2020 | 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total grants managed Amount of CSO initiatives supported by Tifa Foundation Key focus areas (along with the grants percentage) | |
| <p>The year 2020 marks the beginning of Tifa Foundation's independence as it is no longer part of the Open Society Foundation network. Tifa Foundation's organizational strategy changed. Tifa Foundation managed a budget program of IDR 8.8 billion, supported 18 CSO initiatives, and focused on 4 key themes referring to the organization pillar (Distribution %): Justice (52.0%), Equality (25.7%), Openness (12.8%), and Diversity (9.4%)</p> | <p>Tifa Foundation entered into a new phase as an intermediary organization with a multi-donor approach. In the initial phase, Tifa Foundation managed a budget program of IDR 9.3 billion, supported 19 CSO initiatives, and focused on 4 key themes referring to the organization pillar (Distribution %): Justice (60.6%), Equality (17.0%), Openness (20.3%), and Diversity (2.2%)</p> | | |

PREFACE

Message from the Board of Management



Endy Bayuni
Chairman of the Tifa Foundation
Board of Management



Tifa Foundation focused on deepening democracy, fulfilling human rights, especially for vulnerable and marginalized groups, upholding justice and digital data accountability in 2021. In addition, in the 21st year after its establishment, Tifa Foundation also tried to address and adapt to the new challenges brought by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, such as Tifa's internal transition in the second year to no longer solely be a donor agency. The second year of the pandemic has changed the way Tifa Foundation works, we worked even harder to deepen collaboration with various stakeholders. This reflects the interlinkage between development agencies in Indonesia and makes us realize the importance of cooperation to strengthen the Indonesian people.

The changes brought by COVID-19 and Tifa's internal transition encouraged Tifa Foundation to be a more open and flexible institution. Flexibility allows us to collaborate with various partners, build a broader collaboration network, and actively contribute to creating an open society in Indonesia. We are grateful for the guidance and support provided by strategic

“Guiding Tifa Foundation through a new phase of growth last year has been an extraordinary experience. With the existing vision and resilience, I believe the new phase will be more colorful.”

partners who have given their suggestions and views to strengthen Tifa Foundation’s programs in the fields of democracy, justice, human rights, media, and technology. In addition, we would also like to thank the donors who have given their full trust to Tifa Foundation. We hope the support and cooperation established can be maintained and becomes stronger.

On this occasion, I would also like to celebrate Tifa Foundation’s achievements amidst the transformation and growth. Guiding Tifa Foundation through a new phase of growth last year has been an extraordinary experience. With the existing vision and resilience, I believe the new phase will be more colorful. I would like to thank all the board members and the executive office of Tifa Foundation who have given their dedication and attention over the past year. These achievements are even more meaningful considering that almost all of them were achieved virtually whilst being apart from each other. With these dynamics and achievements, I believe that our efforts to promote an open society in Indonesia are extraordinary.

In 2021, Tifa Foundation attempted to implement programs using a triangular approach: human rights, natural resource management, and data governance. These programs go hand in hand with various activities in collaboration with (national and international) donors and partners all over Indonesia. In a general sense, these programs can reach

stakeholders on a national scale and empower various community groups in Indonesia. With a focus on movement and institutional growth, Tifa Foundation is committed to continuing its collaboration with local, national, and international stakeholders, by allocating our shared resources to fight for an open, equal, just, and diverse society.

Tifa Foundation’s role in creating solutions for the challenges that arise from these aspects will be increasingly vital due to the urgency to uphold justice and fulfill the human rights of the Indonesian people. Let’s welcome the new year with optimism and ambition to achieve more achievements than the previous year.

PREFACE

Message from the Executive Director



Shita Laksmi
Executive Director
Tifa Foundation



The start of a new year is a moment for us to reflect on what has happened in the past year; it gives us time to understand the challenges and work in the last year as well as identify challenges in the upcoming year. The year 2021, the second year of Tifa's transition, is a year of hard work and challenges for the Tifa Foundation. We should be grateful that the hard work in 2021 has successfully

made Tifa Foundation diversify its funding sources, and strengthen its work portfolio, including re-strategizing so Tifa remains relevant by reflecting on the many changes. In the last quarter of 2021, Tifa Foundation also restructured its organization for 2022, to ensure that Tifa's team is stronger and relevant to the current needs.

The year 2022 is also a year full of challenges. The high levels of uncertainty are among others caused by the COVID-19 pandemic which still has not ended. Amidst the uncertainties, Tifa Foundation is trying to adapt to uphold its commitment to addressing social challenges, such as inequality, access to justice, technology adaptation, and environmental degradation, while continuing to be a voice for vulnerable and marginalized groups.

To remain focused, Tifa Foundation has re-mapped priority strategic programs to seize opportunities and overcome new challenges that could potentially arise in the future.

First, Tifa focuses on strengthening the synergy of

the civil society to promote inclusive policies, respect human rights, and provide access to justice for all citizens. There is an urgent need for civil society to work together to address cases of human rights violations and prevent them from happening in the future. The situation in various parts of the world, including Indonesia, is alarming. This is indicated by the reduced fulfillment of basic human rights, especially with regard to religion, gender, and sexual orientation. On the other hand, we also found that many community groups have limited access to justice due to a lack of knowledge about where or how they could seek defense against repressive actors.

Second, we want to emphasize efforts to uphold justice for marginalized communities in terms of natural resources and the environment. Natural resources are vital for Indonesians, acting as a source of livelihoods, such as (among others) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. In addition, environmental sustainability has also been the foundation for local wisdom and customs that have been developed and passed down from generation to generation.

However, marginalized communities, such as indigenous peoples, have increasingly limited access to utilize or own natural resources that can be a source of income, such as land, water, minerals, fisheries, and plantation areas. In addition to their increasingly limited access, they also encounter leaders that do not accommodate their needs. Moreover, the serious environmental issues arising from unsustainable development practices. This has served as a driver for Tifa Foundation to further advocate and play a role in the survival of marginalized community groups with regard to the utilization of natural resources.

Third, the Tifa Foundation's strategic program will also focus on deepening democracy and social movement innovation. After two decades of being free from the New Order, Indonesia has now seen a new form of social movement, which played a role in demanding better political and economic democracy. Tifa Foundation intends to explore innovations in social movements that can help deepen democracy, such as implementing mobilization strategies, policy advocacy and agenda setting at various scales,

popular educational communications, efforts to disseminate information through new media, and collaboration with other institutions.

Lastly, with an increasingly digital era, Tifa Foundation intends to make transparency and accountability in the digital data ecosystem its main work area. Digitalization has provided many opportunities and benefits for the community. However, digitization has also posed threats related to privacy and the protection of personal data. This threat could potentially worsen as we become more connected to the digital world. Therefore, the availability of open, accountable, and reliable regulations and authorities is crucial to ensuring the safety of the public in cyberspace.

Tifa Foundation will continue its efforts to promote an open society in Indonesia through the strategic programs above. Although volatility and uncertainty require Tifa Foundation to remain vigilant, we believe that the adaptability skills gained over the past two years could play a key role in facing rapid changes that may occur in the future. Furthermore, the articles in this report also explain tactics on how we can continue to adapt and have a positive impact on society amidst a prolonged pandemic, in addition to other explanations of the programs. Feel free to contact us if you find any section of this report interesting, enjoy reading!

Tifa's Overview

Program Strategy
Program Overview



*Filmmaking Training in Jayapura
Photo by Papuan Voices for Yayasan Tifa*

TIFA FOUNDATION STRATEGY 2020-2024

Program Strategy

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

Outcomes:

- Strengthening and consolidating civil society groups for promoting and advocating freedom of thought and expression
- A pluralist and tolerant government and society that fulfills, respects, and protects the rights of vulnerable minority groups (religious minority groups, indigenous peoples, LGBTIQ) and past gross human rights violation victims

Reinforcing Endeavors for Natural Resources and Environmental Justice for Marginalized Communities.

Outcomes:

- Increasing the empowerment of marginalized communities in controlling sustainable natural resource management and respecting human rights
- Increasing community resilience and ability to adapt to climate change, especially for those who depend on natural resources

Deepening Democracy and Social Movement Innovations.

Outcomes:

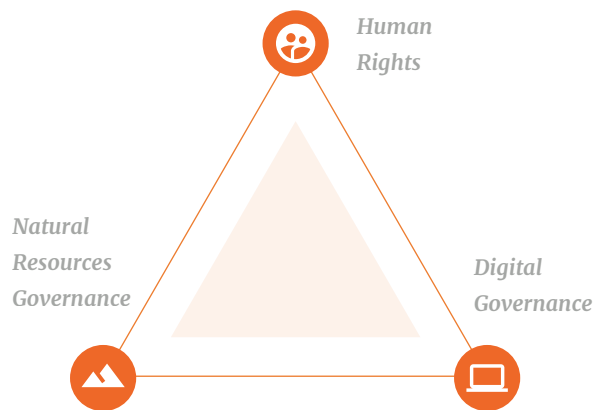
- Deepening democracy and strengthening social movement innovation
- Increasing public participation and innovation in maintaining good governance and inclusive development

Transparency and Accountability in Digital Data Ecosystem.

Outcomes:

- Improved implementation of personal data privacy and protection in Tifa's work area
- Civil society groups can be actively involved in drafting regulations concerning digital data

Tifa Foundation uses a harmonized approach to carry out these strategic mandates. The decision made during the Tifa Foundation Re-Strategy Meeting in June 2021 was to use a triangular approach for implementing the program framework, namely Human Rights, Natural Resources Governance, and Digital Governance.



In the future, Tifa will further enrich the working mechanism for this approach by developing more comprehensive complementary documents. This approach is expected to promote innovation within the Tifa Foundation and make Tifa's program more unique.

Program Impact

1. Partners and Beneficiaries

As of the end of 2021, Tifa Foundation collaborates with and serves at least 19 partner organizations that work at the local and national levels. The partner work areas are distributed with a ratio of 70.6% at the local level and 29.4% at the national level.

The distribution of partners' work area coverage at the local level is as follows:

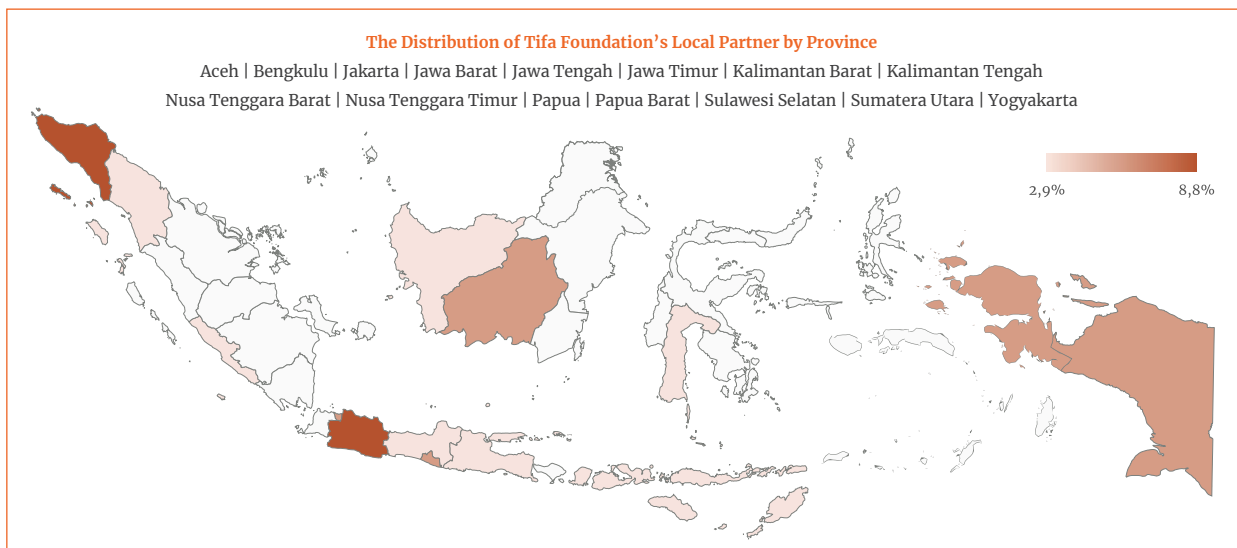
The total number of program beneficiaries identified by the partners and/or Tifa Foundation can be divided into two categories, namely 3,115 direct beneficiaries and 70,910 indirect beneficiaries. The direct beneficiaries or primary rights holders of the Tifa Foundation are individuals or organizations that are directly involved and benefit from the work of partners and/or Tifa Foundation. On the other hand, the indirect beneficiaries or secondary rights holders of the Tifa Foundation are individuals or organizations that are not directly linked with the

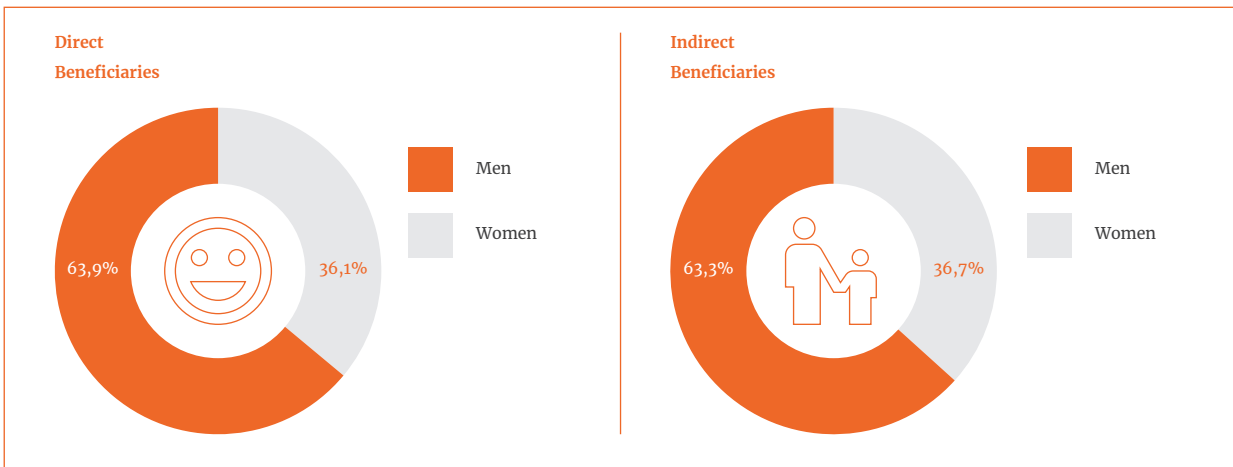
work of partners and/or Tifa Foundation but also benefit from the work.

