



Preface
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From the Director

From the Director

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Looking back on this last year's captivating national events, I cannot help feeling proud. Indonesia has successfully made the perilous transition to democracy and avoided the feared social chaos of 1965 — that dreaded year of living dangerously. It has not been without much pain, sacrifice and sorrow. Despite this, I and 200 million other Indonesians can now call ourselves citizens of a democracy.

As a non-profit organization which supports civil society, the growth of a strong and mature democracy is our ultimate goal. Indonesia still has a long way to go and NGOs will be called upon to play more important roles in the future. Yappika's role in building our new democracy will continue as a strong supporter of civil society organizations but — as you will read — will evolve in many ways as national conditions continue to change.

This report is the account of the past year (April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000) of incredible achievements at Yappika. It has been a year of rapid expansion as our operational budget and number of staff have nearly doubled. Yappika also broke new ground this year as we mounted our most ambitious project to date: monitoring of the 1999 General Elections. We also became involved in conflict resolution in Aceh and West Papua and presented our findings to the newly elected President.

Public accountability is extremely important for Yappika. This report is a non-technical document meant to be accessible to any reader. I hope you will share my excitement of the last year's accomplishments as we look forward to continuing the vital job of strengthening our democracy.

*Executive Director
of YAPPIKA*

Abdi
Suryaningati
(Yenni)





Message from the Board

Message from the Board



At our historic strategic meeting in Cipanas on 12-14 June 2000, Yappika established a renewed vision of democratic civil society which is independent, self-reliant and pluralistic. Our mission is to 1) campaign for a democratic civil society through the upholding of human rights and the people's sovereignty; 2) facilitate the social and economic transformation to achieve community justice, self-reliance and equity and; 3) support the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on religion, ethnicity, race and gender in order to create a pluralistic society.

Based on this vision and mission, we formulated three major themes as the strategic program areas for Yappika in the years to come.

- First, to support community initiatives for social reconciliation.
- Second, to strengthen the capacity and governance of civil society.
- And third, to support community socio-economic development programs.

Almost a decade old, Yappika has taken its place on the national advocacy stage, built an impressive human rights and democracy network in Indonesia. We hope that we will be able to further strengthen and empower the people in order to build a democratic civil society.



Rustam Ibrahim

●●●●●●●● Chair of Yappika Board



The Program

The Program



Democracy Year One

Democracy Year One

The century's last year did not fail to surprise or captivate. These twelve months packed with exhilarating, nail-biting national changes have been hectic and hurried for the Yappika network. The face of our nation transformed as we watched. During the past year, Indonesia became the third largest democracy in the world, lost an eastern province but gained a democratically-elected presidency and legislature. Suddenly, the military had been tamed, old legislation was being thrown out, new legislation brought forth, the rough and tumble of democracy splashed the daily headlines of our newly emboldened media.

Sadly, many things remained the same. Indonesia remained the place to live dangerously. Inter-ethnic violence continued to consume scores of victims every month. Separatists in Aceh and West Papua clamoured with increasing militancy for nationhood. The economy continued to slumber while our international debt continued to swell. Corruption continued to flourish. And tens of millions of Indonesians continued to live in appalling poverty. Despite this, twelve months after Indonesian electors cast their ballots with inky forefingers our nation continues its shaky course towards democracy.

And in the midst of this rickety but bold nation-building, the NGOs in the Yappika network have been busy and bursting with projects. From election monitoring to community mapping, conflict resolution to gender education, the work of Yappika network encompasses many themes. One thread joins them all: the strengthening of civil society.

Yappika : Eight Years of Civil Society Support

Yappika : Eight Years of Civil Society Support

One of the Yappika's toughest questions has been to define the very nature of our business. Exactly how does one strengthen civil society? The answer has not always simple.

It is possible that the identity of Yappika will be as fluid as the changing circumstances of Indonesia's emerging civil society. Created eight years ago at the height of the New Order's power, founding Yappika members struggled with the dilemma of three decades of authoritarian rule. How does civil society strengthen democracy when the lack of democratic freedoms keeps civil society weak? Yappika was a child born under a storm cloud. The New Order, having successfully cooped the media and the unions, turned its attention in the 1990s to its last opposition: non-government organizations.