An overview of program beneficiaries identified by gender is as follows:

With regards to beneficiaries, Tifa Foundation, through cooperation and work with partners has successfully increased the active involvement of women as primary and secondary rights holders, by more than 35%. This illustration shows that Tifa Foundation is truly committed to and upholds efforts to promote equality and eliminate discrimination in Indonesia. Tifa Foundation carries out gender mainstreaming primarily by ensuring active and meaningful community participation to promote policies that are of higher quality and have greater relevance to society in responding to the needs of all citizens more effectively.

In addition to the community, in 2021 the Tifa Foundation also worked for a number of vulnerable





and marginalized groups who are beneficiaries of Tifa Foundation partners’ programs, such as human rights violation victims and past gross human rights violation victims, Freedom of Religion and Belief (KBB) victims, indigenous peoples, fishermen, laborers, and migrant workers, farmers and land-owning farmers, journalists, community groups with disabilities, religious minority groups, gender and sexuality minority groups, youth groups, and others. Tifa Foundation is committed to continuously increasing its involvement and expanding its coverage to other vulnerable and marginalized groups in promoting an open society in Indonesia.

In addition to targeting individuals, Tifa Foundation also encourages the active involvement of organizational or institutional stakeholders at the national and local levels, including but not limited to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), executive, legislative and judicial governments, at the central and local levels, law enforcement officers and the police, independent state institutions in the field of law and human rights, legal aid organizations, professional organizations and/or associations, and private institutions.

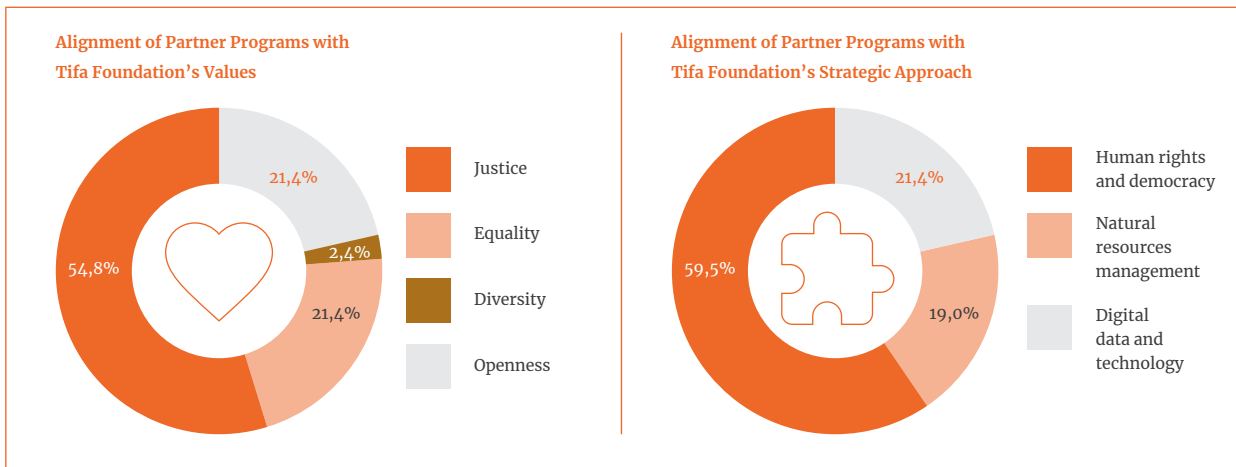
2. Alignment of Partner Programs with Tifa Foundation’s Values and Strategic Approach

In 2021, Tifa strengthened its cooperation mechanism with a strategic partnership approach that is considered to be more effective in targeting sustainable impacts. The strategic partnership is implemented by building collaborative work that

promotes equality between the Tifa Foundation and partners. The collaborative approach was then developed based on Tifa Foundation’s values and aligned with the strategic directions of the Tifa Foundation to carry out its roles and functions as an organization that supports the work of the civil society in Indonesia.

The alignment of partner programs with Tifa Foundation’s values and strategic direction are as follows:

With regards to the alignment of partner programs with Tifa Foundation values, justice had the highest contribution, i.e., 54.8% in 2021. This is also in line with the fact that Indonesian still needs to work hard to resolve past gross human rights violations, integrate business and human rights into the legal and human rights system in Indonesia, and strengthen the resilience of indigenous peoples in the face of climate change and prosperous life, restore human rights for the KBB victims, protect journalists, religious minority communities as well as gender and sexual minority communities, strengthen communities to achieve water justice, formulate concepts and models in establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TCR) in conflict-prone areas, justice and human rights for migrant workers, and others, especially amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Other values that are in line with the partner program are openness and equality (contributing 21.4%) and diversity (contributing 2.4%).



On the other hand, based on the strategic approach of the Tifa Foundation, the alignment of partner programs contributed the most to the issue of human rights and democracy, i.e., 59.5%. Followed by the issue of transparency and accountability of digital data governance and technology (21.4%) as well as the issue of sustainable Natural Resources governance (19.0%).

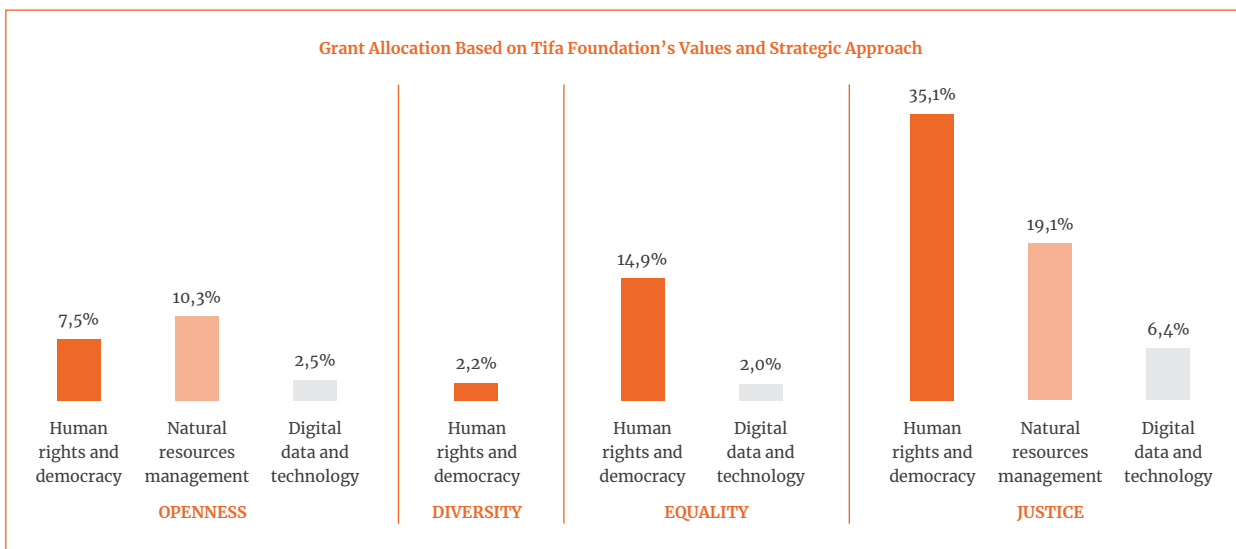
3. Grant Allocation Based on Tifa Foundation's Values and Strategic Approach

The allocation of grants distributed to partners shows how Tifa Foundation focuses the support provided for partners on its role in promoting an open society in Indonesia which is contextualized based on the conditions and situations in 2021.

Tifa Foundation considered that the issue of justice in upholding human rights and democracy for citizens was particularly important in 2021 and allocated 35.1% of the total grant for this issue. The budget allocation for other issues was: 19.1% for justice in natural resource management, 14.9% for equality in human rights and democracy, 10.3% for openness in natural resource management, and 6.4% for justice in relation to transparency and accountability of digital data governance and emerging technology in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and so on.

4. Impact of Tifa Foundation's Support

In 2021, the impact of programs carried out by partners with the support of the Tifa Foundation include but are not limited to:



- In an effort to promote the Government's policy for the establishment of a National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TCR) to resolve past gross human rights violations, the partners have successfully reached a common understanding with the human rights defenders, CSOs assisting the victims, as well as most of the victim community, that the government's policy decisions through the non-judicial pathway do not require a dichotomy with judicial option. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission is an important aspect of fulfilling the rights of victims without negating the judicial and restoration process. Even though the Government is still stating that past gross human rights violations need to be resolved using two pathways based on the context and characteristics of each case, the Coalition for Justice and Truth Disclosure (KKPK) working group will continue to oversee the signing of the Draft Presidential Regulation concerning the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which was drafted through dialogs with various stakeholders, such human rights activists and victims' companions along with a team from the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs.
- To prepare modalities for the integration of Business and Human Rights (BHR) into Indonesia's legal and human rights system, our partners have successfully developed public discourse and awareness regarding the dynamics of legal and human rights instruments that are legally binding for the government and especially the civil society, and to a limited extent, for corporations. The government and civil society are the major beneficiaries of this process, especially in terms of legally binding instruments and human rights. However, continuous efforts are needed to monitor the increased level of understanding, especially in the government's follow-up on formulating policy to prepare the respective modalities.
- To strengthen the resilience of the Darim Village Community, Indramayu District, in addressing the impacts of climate change to achieve a prosperous life, the partners have successfully increased the farmers' awareness of changes in their environment in relation to the challenges of climate change. Farmers become more sensitive to environmental changes, hence they can identify climate changes and formulate the vulnerability and resilience indicators needed by communities, as well as determine the adaptation mechanisms needed to overcome these changes. In addition, the community has also been able to formulate a strategic framework for increasing adaptive capacity to climate change.
- To restore the rights of the KBB victims in East Java and NTB, our partners have successfully strengthened the central and local governments (NTB and East Java) commitment to guaranteeing the protection and fulfillment of rights for Shia Sampang and JAI refugees. With regards to the JAI in NTB, our partners have also successfully ensured a letter from the NTB Governor was sent to the Ministry of Public Works discussing the request for free housing for JAI refugees, which includes a map of the land to be used for building the houses. In addition, the facilitation provided has successfully fulfilled the basic rights (population, education, health, and others) of refugees in Transito, hence all refugees have obtained their basic rights.
- In an effort to consolidate media organizations for the protection of journalists, our partners have encouraged the involvement and active participation of various stakeholders through a constructive dialog, including law enforcement officers, the Press Council, journalist associations, management of media organizations to CSOs that focus on freedom of the press and protection of human rights. In the process, our partners have made a standard script for the protection of journalists and a security module for journalists. The document has been submitted to the editors and leaders of several media organizations and handed over to the Press Council which is committed to disseminating it to media organizations throughout Indonesia.

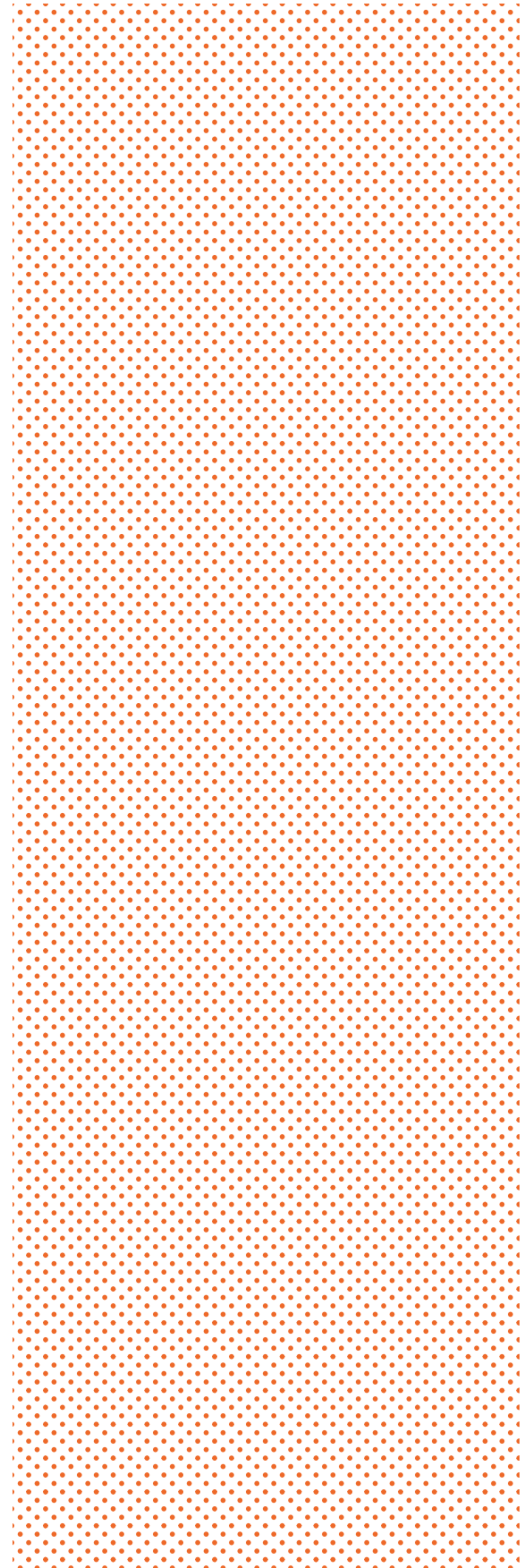
- To ensure the voice of victims using a cultural approach to support efforts to resolve cases of past gross human rights violations, our partners have successfully prepared new narratives about past gross human rights violations to anticipate stigma against victims. In addition, our partners have also successfully changed the perspective of youth groups towards past gross human rights violations. The partners reached the youth groups through various social media and platforms. To support victim recovery, the partners also implemented initiatives and provided direct support for victim groups.
- In an effort to consolidate civil society and communities affected by corporate practices for business and human rights advocacy, our partners have successfully continued their national campaign against Mineral and Coal extraction, as well as the Omnibus Law. The legislature enacted the law in early 2021, one of the main articles is Article 169A which stipulates the extension of the Work Contract (KK)/ Contract of Work or Coal Mining Business Work Agreement (PKP2B)/Coal Mining Concession Work Agreement (KK) without a tender. With this regulation, mining entrepreneurs can then extend the KK and PKP2B without conducting a tender. In addition, the abolition of Article 165 in this law stipulates the imposition of sanctions for parties issuing business licenses that are contrary to the Mineral and Coal Law, which may allegedly protect state officials who issue problematic permits. Likewise, the Omnibus Law, which maintains investment by eliminating crucial provisions in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. The Omnibus Law is also considered to be problematic because it robs workers of their rights to support business investment.
- To reclaiming Water Resources and to strengthen the community's capabilities to achieve water justice, our partners have successfully filed a Judicial Review lawsuit against DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation No. 16/2020 concerning Procedures for Connecting and Utilizing Drinking Water. Although this case is still ongoing, the Governor of DKI Jakarta responded to the partners' efforts by issuing a number of policies that benefit marginalized communities, such as reducing water tariffs and subsidies for population groups that were previously not served by water management companies.
- In an effort to build civil society consensus to formulate the concept and model of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TCR) in Papua, our partners will continue to advocate for promoting Presidential Regulations concerning the establishment of a Human Rights Court and a Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Papua.
- To manage diversity in high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), our partners have successfully developed lessons learned. Although the principle of pluralism has been embedded in numerous policies, the internalization and implementation issues remain to be an issue and still perpetuate political identity-based intolerance towards religious minority groups. Our partners documented that there were 89 incidents caused by intolerance from 2000 - 2019. As a result, Yogyakarta was labeled as an intolerant city.
- In an effort to strengthen the execution and death penalty prevention system in Indonesia, our partners have successfully increased the advocates' capacity in building the criminology and victimology perspective of the death penalty, the use of legal and social research for death penalty cases, the perspective of judges in imposing the death penalty, the global development of the movement for abolishing the death penalty, as well as challenges and opportunities for facilitating death penalty cases. In addition, our partners have also successfully identified and studied 402 death penalty cases in Indonesia from early 2000 - 2020. In addition, they will continue to develop a case monitoring system that could identify individuals who are vulnerable to the death penalty and be more proactive in supporting these cases.

- To establish Indigenous Community Paralegals in Advocating the Village Legal Aid Budget in Klabili Village, Selemkai Sub-District, Tambrauw District, and Yeflio Village, Mayamuk Sub-District, Sorong District, our partners have successfully accommodated legal aid programs funded by the village budget as well as increasing the community’s awareness and understanding about the Law concerning Domestic Violence and Child Protection. The establishment of the Indigenous Community Paralegals at the village level provides great benefits in raising legal awareness for residents. In addition, there is a commitment from the village and sub-district governments in providing support for the sustainable work of Indigenous Community Paralegals.
- In an effort to coordinate the Aceh TRC Data and Information Management System Application Design, our partners have successfully developed the right design to accommodate all the data and information management needs of Aceh TRC, among others by integrating the need for information among Working Groups which serves as the material for the database system.

5. Impacts of the Direct Implementation of Tifa Programs

- Through collaboration with the Japan Initiative (JI) and support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tifa Foundation has carried out a “Program Review” Pilot in Indonesia with two villages (Sriharjo Village and Guwosari Village) as pilot projects to produce learning recommendations from the implementation of the Program Review method in Indonesia. The Program Review was introduced to government officials at the district and village levels. State Civil Apparatus (ASN) and Village Government Officials participated and completed the Program Review Training. During the process, the 2 (two) village communities that became the project sites also participated in and completed the Program Review Training and other training on the government budgeting process. This program has successfully involved the Village Consultative Body (BPD) at the program review stage as an inclusive program evaluation approach and respecting the division of roles among stakeholders at the village level. The involvement of the BPD as part of the ‘Implementation Committee’ has helped ensure the sustainability of the project, hence the village government, including the BPD can independently adopt and initiate a Program Review in the future.
- Through cooperation and direct support from Meta, Tifa Foundation has successfully identified the challenges and needs of various stakeholder groups in Indonesia with regard to the stipulation and implementation of the Personal Data Protection Bill (RUU PDP). Some of the topics agreed upon are the rights of data subjects and the legal basis related to the establishment of a PDP authority, which can balance innovation and economic growth for digital industry players of various scales and capacities as well as PDP for the public. Tifa Foundation has also successfully published two policy briefs: Simple and Meaningful Personal Data Protection for Indonesia (tifafoundation.id/PolicyBriefPDP1) and Indonesia’s Efforts to Implement Simple and Meaningful Personal Data Protection (tifafoundation.id/PolicyBriefPDP2) which is not only limited to mapping the challenges and needs of various stakeholders from the private and public sector in Indonesia but also to build relationships and bridge dialog between the various groups. The results of this study also serve as material to be considered by ministries and institutions as well as the DPR in making decisions regarding the stipulations in the PDP Bill and or its derivative regulations.
- In collaboration with the Sayangi Tunas Cilik Foundation and the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), Tifa Foundation has implemented the first year of the HEAL (Promoting Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability) program. In the first year of this program, Tifa Foundation has successfully documented the type of human rights violations (including children’s rights)

that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Local governments have also become more sensitive to the rights of vulnerable groups, minorities, and children. In an effort to build the *Forum Desa Inklusif*, Tifa Foundation has increased the understanding of rural communities on access to socially inclusive government social protection programs (including village funds) as well as mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability.



Tifa Foundation Organization Profile

About Tifa Foundation

Tifa Foundation Leadership Profile

The Structure of the Tifa Foundation



About Tifa Foundation



Tifa Foundation is an organization that promotes an open society through strategic partnerships with civil society at the local, national, and international levels that prioritizes constructive engagement and approaches.

Tifa Foundation was founded on 8 December 2000 by thirteen Indonesian 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.

Tifa Foundation prioritizes dialog with civil society and policymakers, 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 synergies with various stakeholders.

Since its establishment in 2000, Tifa Foundation has consistently responded to crucial issues including government transparency and accountability, digital data ecosystem, strengthening democracy, transitional justice, natural resources, and fulfilling civil society rights, including human rights for vulnerable communities. Tifa Foundation is known to be one of the important actors of the civil society movement that promotes an open, equal, diverse, and just society by carrying out programs, independently and with partners, in various regions in Indonesia.

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 cultural events. Indigenous people used this musical instrument to spread peace and harmony.

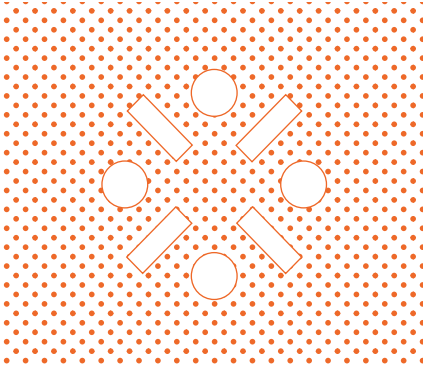
Tifa Foundation has been determined to build a peaceful and harmonious society since its establishment in 2000. To date, Tifa Foundation has worked with more than 700 partner organizations throughout Indonesia to achieve this. Tifa Foundation prioritizes dialog with civil society and policymakers, builds networks and consolidates movements, and develops civil society capacity.

After working for more than 20 years, Tifa Foundation has consistently responded to crucial issues including government transparency and accountability, digital data ecosystem, strengthening democracy, transitional justice, natural resources, and fulfilling the rights of citizens, including human rights for vulnerable and marginal communities. Tifa Foundation realizes that these issues are fundamental for creating an open society in Indonesia. Therefore, we will continue to strive to uphold and maintain the sustainability of the values of justice in these issues.

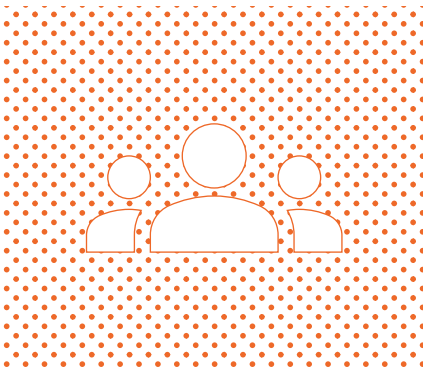
Vision

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

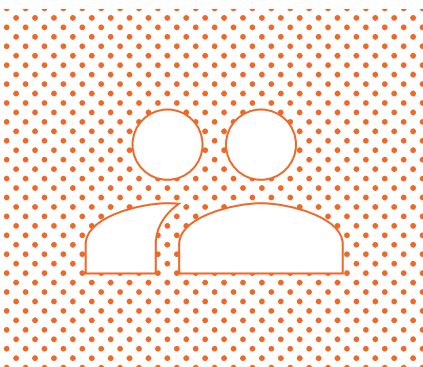
Tifa Foundation Values



Openness 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 and is transparent and open to criticism and suggestions for reform. In an open society, citizens have the freedom to express their opinions, ideas, criticisms, and at the same time, citizens are also ready to receive input for improvement.



Diversity is defined as an order that is not dominated by values, points of view, as well as the mindset and attitudes of a particular group in which diversity is recognized and valued in a community and public life. A society that is devoted to diversity is a society that not only recognizes differences, but also views diversity (socio-cultural, religious, racial, political views, etc.) as an asset, added value, and strength.



Equality is defined as a situation where every citizen has the same status and rights in the eyes of the law. An equal society seeks to eliminate discrimination based on gender, religion, socioeconomic, majority-minority, elite-non-elite, rich-poor, and other forms of inequality, so every individual receives equal treatment from the state, including obtaining education and health services, getting a decent job, a decent place to live, and other basic rights.



Justice is defined as 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.

Tifa Foundation Leadership Profile

Tifa Foundation Board of Management



Endy Bayuni

Endy Bayuni has been the Chairman of the Tifa Foundation Board of Management since 2021. He is also an Advisor to the Board of Editors at the Jakarta Post and a member of the Oversight Board for Facebook. Endy has been working actively as a journalist for 39 years and is known as a journalist who actively writes about national and international political issues, political Islam, and mass media in Indonesia.



Ani Soetjipto

Ani Soetjipto is a lecturer in the International Relations department at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Indonesia and the Gender Studies Postgraduate Program at the University of Indonesia. Ani is a doctor in international relations from Padjadjaran University (2017). In addition to teaching, Ani is also actively involved in voicing civil society issues, especially women empowerment and human rights issues. Ani has written several pieces, such as *Politik Harapan: Politik Perempuan Pasca Reformasi* (2011), *Suara dari Desa: Menuju Revitalisasi PKK* (2013), *Transnasionalisme: Peran Aktor Non-Negara dalam Hubungan Internasional* (2018), *HAM dan Politik Internasional: Sebuah Pengantar* (2015).



Jacklevyn Frits Manuputty

Jacklevyn Frits Manuputty is a religious peace activist. He witnessed the Islam and Christianity conflict in 1999–2002, which killed more than 10,000 people and inspired him to take part in religious conflict resolution. Reverend Jacky founded the Maluku Interfaith Institution for Humanitarian Action (LAIM). Reverend Jacky has received several awards such as the Maarif Award (2007) and the Tanenbaum Peacemaker in Action Award (2012) due to his efforts.



Petrarca Karetji

Petrarca Karetji currently serves as Head of the UN Global Pulse Lab Jakarta. He has extensive experience in project design and management, problem-solving on various social development themes, interpersonal and organizational network development, and institutional analysis. He gained this experience from his involvement and role in various institutions, such as the private sector (IDP Education Australia and PT Austraining Nusantara), the public sector (World Bank Multi-Donor Support Office for Eastern Indonesia, AusAID Indonesia Director for Poverty Reduction, Regional Development, and Decentralization), including in universities (Satya Wacana Christian University). Petrarca has also contributed to programs that strengthen CSOs, such as the Legal Reform Program, Knowledge Sector Initiative Phase 2, BaKTI, and Australia Development Cooperation Scholarships.



Dyan Shinto E. Nugroho

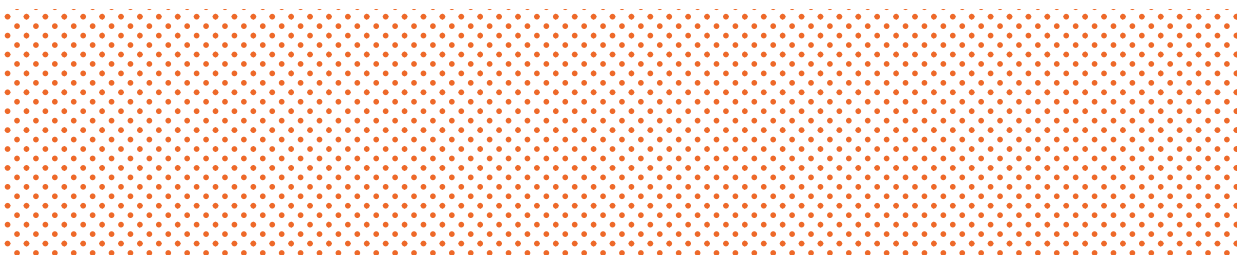
Dyan Shinto Eko Nugroho is known to play a role in advancing technology in Indonesia. Shinto is currently serving as the Chief Policy and Government Relations GoTo holding. Prior to working at GoTo, Shinto was the first woman to hold a leadership position at Google Indonesia and was part of the Public Policy and Government Relations Division of Google Asia Pacific. Prior to working in the private sector, Shinto was a special staff of the Minister of Trade and the Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia.