Most of these founding NGOs came to Yappika not exclusively as pro-democracy advocates but because their various causes were increasingly frustrated by the authoritarianism. Whether they worked on poverty, human rights, environment or AIDS education, these NGOs agreed that our nation's problems and injustices could not be resolved in the absence of democracy.

Yappika's first strategy employed camouflage to avoid government scrutiny of linkages with foreign NGOs to strengthen Indonesian civil society. With the help of Canadian funding, Yappika promoted exchanges with Canadian NGOs and communities to transfer specific skills and knowledge. At the time, Yappika was known as the Indonesia-Canada Forum (the Indonesian acronym was "Yapika" with one "p"). However, this strategy was less successful at strengthening NGOs, particularly in conceptual and strategic planning, participatory implementation and general organizational issues.

I am not someone who was involved directly in the birth process of Yapika, but I understand the debate which revolved around the establishment of Yapika/ICF in 1999 (The Indonesia-Canada Friendship Foundation) by 13 large NGOs in Jakarta, including WALHI together with several Canadian NGOs. The debate at the time among NGOs was why did big NGOs want to monopolize CIDA funding in order to block access of little NGOs.

I understood at the time the establishment of Yapika as strategy of Canadian NGOs to access CIDA funding with an umbrella of cooperation between Indonesian and Canadian NGOs.

I was involved again with Yapika/ICF after I became the director of WALHI. I received many reports from friend at the regional WALHI forums that there was a problem between our local forum and the Yapika supported NGOs forums.



Therefore it is not strange that I would become one of Yappika's strongest critics and when Yappika/ICF become an Indonesian foundation adding the second "P" to the name, WALHI officially withdrew as a member of the new Founders.

However, lately I have seen a great deal of change within Yappika. Yappika now appears more progressive, and does not only channel CIDA funds. Yappika has begun to be involved in civil society issues which are being hotly debated like for instance the election or the conflict in Aceh province. That's what motivated me to fight for Yappika to receive UNDP funding a little while ago. I am also happy to know that Yappika's funding is not only from CIDA so the impression that Yappika is only a channel of CIDA funds is reduced.

Emmy Hafild

In 1997, to become more effective, Yappika re-organized changing our Indonesian name to the "Indonesian Foundation to Strengthen Civil Society's Participation, Partnerships and Initiatives". Camouflage was still needed; economic development now being the professed mission of Yappika. Ongoing Canadian support enabled Yappika to adapt earlier experiences and focus on hand-picked NGOs and NGO provincial coalitions (called NGO Forums). In this new approach Yappika used long-term partnerships to offer comprehensive and tailored-made capacity-building support. Using a learning-by-doing philosophy, Yappika became to NGOs like an open college of sorts, where NGOs and NGO Forums improved capacity through project implementation.

Today the environment for NGOs had changed radically. Camouflage is now not needed and there is little fear of being shut down. While it is now more free, there is also more competition for resources and more demand for accountability. Yappika has continued to provide capacity strengthening services to our partners throughout this rapidly changing period. Much of that process has also been one of adaptation and learning for us. Yappika learns as much from our partners as we hope they learn from us.



Executive Director

WALHI

Partnership Program for Development

Partnership Program for Development

Yappika's main vehicle for this new strategy has been the Partnership Program for Development (PPD) sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency. From 1997 to 1999, PPD was Yappika sole program. PPD is a five-year civil society support program and has six main components, divided into two distinct categories: community empowerment activities and advocacy and networking initiatives.

Community Empowerment

- Community Education
- Community-based Economic Development
- Community-based Natural Resource Management

Advocacy and Networking

- NGO Forum Strengthening
- National Policy Dialogue
- Civil Society Support

One of the most important lessons learned from the Indonesia-Canada Forum years was that community-based projects without parallel policy initiatives were unsustainable. Similarly policy reform without community participation inevitably failed. As an example, a community's rehabilitation of their coastal environment can be easily undone by government or corporate action. Meanwhile, government laws and regulations to conserve the environment are equally toothless without community compliance. Yappika realized that the rule and respect for law in Indonesia has been so weak for the past three decades that sustainable change could only occur if both levels were addressed simultaneously.