Executive Director



Shita Laksmi

Shita Laksmi has been the Executive Director of the Tifa Foundation since November 2019 when the Tifa Foundation started its organizational transformation. Shita has worked in the development sector for 21 years and is an activist on issues of media development, transparency and accountability, personal data protection, and internet governance. Shita holds an MA in Journalism from Ateneo de Manila University (2004) and an MA in Contemporary Diplomacy in Internet Governance from the University of Malta (2020). From 2014-2017, Shita was a member of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group for the Internet Governance Forum at the United Nations. Prior to working at Tifa Foundation, Shita worked as an Expert at the Ministry of Communication and Informatics at the Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Diplo Foundation based in Geneva, and Hivos Southeast Asia.



The Structure of the Tifa Foundation



To achieve its goals and objectives in the social and humanitarian field while prioritizing the principles of openness and accountability, Tifa Foundation, in line with the mandate of Law Number 16 of 2001 and Law Number 28 of 2004 concerning Foundations, has four main organs within its organizational structure, which include administrators, supervisors, managers, and executive offices.

The governing body of the Tifa Foundation is chaired by Felia Salim and the three founders, namely Todung Mulya Lubis, Goenawan Mohammad, and Daniel Dhakidae (late, passed away on 6 April 2021) as members. Delima Kiswanti serves as the supervisor who gives direction and reviews the activities conducted by the Tifa Foundation. The Tifa Foundation management consists of Endy Bayuni as Chairman, Ani Soetjipto as Deputy Chairman, with Jacklevyn Frits Manuputty, Petrarca Karetji, and Dyan Shinto E. Nugroho as members.

Tifa Foundation's Executive Office is led by Shita Laksmi as the Executive Director. In carrying out Tifa Foundation's daily activities, Shita is supported by a management team with 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 consists of Zico Mulia as Program Officer for Human Rights, Gusti Ayu Meisa Silakarma as Program Officer for Data Policy & Governance (till June 2021), and succeeded by Fuji Aotari Wahyu Anggreini with the support of Lamia Putri Damayanti as Program Assistant Data Policy & Governance. In addition, the team also consists of Nurma Fitrianingrum as Project Officer for Program Review and An Nisa Tri Astuti (till August 2021), and Intan Fatma Dewi as Program Assistant.

In carrying out various activities and operational activities, the Tifa Foundation is supported by Rully Safriani K. as Program Administrator, Kartika Budhi Wijayanti (till January 2021) and Tongki Ari Wibowo as Knowledge Management and Communications Officer, Roy Linanda (till September 2021) and Mars Elyssian R as Finance Officer, Supri Hartini as Finance Assistant, and Harry Rizky as Information and Communications Technology (ICT) staff.

Tifa Program





*Training for Women Human Rights Defenders
to Protect Environmental and Indigenous Peoples' Rights
Photo by Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat for Tifa Foundation*

TIFA FOUNDATION

Welcoming the Future Challenges of Information and Communication Technology



The role of information and communication technology (ICT) in promoting democracy and open society in Indonesia is not only limited to its utilization as a media for disseminating information. In the current era of openness, ICT plays a bigger role to support and promote community empowerment through online platforms, such as social media, which has proven to be widely used in social movements.

Tifa Foundation as an institution that relies on collaborative and constructive cooperation recognizes the important role of ICT in information dissemination and creates new mechanisms for communication between individuals or between institutions. However, the development of Indonesia's ICT sector has created homework for us to complete for optimum utilization. Tifa Foundation implements at least three programs to face modern challenges in this field, each focusing on data governance in the health and education sectors, personal data protection, and strengthening the digital data ecosystem.

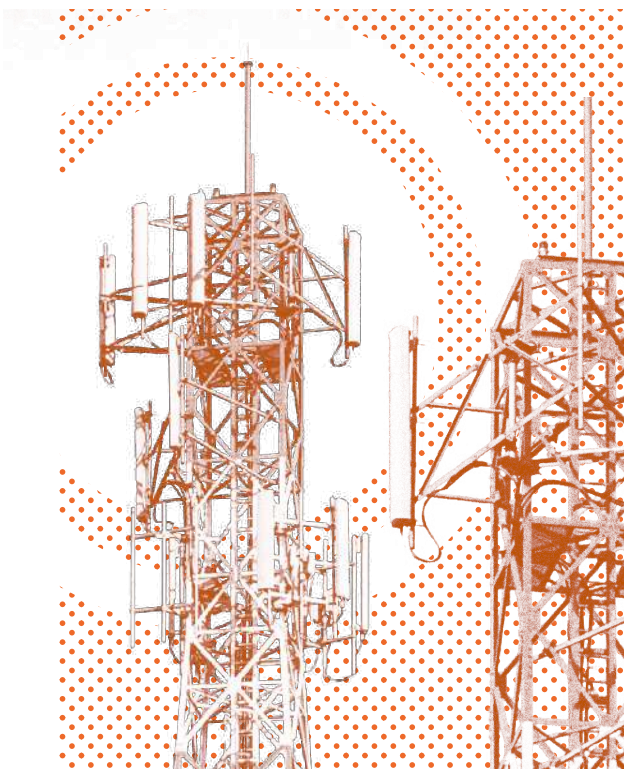
Promoting Productive Data Governance in the Health and Education Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has undeniably been a driving force for the digital transformation of public services in Indonesia. Furthermore, this transformation also made us recognize the vital role of data to support the public sector. As a response to this condition, Tifa Foundation and the Center for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG) implemented the “Data Management in the Health and Education Sector During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Public Services” program. These two sectors are the main public service sectors that have been disrupted by the pandemic and require reliable data for digital transformation

The program implementation is divided into two main activities, i.e., research conducted by CIPG, as well as Tifa Foundation's advocacy and dialog with stakeholders. In the research, CIPG focused on five issues including contact tracing, the burden of health care facilities, vaccination, internet quota for distance

learning, and the opening of schools for face-to-face learning. In parallel with research activities, Tifa Foundation also carried out advocacy activities with the objective of encouraging stakeholders to seek reforms for better data governance and improving the quality of public services for the health and education sectors.

In terms of research, although there were problems when the government implemented Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in several regions, the CIPG managed to successfully complete the field data collection in 2021. The data collection was carried out in several areas in West Java Province and Pontianak City, West Kalimantan Province. Furthermore, the data collection results were processed, presented, and discussed with the government, civil society groups, and communities to address the national pandemic. On the other hand, the program has also held several bilateral meetings with the West Java Province and Pontianak City Education Office for advocacy purposes. In the next stage, after the research outputs have been produced, the advocacy process will be continued by working with a broader range of stakeholders from each region who are the locus of the program.



Striving for Simple and Meaningful Personal Data Protection in Indonesia

As the adoption of information and communication technology is becoming increasingly widespread in Indonesia, the regulation of personal data protection (PDP) has become a necessity to balance innovation and economic development to protect the privacy and personal data of society. Efforts to build a reliable and sustainable digital economy ecosystem need to be supported by the regulation of principles and mechanisms for implementing the PDP Law that refers to international standards, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) issued by the European Union.

In 2020, Tifa Foundation has conducted research on the comparison between PDP with international personal data protection instruments. Equipped with this research, Tifa Foundation actively provides input regarding the regulation of data subject rights as stipulated in the law and in the institutional mechanism of the personal data authority. In order to continue efforts to strive for meaningful personal data protection in Indonesia, Tifa Foundation through collaboration with Meta (formerly Facebook) held a series of focused group discussions in 2021 to bridge dialog regarding the needs and challenges that support efforts to implement personal data protection in Indonesia. Four focus group discussions have been held and involved various stakeholders such as digital platform operators, civil society representatives, academics, and government institution representatives.

The outcomes of these discussions were two policy briefs. The first policy brief discussed the challenges and needs for personal data protection instruments from the perspectives of the various stakeholders mentioned above. On the other hand, the second policy brief specifically outlines the challenges and needs of government ministries and agencies in Indonesia in regulating and implementing the PDP Bill and its derivative regulations in the future. The two policy briefs can be publicly accessed through the Tifa Foundation website at tifafoundation.id.

The advocacy journey encountered challenges due

to the dynamics of the PDP bill ratification in the DPR which was still ongoing at the time this report was written. However, despite these dynamics, a constructive relationship between the Tifa Foundation and decision-makers, both within the government and in the DPR is still maintained. This is based on the notion that the recommendations produced by the discussions and lessons learned are a shared need. Beyond the government, as part of the PDP Bill advocacy, Tifa Foundation also collaborates with other civil society organizations in the PDP Bill Advocacy Coalition to fight for democratic and fair personal data management.

Strengthening the Digital Data Ecosystem

At the end of 2021, Tifa Foundation started a program to strengthen the digital data ecosystem in Indonesia. Tifa Foundation and LBH Pers, as the organizing partner, with the support of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, have begun to formulate research needs on digital activism within the scope of the digital data ecosystem through the program, which is envisioned to run for 24 months till November 2023. The research will attempt to respond to various opportunities and challenges that arise along with the growth of digital activism, especially among the youth and civil society organizations in Indonesia.

Tifa Foundation intends to capture the significance of digital activism in grassroots socio-political action movements through this research which will start in 2022. The increasingly massive practice of digital activism emerging at the grassroots level has made Tifa Foundation find it necessary to further understand how digital literacy has been developed among these groups. The literacy sought includes how to use digital activism in advocacy, what digital platforms and channels are used, and what improvements are needed with regards to the digital media used.

The work that has been done in the field of ICT indicates that several things should be noted for future improvement. First, ICT is still relatively new to Tifa Foundation. As a result, additional time is needed for the staff involved to undergo the learning

curve. In addition, no best practice can be used as a reference in implementing the program, this is also a challenge that comes with this novelty. As a result, Tifa Foundation needed to conduct exploration and had to undergo a number of trials and errors to find the right formula for the program implementation.

Apart from the challenges faced, the implementation of ICT programs has indicated that Tifa Foundation has a strong network and social capital, not only with fellow civil society organizations and the government but also with the private sector. This was shown by the involvement of representatives of various stakeholders who were invited to the discussion sessions. The strength of social capital and the maturing capacity of Tifa Foundation in overseeing this issue can serve as fuel for advocacy to strengthen the role of ICT in increasing access to information as well as promoting participation and transparency which will lead to the advancement of democracy in Indonesia in the future.

TIFA FOUNDATION

Promoting Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable Development Programs through Active Community Participation



In 2021, Tifa Foundation will continue the collaboration that had been established in the previous year with the Japan Initiative to review and develop a community-based program evaluation approach by adopting the Program Review from Japan. For the record, the concept of the Program Review has been implemented in Japan since 2002 as an effort to save the budget by selecting government programs to be carried out. As time passed, the Program Review grew into a developmental evaluation approach that was more widely adopted by various levels of the government on a national scale. The Program Review mechanism has not only successfully saved the budget but has also increased the community's sense of ownership of development programs that have an impact on their lives.

Following up on discussions with various stakeholders that had been conducted in the previous year, the process of introducing the Program Review to the broader Indonesian community continued in 2021. This introduction was done through several activities which included writing a book on practice and space for implementing the Program Review

in Indonesia, making animated videos explaining the background and benefits of implementing a Program Review, and organizing webinars discussing tips to increase transparency and accountability of development programs. The three activities were implemented in January - June 2021.

Focusing Activities on the Village

After the introduction to the public went well in the first semester of 2021, the Program Review activities started to be implemented. Based on the considerations obtained from a series of discussions with the Japan Initiative and a number of relevant stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Villages, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Indonesian Open Government Secretariat at BAPPENAS, Tifa Foundation decided to carry out a pilot project of the Program Review at the village level.

The considerations behind this decision include the closeness or close relationship between the village government and the community. In addition, most villagers also know, are involved, or even become

direct beneficiaries of development programs implemented by the village government. With this approach, villagers are able to provide an assessment or evaluation of development programs that are running in their area.

In addition to proximity, the program cycle is also taken into consideration. Village governments have a relatively short planning cycle compared to local or national governments. In addition to having a shorter planning cycle, the village government also has the authority to plan programs and use its budget. This allows the outcomes of the Program Review to be implemented in the program plans and budgets for the following year without much delay, bureaucratic obstacles, or intervention from higher authorities.

The villages for implementing the Program Review were determined through discussions and consultations between the Tifa Foundation, the Japan Initiative, and Atmawidya Alterasi Indonesia (Alterasi), a local organization that became the implementation partner. Based on the commitment demonstrated by the village government, the history of cooperation, as well as the relationship between the implementation partners and the existing village government, the decision reached was for the pilot to be carried out in Sriharjo Village and Guwosari Village, Yogyakarta.

During the implementation phase in July - December 2021, Tifa Foundation along with the Japan Initiative and Alterasi have held two workshops in each of these villages, with each workshop targeting village government officials and villagers. The workshops targeting village officials focused on introducing the Program Review practices that are being implemented in Japan. The workshop session also serves as a platform for village governments to share experiences about their program evaluation practices. In addition to the village government, the district government representatives were also invited as participants in the training with the hopes of introducing the Program Review further to the district government. Moreover, village facilitators from each village were also invited to awareness-raising activities on the need to evaluate development programs through the Program Review

Program Review Training in Yogyakarta
Photo by Tifa Foundation





to stakeholders.

To complement the workshop for village government officials, the material presented at the workshop targeting village residents focused on the procedures for implementing the Program Review. In this session, Tifa and Alterasi Foundation invited 30 people in each village to join the training. Out of the 30 invitations distributed, 15 of them were addressed to representatives of organizations and community groups in the village, whilst the other 15 were open invitations for people who wished to participate. The composition of participants is designed to ensure that at least half of the trainees are active residents. The open invitation to this workshop also intends to give an opportunity for all elements of society to attend the training and learn more about the Program Review.

Unraveling the Challenges of Preparing a Sustainable Program

Similar to other programs that were implemented in 2021, the introduction and implementation of the Program Review also face challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still ongoing, and all the uncertainties that follow along. Moreover, the delta variant wave that hit Indonesia in July - September 2021 has prompted the issuance of the Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM) policy to prevent the spread of the virus. Tifa Foundation had to postpone and change the format of organizing Program Review-related activities from face-to-face format to virtual format due to the PPKM launched by the Indonesian government.

Activities affected by this restriction include direct assessment of village partners and introduction of the Program Review to local stakeholders. The visit of stakeholders from Indonesia, including representatives of partner villages, to Japan was also delayed due to the restrictions. The visit was originally planned so relevant stakeholders could see and learn firsthand about the implementation of the Program Review in their home country.

In addition to the restrictions caused by the pandemic, a balanced gender composition in the

initiation of the Program Review is also a challenge to be considered. The preliminary workshop for villagers was dominated by female participants. Upon investigation, the reason behind this was that the training was conducted on weekdays and many men were unable to participate because they had work commitments. Considering this, the next training or community workshop would be held on weekends and specific invitations for men will be distributed in the pilot village to achieve a balance in the composition of male and female participants.

Despite the challenges above, there were several lessons learned taken from the introduction and implementation of the Program Review. One of these lessons was about the potential involvement of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as the implementing committee in the Program Review. In Japan, the Program Review was indeed fully carried out by the government in its capacity as an executive agency. However, the initiation in Indonesia took place at the village level, at the suggestion of villagers, and the involvement of the BPD as the village government legislature was considered to be able to provide benefits in the Program Review. The Program Review can be a method for the BPD to carry out its roles and responsibilities in monitoring and evaluating village government programs.


By involving the BPD, the Program Review will run more optimally, be inclusive, and respect the division of roles among stakeholders at the village level. Afterward, the BPD as the implementing committee will also play a role in ensuring the sustainability of the Program Review so the village government can adopt and initiate the Program Review independently in the future. The involvement of the BPD also shows that the Tifa Foundation and the Japan Initiative welcome input and appreciate the community's suggestions concerning the implementation of the Program Review. In other words, the development of the Program Review in Indonesia leaves room for adjustment to the local conditions, i.e., the existing governance and administrative structures at the village level.

Considering the villagers' vital role and their enthusiasm in initiating the Program Review, further

training and education regarding the right of public participation in the village planning and budgeting process will also be considered in the future. Training and education are carried out so the community is better empowered to encourage the government to follow up on the outcomes of the Program Review and continue the program after the pilot project has been completed. In the end, as the community becomes more empowered, their participation in development activities or programs will be more significant and they will be able to oversee these programs, so it runs effectively and is well targeted.

TIFA FOUNDATION

Fighting for the Protection of the Rights of Vulnerable Groups



During the pandemic, the government has made efforts to fulfill the right to social security and the community's minimum standard of living through social protection programs, such as the Household Conditional Cash Transfer (PKH), Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), and Village Fund BLT. However, many poor and vulnerable communities, such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, have not exercised these rights, due to the lack of information and the transparency and accountability of processes that still need to improve. In fact, the fulfillment of the community's economic and social rights through transparent social protection programs is crucial, especially during this pandemic.

The conditions above indicate that a reliable and accountable data management mechanism has not been established, especially at the beginning of the pandemic. Unpreparedness has resulted in the community's lack of ability to independently develop mitigation strategies at the local level. The weak mitigation strategy has created a domino effect that increasingly exposes the community, especially

low-income, vulnerable, and marginalized groups to inequality, threats of discrimination, and the fulfillment of human rights.

For this reason, in an effort to create a better mechanism to protect and promote the human rights of vulnerable groups during the pandemic, Tifa Foundation together with Save The Children and the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), with the support of the European Union, implemented the HEAL program: Promote Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability. The program is part of an effort to respond to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially on women, children, and vulnerable groups which were carried out in two provinces, namely East Java and West Nusa Tenggara. The two provinces were selected based on a combination of criteria, namely the number of underprivileged communities, the high number of increasing cases of COVID-19 infection, and the vulnerable and marginalized groups. The vulnerable and marginalized group includes minority religions, indigenous peoples, migrant workers, women, children, people with disabilities, as well as people

*Training on Human Rights and Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups during the COVID-19 Pandemic in West Nusa Tenggara
Photo by Tifa Foundation*



of various sexual orientations, identities, and gender expressions.

Strengthening Social Safeguards

The vulnerable groups above were already familiar with discrimination and inequality before the pandemic. To this condition from worsening during the pandemic, special measures and protection mechanisms had to be implemented to ensure that these groups are protected and their social and economic rights are fulfilled. Tifa Foundation, through the HEAL Program, conducted a preliminary study to map and identify violations and their impact on vulnerable groups, especially children.

The study conducted found changes in the situation and behavior of children in the two focus areas of the HEAL Program during the pandemic. These changes include children becoming confused, sad, and bored because their activities have been restricted. Moreover, the vulnerability of children during the pandemic in these two areas was also reflected in the dropout rate and child marriage documented in the study. Some reasons for dropping out of school were lack of funds, children choosing to help their parents by working, and the lack of devices that support online learning.

The study findings were presented to the village government as input for improving the mechanism for providing inclusive assistance to the community, especially children. In addition, the research outcomes were also conveyed to a broader audience in the “Multi-stakeholder Collaboration for Inclusive and Resilient Child Protection during a Pandemic” at the Human Rights Festival 2021 to become a shared lesson in protecting the rights of others.

Following up on the studies that have been carried out, the HEAL Program series was continued with the Human Rights and Social Protection Training for Vulnerable Groups during the COVID-19 Pandemic in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara to enrich the villagers’ and village governments’ knowledge regarding human rights and social protection. The training presents strategic stakeholders at the local level as participants, namely village officials and vulnerable groups comprising of women, persons with disabilities, religious minority groups, and migrant workers.

The training received a positive response and promoted participation, especially from the female participants and the persons with disabilities who were involved. They not only interacted actively during the training but also offered ideas for the

government in their region to protect the human rights of vulnerable groups. The involvement of various elements of society in this training is expected to strengthen a shared commitment to increase inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability in governance and the fulfillment of the human rights of vulnerable groups.

Harmonization of Relationships to Guarantee Protection

The study and training carried out under the HEAL Program in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara were relatively intensive and hectic. As a result, consistent monitoring is needed so the programs run according to plan and the stakeholders remain involved at the local level. On the other hand, the ongoing pandemic has also restricted Tifa Foundation's mobility in embracing and maintaining relationships with local stakeholders. To address this, Tifa Foundation recruited Community Organizers in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara as their representatives to coordinate at the local level and assist in preparing and implementing the HEAL program in the two provinces.

From the internal side, as a program that is carried out together with other institutions, the management of the division of responsibilities also must be considered, especially when several activities are being implemented simultaneously. In this case, coordination and communication between organizations are crucial. A communication platform is needed to share information about the activities to be carried out or the obstacles and assistance that can be provided. Communication can be established through formal meetings and forums as well as through short message channels between activity components.

In addition to the pandemic, another external challenge faced during the implementation of the HEAL Program was the village government's resistance to acknowledging the minority religious communities in their area. The resistance made it difficult for the field team to obtain permission to conduct studies and facilitate the community groups. One of the lessons learned for the Tifa Foundation

was that it was necessary to approach a broader range of stakeholders, not only the village government but also the higher levels of government, to reach vulnerable groups at the grass root level. Considering this resistance, efforts to persuade the village government also need to be done more carefully in the future, especially in promoting the government's social protection program to be open and more inclusive to marginalized community groups. These approaches and communication patterns need to be carried out to create a harmonious relationship with the village government and to guarantee the safety of the targeted community groups.

Through the HEAL Program, which will continue in 2022, Tifa Foundation will remain committed to strengthening and promoting more accountable, inclusive, and non-discriminatory public policies and services. Through this program, Tifa Foundation will continue to empower human rights defenders with the skills and resources needed to be able to adequately document the fulfillment of human rights and offer solutions, so the community considers the human rights defenders as allies in protecting and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable groups and marginalized communities.

INDONESIAN ASSOCIATION OF FAMILIES OF THE DISAPPEARED (IKOHI)

Promoting the Establishment of a National TRC as an Effort to Resolve Past Gross Human Rights Violations in Indonesia



Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2004 concerning the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) states that gross human rights violations must be traced back to reveal the truth, uphold justice, and establish a culture of respect for human rights to achieve reconciliation and national unity. Furthermore, revealing the truth is also in the interests of the victims and/or their families (heirs) to obtain compensation, restitution, and/or rehabilitation.

In general, the establishment of the TRC plays a significant role in upholding the rule of law and legislation in Indonesia, which should be consistently and responsibly applied, as well as guaranteeing and respecting human rights.

The Urgency of Upholding Human Rights by Establishing the TRC

The TRC is an extra-judicial institution that has the duty of upholding the truth by exposing past

abuses of power and human rights violations, as well as carrying out reconciliation in the perspective of common interests as a nation. Considering the institution's important role, as well as the human rights cases that require justice, IKOHI (Indonesian Association of Families of the Disappeared) with the support of the Tifa Foundation seeks to build synergistic consolidation in the TRC advocacy process with civil society organizations and victims' communities in overseeing the TRC's policies at a national and local scale, especially in Aceh and Papua. The consolidation is in line with the Tifa Foundation's goal of mainstreaming human rights and access to justice in Indonesia.

IKOHI is an organization that was established by the victims' families of 1997/1998 enforced disappearances. IKOHI's work focuses on the victims' recovery, with the vision of achieving unity, solidarity, and justice for human rights violation victims to create a just and democratic society. In the recovery, IKOHI focuses on several

crucial aspects such as psychosocial strengthening, economic empowerment, and advocating for state accountability policies to promote fair resolution for victims and their families.

Tifa and IKOHI organized a consolidation program entitled “Promoting Government (Presidential) Policy for the Establishment of a National TRC as an Effort to Resolve Past Gross Human Rights Violations”. The program has been implemented in several areas, i.e., DKI Jakarta, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Papua, and West Papua, from July 2020 - April 2021. Efforts to establish a TRC, which is the subject of this program, have been promoted through several activities, such as focused group discussions with civil society and victims, public discussions, meetings with the government, monitoring and evaluation, as well as campaigns through audio and visual media.

IKOHI uses two approaches to carry out the TRC advocacy activities. The first is to build intensive communication with various elements of civil society (civil society organizations, academicians, public figures, and experts) who are involved in resolving gross human rights violations. Efforts to build this communication are carried out through forums and meetings to build understanding or consensus



that the TRC Law is the most affordable option to implement.

The second approach is to conduct a dialog with state institutions and ministries that have duties and responsibilities related to fulfilling the rights of human rights violation victims. The constructive dialog aims to promote mutual agreement on policy formulation for the TRC and victims' recovery. In general, the two approaches are carried out to build a public discourse that amplifies the need to reveal the truth as a first step, before moving on to a larger agenda, i.e., the recognition and recovery of victims.

Opportunities and Challenges Faced by TRC in Aceh and Papua

The focused group discussion held to collect ongoing lessons learned from the Aceh TRC concluded that civil society and victims need to re-submit the policy or legal umbrella for the establishment of a TRC based on human rights principles and standards, either through legal mechanisms or through presidential regulations. The national TRC is expected to strengthen the current position and role of the Aceh TRC.

Discussions about the journey of the Aceh TRC have enabled various initiatives for the recognition and recovery of victims. The anticipated resistance from the perpetrators turned out to be not too significant. In its journey, the discussion on the journey of

the Aceh TRC developed into a discourse that led to social restoration efforts after past conflict. An obstacle for the Aceh TRC is the lack of a national TRC umbrella. This creates an obstacle and complexity in institutional budgeting in the Aceh government bureaucracy because funding support from the central government is still needed for the operation of the Aceh TRC.

On the other hand, the discussion on the Papua TRC indicated that the challenges faced are still relatively complex. The ongoing conflict, escalating violence, the historical status of Papua, and distrust are aggravating factors. Therefore, a serious commitment from the central government is needed to establish a TRC in Papua. This commitment is important because, in addition to the complexities previously mentioned, the establishment of a TRC for Papua also requires the evaluation of Papua within the framework of the special autonomy law.

Building a Collective Movement

All of the program activities encourage the National TRC to remain operational amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. This has certainly affected the quality of discussion and advocacy, especially since the formal meetings with the government and parliamentary parties were deemed insufficient. During the advocacy, IKOHI realized the need for informal meetings to further discuss the obstacles encountered during the discussions with the government and the inclusion of TRC legislation in the parliament. The obstacles were addressed by holding virtual discussions, which despite their imperfections, have become an alternative to accommodate more participants, so the activities run more transparently for all advocacy networks.

This program enabled constructive dialog and discussion between the TRC advocacy network. This is reflected by the parties' openness to the views, opinions, and criticisms of the TRC advocacy journey that was conveyed to the forums in the program. The advocacy has also raised a shared awareness that the reform carried out over the past two decades has not met expectations, especially in terms of resolving past gross human rights violations.