*"The Partnership Program For Development has accomplish its goals. This is evident in Yappika developing new identity, successful acquisition of new funding sources, high level of activity in national civil issues and growing reputation in Indonesian circles. Participation in policy dialogues has established Yappika's credential among national NGOs as well as within the public. YAPPIKA has participated in several consultations with members of parliament. As the former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau says in *Toward a Just Society*: "This report is not about the past. But the past contends with all that is going on at present.....Our goals were perhaps too vast. Our hopes were perhaps too high. Our abilities were perhaps too limited. But we say, along with Robert Browning, that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's heaven for?"*

Jorge Rodrique Elizalde

**CIDA Program Manager for
Indonesia Program**



Community Empowerment Advocacy and Networking

Community Empowerment and Advocacy and Networking

The vast majority of NGOs in Indonesia have their beginnings at the grassroots. Grassroots projects continue to be very important to Yappika. Community Empowerment projects attempt to facilitate communities to identify and implement solutions for their own problems.

However, most Indonesian NGOs even today lack the capacity to conduct any significant policy reform initiatives either at the local or the national level. The chronic lack of sufficient information (especially in the outer provinces), sound analysis, and access to decision-makers combined with the government's disapproval of "political" activity prevented NGOs from advancing policy recommendations. Most NGOs became narrowly specialized as field-level, project delivery organizations. Many adopted a remedial social or economic approach and found themselves in a project-to-project funding basis. Many became extremely dependant on one donor. This further aggravated their reluctance or inability to conduct policy advocacy or dialogue.

At the provincial level, the response to this was the creation of NGO coalitions called NGO Forums. Through these Forums small NGOs could advance their various policy initiatives without drawing either the concern of the donor or the consternation of the government. The Forum also provided a solidarity meeting point and a means for obtaining efficiencies on the distribution of information and organising commonly need training. Yappika supports five provincial Forums respectively in Aceh, Yogyakarta, South Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara and West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya) NGO Forums were one of the first projects to obtain PPD funding.

The extremely regional nature of Indonesia posed a great obstacle for national policy advocacy. Provincial concerns have traditionally been ignored on the national stage leading to strong regional discontent. The two components, National Policy Dialogue and Yappika Strengthening Components offered provincial NGOs a means to channel their issues to the national level. The former funded national NGO research and advocacy projects of broad interest such as a survey of freedom of assembly laws and regulations around the country. This component also supported rapid responses to emerging situations such as a meeting with military parliamentarians on the issue of violence in Aceh.

For initiatives that no NGO or NGO Forum could not conduct on its own, those that were national in scope, Yappika organized. A good example of this was the Election monitoring during the Indonesian general elections of June 1999 which required massive organization and additional funding from other international donors.

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PPD Component at a Glance

PPD Component at a Glance

Community Education: 9 projects

Community Education: 9 projects

In reality political education, this component's purpose is to provide communities with the awareness of decision-making processes which affect them and the community structures that can influence those processes.

Nine partner NGOs conducted Community Education projects resulting in:

- 559 people actively participated in 53 Community Groups in six provinces.
- 826 participants attended 101 community activities to raise civil and political awareness (eg. trainings, seminars, workshops, internships, cross-studies and discussions)
- More than 3000 members of the public were exposed to awareness rising material produced by the Community Groups or NGOs (leaflets, bulletins, radio broadcasts)
- Partner NGOs produced 12 training materials such as manuals, handouts and factsheets.

Empowering Muslim Women

YKF (The Fatayat Health Foundation)

Women are often the most vulnerable group in our society and Islam often teaches sexist values to our youth. In Yogyakarta, a remarkable group of Islamic women are redefining those values in the very heart of the Islamic boarding school system (pesantren). Often encountering resistance from conservative Muslim teachers, the staff of local NGO YKF have nevertheless achieved some incredible successes. They have convinced pesantrens leaders to allow educational discussions on formerly taboo subjects such as sex before marriage and the pros and cons of wearing a headscarf. YKF maintains a network of youth, both male and female, who gather monthly to hear well-known gender experts. And most remarkable of all, YKF is lobbying the Nahdlatul Ulama governing structures to allow more women into decision-making positions.



YKF has a vision of Islamic gender equality that is surprisingly catching on in Yogyakarta.