The collective awareness has reduced institutional ego and re-emphasized the need to focus on human rights courts, the truth, and victim recovery. The ideas and initiatives taken by the parties involved in the advocacy serve as complementary agendas, as opposed to previously being competing advocacy agendas.

The conclusion from these lessons is that the TRC should still be fought for. All stakeholders should consolidate, reach a consensus, and oversee the program implementation to ensure the sustainability of the TRC advocacy program. The expected outcome is that an open multi-stakeholder discussion between the victim community, human rights defenders, and parties who will be involved in the TRC's advocacy efforts will be established.

PAPUAN PEOPLE’S NETWORK (JERAT)

Efforts to Achieve Justice in Papua



The fulfillment of human rights is a fundamental issue that still requires serious attention and oversight. Issues related to the fulfillment of human rights, particularly in Papua, have a complex conflict dimension, including vertical conflicts between indigenous Papuans and the government, to horizontal conflicts between community groups. The issue becomes more complicated because it is related to various aspects, such as the protection and fulfillment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.

The Papua Road Map prepared by the LIPI Papua Study Team in 2009 revealed that the source of the conflict in Papua is indicated to have originated from past human rights violations that have not been resolved. Some factors that must be considered are history and political status, development failures, and the marginalization of the Papuan people. Considering these factors, the desire to resolve the root causes of these issues in Papua should begin with resolving violence and human rights violations with a mechanism that enables a fair and transparent human rights court to support reconciliation.

To find the right format or model for resolving past human rights violations to fulfill the rights of victims and resolve human rights violations in Papua, the Papuan People’s Network (JERAT), with the support of the Tifa Foundation, carried out the project “Reaching Civil Society Consensus to Formulate Concepts and Model for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Papua” in August 2020 – July 2021. The objective is to fulfill the rights of victims to the truth and to reconcile past human rights violations in Papua. Furthermore, another aim is to build a mutual understanding between the central government and the Papua Province regarding the need to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in Papua as an effort to resolve past human rights violations.

JERAT Papua is an organization that focuses on natural resources as well as economic, social, and cultural rights in Papua. The institution specifically assists indigenous peoples in seven customary areas in Papua and West Papua. Through its work, JERAT Papua has become the driving force in developing a joint movement of the civil society to support human rights dialog to achieve reconciliation. The reconciliation will serve as a foundation for

building mutual understanding and encouraging the fulfillment of human rights in Papua.

Summary of Ideas for Establishing a TRC in Papua

The project carried out efforts to build civil society consensus regarding the TRC through several activities, i.e., an assessment of the TRC, discussions, and consultations with the Aceh TRC and experts, focused group discussions with stakeholders, public consultations in Jayapura, Wamena, and Biak, as well as dissemination of the TRC's main ideas through print and electronic media. In general, the objective of the studies and discussions is to obtain a preview of the issues encountered during the establishment of the TRC in Papua.

The dialogs and studies conducted produced several important points in relation to the effort to establish the TRC in Papua, such as the projected function of the TRC as a mediator for resolving historical issues and gross human rights violations based on the local wisdom or customary principles in Papua. These dialogs also produced an overview of the purpose of establishing the TRC in Papua, namely:

- Finding and uncovering the truth of past gross human rights violations in Papua by holding non-judicial dispute resolutions
- Resolving past gross human rights violations outside the courts, to achieve peace and national unity
- Provide restorative justice for victims and their families
- Enabling strategic reconciliation or peace for the community for the sake of national unity
- Preventing gross human rights violations in the future
- Building the Papuan people's trust in the government, and
- Strengthening the unity and integrity of the nation and state

At the central level, the national TRC concept developed by the government consists of three considerations, i.e., the resolution of past human

rights violations, a comprehensive settlement of gross human rights violations, and national reconciliation. In the context of Papua, the long conflict and the various dimensions of the conflict require a more serious commitment from the central government. In this case, the government's commitment can be demonstrated through initiatives to encourage the TRC process, starting from the process of revealing the truth to achieving reconciliation.

An approach that could be considered for reconciliation and conflict resolution processes to be well received is the consolidation of the concept based on customary territories, considering the social and cultural uniqueness of Papua. The approach can help identify conflicts in Papua and is expected to generate a lot of information, especially from areas with a relatively high number of human rights violations.

The customary territory approach can also be a means of disseminating the TRC discussion to the grassroots level. The increasing number of people aware of the potential role of the TRC for conflict resolution in Papua is expected to promote greater support for establishing the TRC.

Discussion-related Challenges

Efforts to build civil society consensus in Papua also encountered several challenges. First, there are two sides: those who support and oppose the establishment of the TRC in Papua.

The group against the establishment of the TRC in Papua stated that it was the government's attempt to hand over its responsibility to resolve human rights violations. In addition, the opposing parties also view that the establishment of the Papua TRC which had just started to be discussed in the 20th year of Papua's special autonomy was done merely to portray a good image for the Indonesian government in the national and international arena.

On the contrary, groups that support the establishment of the TRC stated that it provides opportunities to resolve cases of past human rights

violations. The TRC is also expected to be able to facilitate the recovery of the victims and oversee the fulfillment of their rights. Efforts to bridge the views of these opposing groups must be carried out to reach a consensus.

In addition to the different points of view, another challenge that could not be easily resolved during the project was the difficulty of meeting resource persons, especially from the DPR & MPR. Setting and rescheduling meetings and discussions many times required persistence and took a long time. In addition, the resource persons were reluctant to have face-to-face discussions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, by approaching them continuously, face-to-face discussions were finally carried out.

Synergy to Continue Movements

The interaction with stakeholders during the consensus-building process produced a lot of knowledge and a new understanding of general concepts and efforts to establish the TRC. The understanding was a result of a series of discussions that have been carried out with community groups, in Indonesia and other countries, such as Timor Leste and Australia.

Another important lesson learned from this project is the need to build a network with partners in West Papua, at the national and even international level. In addition to obtaining support, a solid network can also serve as a strong capital to support the establishment, implementation, sharing of experiences, and monitoring of the resolution of human rights violations.

Information dissemination concerning the TRC is another important aspect that has to be considered. This is necessary to make all groups, not only certain individuals or groups, familiar with the TRC. Mutual awareness leading to the collective efforts of all elements of society is expected as the community becomes more familiar with the TRC.

In the end, the dialogs and efforts to establish the TRC in Papua carried out in this project are not an

independent activity but will continue to enrich the essence of the TRC to achieve a peaceful Papua.



ACEH TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC)

Healing Wounds Inflicted by Conflict and Human Rights Violations in Aceh



Tifa Foundation's support for upholding justice and the efforts to achieve peace in Aceh started in 2002 and is still ongoing. For example, in 2003, the Tifa Foundation supported the establishment of a Human Rights Support Post (PB) in Aceh, which initially operated in the East Aceh region, an area which at that time became the epicenter of violence and conflict, to help communities experiencing acts of violence and human rights violations to obtain assistance, legal defense, as well as medical treatment and counseling.

Afterward, in 2005–2007, following the peace agreement, Tifa Foundation initiated an initiative with civil society groups in Aceh to develop new institutions that promote peace and sustainable development in Aceh. These initiatives are part of the process of institutionalizing new institutions which are expected to be a milestone in supporting a democratic, just, prosperous, and peaceful Aceh.

An important part of the mandate for achieving peace in Aceh is the establishment of the Truth

and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The Aceh TRC is essentially an institution that served as the foundation for resolving past human rights violations and violence that occurred in Aceh before the peace agreement was signed in 2005. Complementing the human rights court, the Aceh TRC is expected to reveal the truth, restore the dignity of victims, and preserve peace in Aceh.

More than a decade later, the Tifa Foundation provided support to the Aceh TRC in 2018 through a transitional justice project for victims and the Aceh community post-conflict. The expected outcomes of the three-year project as of 2021 were to uphold justice for past human rights violation victims in Aceh and enable social cohesion in the Aceh community. Efforts to strengthen the Aceh TRC to be able to carry out its mandate are highly required to achieve these two outcomes. In addition, commitment from various stakeholders, such as the government and civil society organizations, at the local and national levels, is absolutely necessary to support the reconciliation process in Aceh.

Upholding Justice for Past Human Rights Violation Victims in Aceh

During the three years of the project, the goal of strengthening the TRC as an institution that can be relied on to carry out its mandate has been relatively successful. This was proven by the trained officers' excellent abilities to take statements which allowed them to produce high-quality data. By the end of the third year of the program, the Aceh TRC had taken 4,606 victim/witness statements.

An excellent statement-taking model not only enabled the Aceh TRC to successfully collect data, facts, and information about human rights violations as the basis for recognizing the forms and patterns of human rights violations in Aceh during the conflict but has also increased public trust and willingness, especially human rights violation victims, to give their statements. Moreover, this reliable and sympathetic practice has also generated support for the Aceh TRC from local civil society organizations, the parties involved in the conflict, as well as customary leaders to build a pilot project for the reconciliation process based on local wisdom in the Bener Meriah area.

At the national level, the Aceh TRC's efforts also received support from the Indonesian Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK RI) who was willing to facilitate the Aceh TRC in conveying the reconciliation process being developed in Aceh to the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. LPSK RI and the National Commission on Violence against Women continue to provide support and assistance for the Aceh TRC in formulating efforts for the recovery of human rights violation victims in Aceh.

The Aceh TRC has also demonstrated its tenacity in achieving the commitment of various stakeholders to support the reconciliation process. A proof of the commitment was the Governor's Decree issued by the Governor of Aceh concerning the Determination of Beneficiaries to Restore the Rights of Human Rights Violation Victims which was signed on 27 May 2020 for 245 victims/heirs. As a follow-up of the Governor's Decree, the Aceh Government then

allocated reparation funds in the budget for 2022. The policy received positive responses and appreciation from the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, Indonesian National Human Rights Commission, National Commission on Violence against Women, and LPSK RI.

Challenges, Obstacles, and Lessons Learned

Despite its many achievements, the Aceh TRC still faced various challenges during the project implementation. Internally, poor coordination still remained to be the main obstacle to communication and access to information. As a result, the work produced was not optimal due to the obstacles faced by the working groups in the organization.

On the other hand, externally, several challenges and obstacles were encountered in collecting statements. The obstacles were the victims' reluctance to give a statement, the victims' emotional state, the expectation of receiving assistance, and suspicion that their statement would be misused. Therefore, the Aceh TRC needs to further enhance synergies with stakeholders at the local level, especially with government institutions, customary leaders, and religious leaders to gain and maintain the community's trust.

In the future, the reconciliation approach developed by involving customary institutions, customary leaders, and religious leaders in Aceh based on Aceh customs and culture is expected to reduce issues and minimize the occurrence of repeated conflicts to achieve sustainable peace. With the goal of achieving peace, the Aceh TRC will continue to serve as a medium for the Aceh community who have felt, been affected, or heard stories of violence during the conflict to be able to heal and grow.

INSTITUT DIAN/INTERFIDEI

Foresting Tolerance in Educational Institutions



The characteristics of a pluralistic Indonesian society are a valuable asset. Living in peace amidst diverse cultures and a heterogeneous society is the foundation of Indonesia's motto, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity). However, challenges were encountered in managing diversity, i.e., intolerance. Intolerance refers to reluctance to accept different views, beliefs, or behavior.

This reluctance can create negative prejudice, which then becomes a stigma against those who are considered to be different. The stigma, if strongly internalized in certain groups, can lead to discrimination and injustice against other parties, especially those who are weaker or marginalized. Therefore, intolerance is a serious issue that needs to be prevented and overcome as Indonesia is a diverse nation.

Under this consideration, Institut DIAN/Interfidei

as a non-profit institution that actively promotes interfaith dialog and cooperation in Indonesia, with the support of the Tifa Foundation, organized the program "Managing Diversity in High Schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY)". Through efforts to cultivate tolerant perspectives and attitudes, the program seeks to suppress intolerant behaviors and cases, resulting from religious differences, ethnic sentiments, as well as views against people with disabilities, especially in high schools/vocational schools in DIY.

Schools play an important role in building a tolerant community. Through appropriate educational mechanisms, teachers can become actors who convey messages of peace, instilling understanding for their students that diversity is not a threat, but an asset to be cherished. By introducing the values of tolerance to students, these values will be more easily embedded, developed, and spread in the community.

Collaborating with Stakeholders

The program intends to achieve two main targets. The first is the policy and assertiveness of the DIY Government to foster diversity and eliminate intolerance in high schools/vocational schools in their region. The second is to increase the number of high school/vocational school teachers and principals in DIY who have the knowledge and skills to manage diversity. The teachers and principals are also expected to become more organized in promoting the need to foster tolerance and manage diversity, in their respective schools and more broadly in the education sector in DIY.

Institut DIAN/Interfidei has organized several activities to achieve the targets above. The first is to map out regulations or policies related to efforts to maintain diversity and eliminate intolerance in high schools/vocational schools in DIY. The mapping revealed that there are no regulations or policies specifically targeted for managing diversity and eliminating intolerance in high schools/vocational schools in DIY.

Furthermore, in promoting the need for DIY Regional Government policies in this field, the provincial level Institut DIAN/Interfidei also approached Parampara Praja DIY, a non-structural institution consisting of eight selected experts who became advisors to Sultan Hamengkubuwana X as the Governor of DIY in matters concerning DIY privileges. The communication and discussion provided Institut DIAN/Interfidei the opportunity to convey the practices and challenges of implementing a culture of tolerance in DIY. Through this communication channel, Institut DIAN/Interfidei proposed recommendations on the need to encourage habituation to manage and interpret diversity by giving special attention to the education sector and the younger generation, including secondary schools and students in DIY.

In addition to Parampara Praja, the communication and cooperation in this program are also carried out by involving the DIY Education, Youth and Sports Office (Disdikpora) in view of its strategic role in providing education in DIY. Through the

communication that has been established, Disdikpora DIY welcomes the plan and offers to collaborate with Institut DIAN/Interfidei to make the program to manage diversity in high schools successful. In fact, Disdikpora DIY was willing to provide a meeting room for the training and invited teachers and school principals targeted by the program.

In general, Institut DIAN/Interfidei uses a combination of a top-down approach in carrying out this program by promoting the DIY Regional Government's policies and a bottom-up approach that accommodates community initiatives, i.e., principals and teachers, as well as other relevant parties, such as interfaith youth in DIY. The involvement of various stakeholders is expected to give a positive contribution to the program. As a result, the ultimate goal of creating a safe and comfortable school environment for students of various backgrounds to learn and interact can be achieved.

Adapting to Uncertainties

The program commenced in mid-2020 amidst adjustments to the COVID-19 pandemic. The adjustment has changed the format of activities, from previously being face-to-face activities to online activities. As a result, Institut DIAN/Interfidei needed time to learn the procedures and supporting applications used. During the early days, Institut DIAN/Interfidei was forced to postpone a number of activities, including organizing training on managing and interpreting differences for teachers and principals of high schools/vocational schools in DIY. Afterward, Institut DIAN/Interfidei as the program organizer then understood and became more familiar with how they could utilize the latest technologies and gained knowledge about how they could organize activities that have never been conducted in the past.

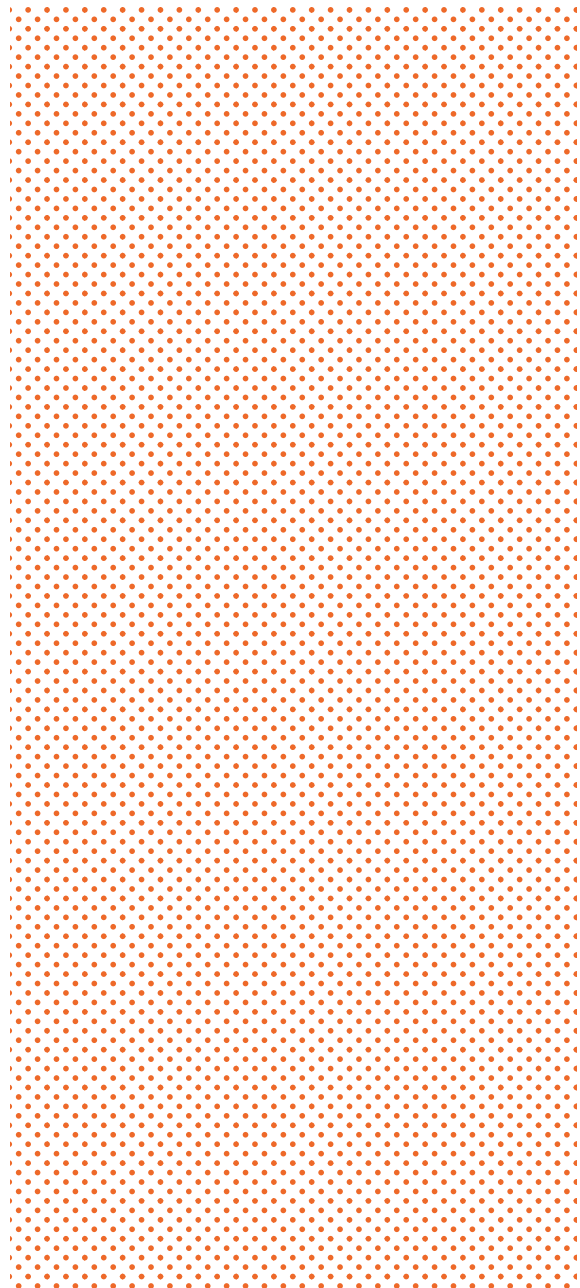
In the middle of the program, there were assumptions that the pandemic would subside in April-May 2021. However, this assumption did not become a reality. The high number of COVID-19 cases has forced several activities that were initially designed as offline activities to be held online again. Some consequences of these adjustments were



changes in the activity schedule and the number of participants. In addition, these changes also have affected the duration of the program. The program was initially designed to be completed in mid-2021, but the completion date was then shifted to the end of 2021. These adjustments were made so the program can be implemented within an ideal time frame to produce excellent outputs and solutions.

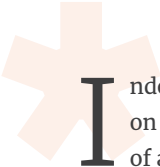
In addition to adjusting the format of activities, another challenge faced during program implementation was regarding the schedule and discussion time. Despite having good relations, the busy and hectic schedule of the Disdikpora and Parampara Praja DIY often resulted in the scheduled hearings and meetings being rescheduled. As a result, the implementation of activities that require support or cooperation with Disdikpora and Parampara Praja DIY became prone to delays. In addition to the local government, obstacles with regard to scheduling were also encountered when interacting with teachers and school principals who are training participants in this program. Considering that busy schedules are inevitable, efforts were made to ensure that meetings or communications were more productive to ensure that the joint commitments pledged do not stop mid-way.

In general, the program provides an overview that as part of the wider society, we cannot remain passive and wait for change to occur, the challenges above are proof that it takes a collective determination and understanding to pave the way for creating a tolerant society that starts from educational institutions. By introducing the values of tolerance in educational institutions, the youth who are the main targets of this program are expected to treat each other equally in the future. With this perspective, violence and hatred stemming from inequality or intolerance can slowly subside and disappear.



COMMUNITY LEGAL AID INSTITUTE

Actions to Avoid the Death Penalty



Indonesia is still facing a continuous polemic on human rights despite the worldwide trend of a declining number of death penalty cases. The dominant factor behind this is the assumption that the death penalty will create a deterrent effect that can reduce criminal acts, such as narcotics, terrorism, and premeditated murder. In fact, one of the reasons why the death penalty is no longer needed is because this type of punishment has not been able to prevent serious crimes, such as murder or terrorism. The death penalty does not discourage criminals from committing crimes.

As a response, the Community Legal Aid Institute (LBHM) seeks to promote the abolition of the death penalty in Indonesia. LBHM is a non-profit organization that provides free legal aid and services for the poor and human rights violation victims. LBHM also facilitates legal empowerment for marginalized communities, and advocates for legal reform and the protection of human rights through campaigns, strategic litigation, policy advocacy, and research.

In its efforts to promote the abolition of the death penalty in Indonesia, LBHM has worked to strengthen the legal aid system provided to death row inmates and individuals facing the risk of receiving the death penalty. Based on the experience gained over the years in assisting death penalty cases, LBHM has improved its methods for providing assistance, namely by refining investigations, seeking expert opinions, and networking with international civil society organizations.

With the support of the Tifa Foundation, LBHM implemented the program “Strengthening the Death Penalty and Execution Prevention System in Indonesia” which has been implemented since September 2020 and is foreseen to be completed in September 2022. The program has three main objectives, namely that death row convicts can obtain legal aid to reduce their sentences, individuals who are at risk of being sentenced to death receive legal assistance to prevent such sentence, and the community is aware of the injustice of the death penalty.

Strengthening the Foundation of Movements

LBHM has carried out several activities in the first phase of this program to achieve the objectives. The activities implemented comprised capacity building for LBHM lawyers, research on factors leading to the death penalty, and holding public discussions.

With regards to capacity building, LBHM carried out a mapping, based on the needs of LBHM lawyers who oversee important cases, to identify the learning materials required to support the legal defense provided. These materials include the criminology and victimology perspectives of the death penalty, legal and social research for death penalty cases, the judges' perspectives on imposing the death penalty, the global development of the movement to abolish the death penalty, as well as challenges and opportunities for overseeing death penalty cases.

In addition to capacity building through learning, LBHM has also conducted research since January 2021 on the factors behind the imposition of the death penalty. The research involved Reprieve and the Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IJRS), two organizations that have excellent track records in advocating against the death penalty. Reprieve maintains a database of Indonesians sentenced to death and IJRS is an organization with expertise in promoting court reform through evidence-based research.

The research has identified and investigated 402 death penalty cases in Indonesia from the early 2000s - 2020. Based on the findings, the study then collected data from court decisions and identified factors contributing to the death penalty sentence, such as articles imposed, media coverage, and the availability of lawyers.

In mid-2021, LBHM issued a Training Module for Providing Legal Aid to Individuals Facing the Death Penalty as an effort to strengthen legal aid for individuals facing the death penalty. The module specifies the steps for defending death penalty cases, starting from preparation, strategies for developing arguments, litigation assistance, methods for dealing with vulnerable individuals, to public education and

engagement in advocacy. The module also discusses mentoring practices carried out by LBHM to reflect the death penalty situation in Indonesia.

In the first phase of the program, LBHM has also organized a campaign to raise awareness and promote public participation to stop the imposition of the death penalty in Indonesia. The campaign started with an online discussion entitled The Effect of Mental Health on Death Row Inmates. One of the panelists in the discussion was Merri Utami, an Indonesian migrant worker sentenced to death in a narcotics case.

Following up on this public discussion, LBHM launched a clemency campaign for Merri Utami using the hashtag #GrasiUntukMerri. The background of the campaign was that the criminal justice system did not take into consideration Merri Utami's economic and social vulnerabilities in being a victim of human trafficking. As a part of the campaign, LBHM published several infographics describing Merri Utami's case and at the same time triggered public participation through an online petition for the #GrasiUntukMerri movement.

Continuing Efforts to Achieve Objectives

A realization that occurred during the first phase of the program was that not all of the expected impacts could be achieved. For example, although the #GrasiUntukMerri digital campaign has successfully attracted public attention, the support has not been able to influence the government to strengthen a greater commitment to abolish the death penalty in Indonesia.


Another challenge faced in implementing the program is the limited contact that LBHM has with its clients. During the pandemic, prisons have prohibited lawyer visits. In other words, communication can only be done via telephone and the internet. This is certainly not ideal for LBHM in carrying out further investigations and necessary mental health evaluations.

As a lesson learned from the challenges and achievements, ongoing research and the commitment

to improve the quality of legal aid provided to death sentence clients will be continued and improved. LBHM will also develop a case monitoring system that is expected to be able to identify individuals facing the risk of being imposed the death penalty. As the criminal justice system slowly processes more cases, LBHM will be more proactive in identifying and assisting cases that could potentially be imposed with a death penalty sentence. In addition, campaigns and public discussions concerning injustice in the death penalty will also be carried out to revive public awareness and sympathy on this issue.



Communication Amidst the Pandemic



Civil society organizations, including Tifa Foundation, are not unfamiliar with the crisis. However, unlike previous economic or social crises, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected various aspects simultaneously on a massive scale. Furthermore, the pandemic has also created new challenges in communication, especially for Tifa Foundation. The social restrictions and recommendations to stay at home have resulted in many activities having to be redesigned, from being rescheduled, and changing the implementation format, to completely being canceled. All of these changes and adjustments made it difficult for Tifa Foundation to build and maintain relationships with partners and stakeholders on a local, national, and international scale.

Tifa Foundation continues to adjust its communication strategy whilst promoting an open society in Indonesia. This is done so support and efforts to protect the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized groups can continue, especially during the pandemic. Throughout 2021, adjustments to the communication strategy have gone relatively well and produced 8 publications and 21 webinars and public discussions which were held independently and in collaboration with Tifa Foundation partners.

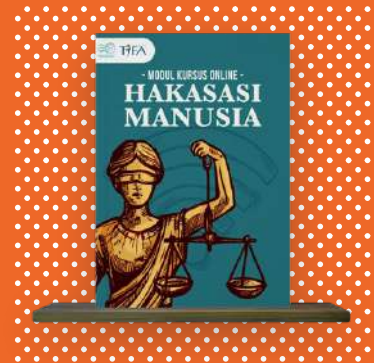
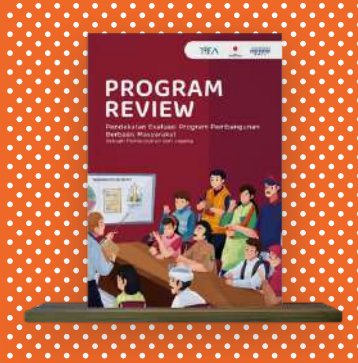
In addition, amidst the existing limitations, efforts

to consolidate with civil society organizations, government institutions, academicians, the private sector, and civil society are still being carried out, both online and face-to-face, in accordance with the applicable health protocols. Furthermore, Tifa Foundation also strengthened information dissemination through social media channels to keep the public connected with the issues being overseen. Positive responses were reflected by the increasing number of followers and the number of people reached through digital information materials shared via Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, and YouTube of the Tifa Foundation.

With optimistic projections that the pandemic will be under control, in addition to holding face-to-face events, Tifa Foundation will continue to manage its digital channels and package information materials related to the issues being overseen so it is more interesting and can be easily understood by various groups.

**PUBLICATIONS
& COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS**

Eight publications in the form of books, modules, and policy briefs were produced both independently and in collaboration with Tifa Foundation partners in 2021. The public can access all these publications at tifafoundation.id.




**SOCIAL MEDIA
REACH**

As Per December 31, 2021


4.907
Followers


5.658
Followers


3.414
Followers


1.320
Subscribers


2.311
Followers



Twenty-one public discussion events were held online during 2021. Six of them were independently organized by Tifa Foundation, while the other fifteen were conducted with support from our partners. These discussion events raised various topics closely related to the focus of the Tifa Foundation movement, such as data management, human rights fulfillment, and increasing access to justice.