Strong as Silk

YTS (Tengku Situru Foundation)

Silk is known for its strong strength. In the isolated, mountainous region of Toraja, South Sulawesi, the local NGO Tengku Situru has proven that community enterprise can be just as strong. By providing low-interest, small-scale loans to silk farmers and other agricultural groups, Tengku Situru has stimulated the local economy. A repayment rate of 96% and an average savings rate of 24% is testimonial to the farmers' increased incomes. Tengku Situru also provides the groups with training in cultivation techniques and business management. When farmers have specific questions, staff visit their village and consult for free. So popular is this project that the number of groups working with Tengku Situru has nearly doubled. The groups do more than just lend money, they also lend a helping hand. They have set up a remarkable system to volunteer a day's labour to each other much like Mennonite barn-raising. This system, called arisan tenaga ("labour savings"), has not only strengthened their economy but the fabric of their communities as well. A fabric as strong as silk.

Community-based Economic Development : 14 projects

Community-based Economic Development: 14 projects



The right to vote will matter little to those who remain hungry. Despite democratic changes tens of millions of Indonesians are desperately poor. This component uses a combination of technical training, group-building and small-scale credit to stimulate the growth of local enterprise. Fourteen partner NGOs conducted Community-based Economic Development projects resulting in:

- 96 Community Groups have received low-interest credit worth in total Rp. 724,912,500
- 1,782 Community Group members have received small-scale loans
- 719 community members had participated in 37 different trainings conducted by NGO partners



"Silk farmers group in Toraja: community cooperation in action"



Community-based Natural Resource Management : 13 projects

Community-based Natural Resource Management : 13 projects

The majority of Indonesians depend directly from the natural resources of their living environment for their livelihood. It is no coincidence that many of the conflicts in Indonesia arise out of competition over resources. Helping communities manage these resources in a participatory and sustainable way has been become a priority for NGOs. This component combines awareness-raising with technical skills training.

Thirteen partner NGOs conducted Community-based Natural Resource Management projects resulting in:

- 2,515 people from 85 Community Groups have participated in this component.. These groups include indigenous groups, village and urban farmers groups, and fisherfolk groups.
- A total of 718,429 hectares have been either conserved or rehabilitated.
- Five communities do participatory mapping of their villages
- A hundred and forty (140) people have converted to organic farming
- 579 people are actively preserving traditional medicinal plants
- 1,032 people have participated in 28 community trainings

Mapping a Desert Island YBS (The Welfare Guidance Foundation)

The sea is the last place one would expect to find a desert but the arid islands of East Nusa Tenggara are almost as dry and parched. Generations of slash-and-burn farming depleted the precious topsoil, over-exploitation of wood depleted the islands' tree cover and erosion set in.

On Lembata island, local NGO YBS is helping indigenous communities to manage their land more sustainably. Using a technique pioneered in Canada, YBS is encouraging communities to map their lands. The reason? Oral histories which once defined ownership are no longer reliable. A farmer is unwilling to plant a tree if she has no guarantee that she will still own it in fifteen years. YBS has trained community members in modern mapping techniques and helped them draw up maps complete with land division and title.

Next YBS field staff trained farmers to use integrated farming techniques. Trees were planted between crops, crops were mixed to act as a natural pest control and compost was used for fertilizer. After two years, the results have been dramatic. Terraced fields lined with trees and overgrown with various crops surround villages that once looked out onto parched hills.



"A YBS field worker discusses community mapping with a farmers group"

Defending Human Rights

The Aceh NGO Forum

In the troubled province of Aceh, NGOs have only recently emerged. Nevertheless, NGOs have already played an important role in the Aceh issues. NGOs of the Aceh NGO Forum were among the first to bring the attention of the country to the massive human rights abuses when Forum Chair Abdul Gani Nurdin escorted two victims of abuses to testify at the National Human Rights Commission in Jakarta. As the struggle between the separatists (GAM) and Indonesian military continues, the Aceh NGO Forum continues to play a role in documenting and submitting reports of human rights abuse to government and international agencies. While former President Habibie has formally apologised to victims of martial rule (1989-98) many Forum member NGOs are continuing to document human rights violations in Aceh.

Together with Yappika, the Forum conducted election monitoring and alerted the nation to the intensification of the conflict prior to the poll. Working again with Yappika the Forum conducted a study on conflict resolution which was presented to the new President Abdurrachman Wahid.

With so many new NGOs, organizational capacity is predictably low. The Forum provides capacity building service to its members such as leadership training, human rights monitoring training, information and financial training. In 1999, the membership of the Forum swelled from 40 to 104 NGOs.