Self-organized

1. Data Governance in Health Digitization, COVID-19 Reflections
2. Improving the Transparency and Accountability of Development Programs through Community-Based Program Evaluation
3. Civil Society Consolidation for Strengthening Digital Rights in Papua
4. Intermediary Liability Discussion: Social Media (Publishers vs. Non-publisher) Governance in Asia
5. Data Governance Accountability in the Pandemic.
6. Digital Journalism and Its Role in Deepening Democracy

With Partners

7. Evaluating the Implementation of the Indonesia National Police Human Rights Regulation concerning the Prevention of Torture
8. Festival 45-45: Rediscovering Indonesia
9. Human Rights Documentation Index and Archives
10. Accelerating Efforts to Improve the Quality of Legal Aid Services through Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation concerning Paralegals
11. Opportunities and Challenges for the Ratification of the Indigenous Peoples Bill
12. Paralegals: Actors in Improving Access to Justice, Development, and Public Services
13. Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through One Stop Services with a Human Rights and Gender Perspective
14. Law Enforcement under the Shadows of Torture
15. What is the Impact of the Revision of the Special Autonomy Law on the Resolution of the Papuan Conflict?
16. Promoting the Implementation of Paralegal Training Policies that Accommodate Legal Aid Stakeholders
17. Webinar World Day Against the Death Penalty - Waiting Period for the Death Penalty: Waiting for Clemency or Execution
18. Reflections and Self-Recovery Steps for Youth Victims and Survivors of KBB
19. Multi-stakeholder Collaboration for Inclusive and Resilient Child Protection during the Pandemic
20. Development, Education, Health, Economy, and Infrastructure as Foundations of Peace in Papua
21. Human Security in Papua

The Way Forward



At Tifa Foundation, we strive to make a difference by engaging, establishing dialog, and collaborating with various stakeholders. We have formulated three important elements in our program approach and the support we provide, namely human rights, natural resources, and digital governance.

Human Rights

The fulfillment of human rights in Indonesia remains to be a crucial issue. Many aspects still require attention, from social and economic development equality to religion, culture, and gender issues. In fulfilling these human rights, civil society needs to urge the government to play an active role in implementing policies that can protect the rights of its citizens from violations.

In addition, it is undeniable that human rights violations in Indonesia could also be caused by a lack of understanding and appreciation of differences between one another. In fact, respect for differences and diversity should be the essence in fostering pluralism and making this Indonesia more tolerant and peaceful.

In the future, Tifa Foundation will play an active role by monitoring the government's performance and advocating for human rights through information dissemination and advocacy, this is done to encourage the government to improve its efforts in protecting the rights of citizens through law enforcement that supports the fulfillment of human rights.

Natural Resources

It is well recognized that Indonesia's natural resources play an important role in economic development, as the main source of state revenue, and in providing jobs and livelihoods for many of its citizens. However, natural resources management has always been a complex challenge in Indonesia. In fact, it often creates a conflict between the environmental and economic interests at stake.

The challenge is further complicated by the Omnibus Law which was ratified by the government in October 2020. The law regulates, among others, the procedures for environmental and natural resources management in Indonesia. However, paradoxically, there are indications that this law does not adequately protect the sustainability of natural resources. On the other hand, the Omnibus Law is perceived to have opened up opportunities for large-scale extractive business actors to have control over natural resources and make a profit without considering the welfare of the surrounding community.

Tifa Foundation seeks to ensure that local communities benefit from their surrounding environment. We are committed to empowering indigenous peoples and marginalized groups to advocate, defend themselves, and claim their rights to natural resources. In our future programs, this approach is designed with the objective of increasing equitable access to natural resource utilization to build environmental resilience and increase the economic capacity of communities through sustainable livelihoods.

Digital Governance

Digital developments have a major influence on our lives. In combination with the pandemic, all interactions, including decision making are now done over the internet. The information technology development was followed by the emergency of many multi-sectoral entities that store, process, and distribute data. It will be easier for the public to access information and store data digitally. Development does not come without consequences as digital technology and data require transparency to support accountability. As a result, comprehensive data protection and management to anticipate data misuse become a necessity.

In the upcoming year, Tifa Foundation intends to continue to emphasize the need for personal data protection regulations in Indonesia to clearly divide responsibilities between government agencies and the private sector. In addition, Tifa also intends to increase the awareness, literacy, and technical capabilities of civil society, including activists and civil society organizations, to be able to strategically use technology, better manage their personal data and information, and have sufficient competence to accelerate in the digital age.

The approaches above will be interconnected and influence one another in the program and support that will be implemented. This connectivity is expected to support all of these approaches to achieve sustainable progress, enrich the values that the Tifa Foundation upholds, and support our work in promoting an open society in Indonesia.



*Media Literacy Workshop
on Understanding and Producing Diversity-Friendly Information
Photo by AJI Bandung for Tifa Foundation*



Financial Report



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**Surat Pernyataan Manajemen
Tentang Tanggung Jawab atas Laporan Keuangan
Yayasan TIFA
Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember 2021**

**Statement Letter of Management
On the responsibility for Financial Statements of
Yayasan TIFA
For the year ended
31 Desember 2021**

Kami yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini

I, the undersigned

1. Nama : Shita Laksmi
Alamat Kantor : 18 Office Park, Lt. 15 / C-D
Jl TB Simatupang No 18

1. Name : Shita Laksmi
Office Address : 18 Office Park, Lt. 15 / C-D
Jl TB Simatupang No 18

Telepon : 021-2270 1427
Jabatan : Direktur Eksekutif

Telephone : 021-2270 1427
Title : Direktur Eksekutif

Menyatakan Bahwa:

Hereby State that:

1. Saya bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan Yayasan TIFA untuk tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2021
2. Laporan keuangan Yayasan TIFA telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum di Indonesia;
 - a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Yayasan Tifa telah dimuat dengan lengkap dan benar.
 - b. Laporan keuangan Yayasan TIFA tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta yang tidak benar dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material.
3. Saya bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian intern Yayasan TIFA

1. I am responsible for the preparation and presentation of Yayasan TIFA's the financial statement for the years ended 31 Desember 2021
2. Yayasan TIFA's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia;
 - a. The information contained in the Yayasan TIFA's financial statements is complete and corrected;
 - b. The Yayasan TIFA's financial statements do not contain incorrect material information or fact, and do not material information or fact;
3. I am responsible for Yayasan TIFA's internal control system.

Demikian Pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

This statement is issued to the best of our knowledge and belief

Jakarta, 27 Juni 2022



Shita Laksmi
Direktur Eksekutif /
Executive Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report Number: 00663/2.0459/AU.1/11/0672-1/1/VI/2022

Board of Trustee, Supervisors, and Directors

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan TIFA, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021, and statement of comprehensive income, and change 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 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's determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material statements, 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 misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depends on the auditors' judgement, including the assesment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risks assesment, 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.



Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan TIFA as of December 31, 2021 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Other Matter

The financial statements of Yayasan TIFA for the year ended December 31, 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements dated August 27, 2021.

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 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.

Heliantono and Partner

Padri Achyarsyah, CA., CPA.
Public Accountant License No. AP.0672



June 27, 2022

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2021

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

| | Notes | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|---|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Rp | USD*) | Rp | USD*) |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | |
| Cash and banks | 4 | 15,969,177 | 1,119,151 | 9,180,637 | 650,878 |
| Receivables from Donors | 5 | 190,228 | 13,332 | 12,506,801 | 886,692 |
| Advances and prepayment | 6 | 341,210 | 23,913 | 297,570 | 21,097 |
| | | 16,500,615 | 1,156,396 | 21,985,008 | 1,558,667 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | |
| Fixed assets | 2g;7 | 11,353,246 | 795,658 | 12,296,435 | 871,777 |
| | | 11,353,246 | 795,658 | 12,296,435 | 871,777 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 27,853,861 | 1,952,054 | 34,281,443 | 2,430,444 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Grant payables | 2k;8 | 4,285,109 | 300,309 | 18,068,049 | 1,280,966 |
| Payables to donors | 2k;9 | 10,574,068 | 741,052 | 1,403,670 | 99,516 |
| Accruals and other liabilities | 2k;10 | 474,278 | 33,238 | 639,755 | 45,357 |
| Taxes payable | 2k;11 | 34,618 | 2,426 | 37,926 | 2,689 |
| | | 15,368,073 | 1,077,025 | 20,149,400 | 1,428,528 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Grant payables | 2k;8 | - | - | 579,861 | 41,110 |
| | | - | - | 579,861 | 41,110 |
| NET ASSETS | | | | | |
| With restrictions from donor | 2l; | 315,358 | 22,224 | 1,748,780 | 127,011 |
| Without restrictions from donor | 2l; | 12,170,430 | 852,896 | 11,803,402 | 821,035 |
| Cumulative foreign currency translation differences | | - | (91) | - | 12,760 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS | | 12,485,788 | 875,029 | 13,552,182 | 960,806 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | | | | | |
| | | 27,853,861 | 1,952,054 | 34,281,443 | 2,430,444 |

*) 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.

Jakarta, June 27, 2022


Shita Laksmi
 Executive Director

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

Yayasan TIFA

Statements of changes in net assets

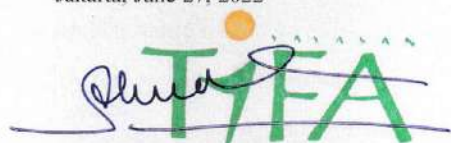
For the year ended Desember 31, 2021

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

| | Notes | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|---|-------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | Rp | USD*) | Rp | USD*) |
| NET ASSETS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR | | | | | |
| Beginning balance: | | 11,803,402 | 821,035 | 5,304,158 | 381,567 |
| Surplus (deficit), current year | | 367,028 | 25,690 | 6,499,244 | 444,987 |
| Cummulative foreign currency translation difference - Beg | | - | 6,171 | - | (5,519) |
| Net assets released from restriction | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| Ending balance | | 12,170,430 | 852,896 | 11,803,402 | 821,035 |
| Other comprehensive Income | | | | | |
| Beginning balance | | - | - | - | - |
| Other comprehensive Income, current year | | - | - | - | - |
| Ending balance | | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR | | 12,170,430 | 852,896 | 11,803,402 | 821,035 |
| NET ASSETS WITH RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR | | | | | |
| Beginning balance: | | 1,748,780 | 127,011 | 3,161,694 | 227,884 |
| Surplus (deficit), current year | | (1,433,422) | (100,334) | (1,412,914) | (97,143) |
| Cummulative foreign currency translation difference - Beg | | - | (4,453) | - | (3,730) |
| Net assets released from restriction | | - | - | - | - |
| Ending balance | | 315,358 | 22,224 | 1,748,780 | 127,011 |
| Other comprehensive Income | | | | | |
| Beginning balance | | - | - | - | - |
| Other comprehensive Income, current year | | - | - | - | - |
| Ending balance | | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS WITH RESTRICTIONS FROM DONOR | | 315,358 | 22,224 | 1,748,780 | 127,011 |
| Current year | | - | (91) | - | 12,760 |
| TOTAL CUMMULATIVE FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES | | - | (91) | - | 12,760 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS | | 12,485,788 | 875,029 | 13,552,182 | 960,806 |

*) 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.

Jakarta, June 27, 2022



Shita Laksmi
Executive Director

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

Yayasan TIFA
Statements of cash flows
As of December 31, 2021

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

| Notes | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Rp | USD*) | Rp | USD*) |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | | |
| Change in net assets | (1,066,394) | (74,644) | 5,086,330 | 347,844 |
| Add/(deduct) items not affecting the operating cash flows: | | | | |
| Depreciation | 6 1,026,170 | 71,827 | 1,027,409 | 70,344 |
| Unrealized foreign exchange gain | (44,666) | (3,126) | (65,037) | (4,611) |
| Changes in assets and liabilities | | | | |
| Receivables from donors | 12,316,573 | 862,097 | 11,615,307 | 795,272 |
| Advances and prepayments | (43,640) | (3,055) | 90,427 | 6,191 |
| Grant payables | (13,782,940) | (964,735) | (8,404,638) | (575,445) |
| Payables to donors | 9,170,398 | 641,881 | 1,403,670 | 99,516 |
| Accruals and other liabilities | (165,477) | (11,583) | (1,099,356) | (75,270) |
| Taxes payable | (3,308) | (232) | 10,082 | 690 |
| Deferred income | - | - | - | - |
| Non-current liabilities | (579,861) | (40,587) | (3,858,734) | (264,198) |
| Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities | 6,826,855 | 477,843 | 5,805,460 | 400,333 |
| Cash flows from investing activity | | | | |
| Purchases of fixed assets | 6 (82,981) | (5,808) | (83,378) | (5,709) |
| Net cash flows used in investing activity | (82,981) | (5,808) | (83,378) | (5,709) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and banks for the year | 6,743,874 | 472,035 | 5,722,082 | 394,624 |
| Cash and banks at the beginning of the year | 9,180,637 | 650,878 | 3,393,518 | 244,118 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and banks | 44,666 | 3,126 | 65,037 | 4,611 |
| Foreign currency translation differences | - | (6,888) | - | 7,525 |
| Cash and banks at the end of the year | 15,969,177 | 1,119,151 | 9,180,637 | 650,878 |

*) 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.

Jakarta, June 27, 2022


Shita Laksmi
 Executive Director

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



Tifa Foundation is an organization that promotes open society through strategic partnerships with civil societies at the local, national, and international levels by emphasizing a constructive engagement approach.

Tifa Foundation was founded in 2000, and since then, the foundation has built meaningful partnerships with more than 700 organizations across Indonesia. Tifa Foundation uses dialogue with civil society and policymakers as a primary approach to build networks, consolidate movements, and develop the capacity of civil society organizations. These efforts prove Tifa Foundation's position as an independent organization that is open to multi-stakeholder collaboration opportunities.

Tifa Foundation consistently responds to critical issues in Indonesia that include government transparency and accountability, digital data ecosystem, deepening democracy, transitional justice, natural resources, and fulfilling the rights of citizens, including the human rights aspects of vulnerable and marginalized groups.



Yayasan Tifa

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