NGO Forum Strengthening

NGO Forum Strengthening

NGO Forums have been extremely important for civil society at the provincial level during the transition to democracy. They have played the role of rallying points for NGOs around countless issues ranging from agricultural policy to human rights abuses. At the same time, NGOs now have to possess a wider variety of skills. Forums has also been useful in meeting these new needs and organizing training.

- Has increased the effectiveness of 283 NGOs – members of five provincial NGO Forums
- 186 NGO activists participated in eight trainings on the issues of human rights, small enterprise, documentation systems and community organizing
- 873 citizens ranging from NGO activists, political party members and community leaders involved in 30 discussions or dialogues on voter rights, the proposed security bill, women and labour, community economy, anti-violence and revitalization of indigenous leadership
- 150 people from the NGO, university, government, legislative and political parties involved in seminars on the following issues: tradition land rights, pornography, religion and politics, social conflict, community-based environmental management



National Policy Dialogue

National Policy Dialogue

Many local problems in Indonesia stem from national policy or structure (or lack of policy). While NGOs at the grassroots level can attempt to aid communities to deal with the consequences of these policies, solutions can never be long-lasting without national level reform. The National Policy Dialogue Component has been set up to fund policy reform research, initiatives and advocacy that local NGOs or NGO Forums are unable to address.

The projects funded under National Policy Dialogue include:

- A Study of the Freedom of Assembly
- A Study on Agricultural Cooperatives
- A Survey of Indonesia Farmers Organizations
- The Story of Papuan Resistance in Irian Jaya

The findings from these projects have been widely disseminated through NGO networks, universities, the mass media and to government. The Study on Agricultural Cooperatives has led to a reform in the law on cooperatives which now recognizes credit cooperatives as a valid type of social financial institution

Pro-active activities

Pro-active activities

Since the ouster of former President Suharto the so-called period *reformasi* has been full of rapid political change. Once a lonely stage, politics is now crowded with a host of competitors: nascent political parties, Islamic religious movements, shadowy military figures and mushrooming NGOs. For every opportunity there is a new threat. Democracy and freedom is by no means safe as we saw with the proposed security bill in mid-1999.

As a result, Yappika has had to adapt its National Policy Dialogue strategy to respond more rapidly to newly emerging issues. Yappika funded has hosted and facilitated a host of initiatives. A sample is listed below:

- Dialogue with Military Parliamentarians
- Advocacy on Human Rights Abuses in Aceh
- Appeal to Human Right Commission to investigate abuses in Aceh province
- Sending Acehnese delegates to International Conference on the Aceh problem in Bangkok Thailand
- Administrative Support for JATAM, a network on mining issues
- Seminar on Bio-piracy organized by the Pesticide action Network
- Political Comedy show on Radio Republic Indonesia (RRI)
- Anti Debt Network protest during the IMF meetings in Jakarta

Celia Borgatti

PPD Program Manager

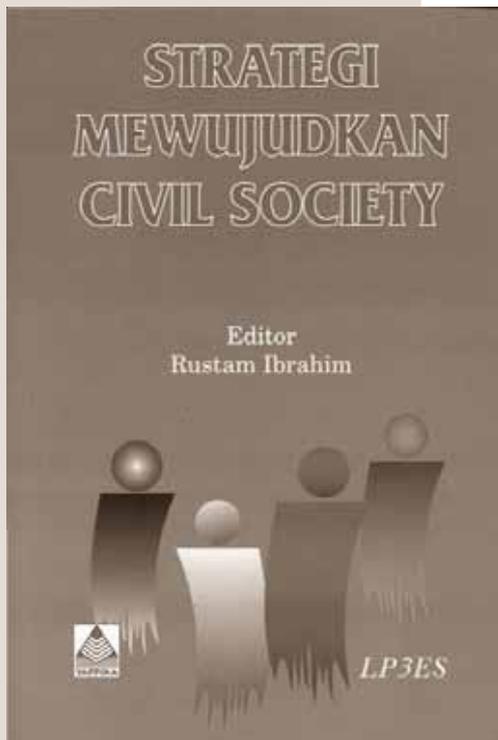
USC Canada

YAPPIKA has made great progress since the beginning of the Partnership Program for Development (PPD) Project, both in terms of organizational capacity and program management ability. Program activities - seminars, workshops, credit for income generation activities, community education, sustainable agriculture and environmental preservation, to name a few - have been implemented and managed effectively, contributing to YAPPIKA's success in securing new funding from new donors such as the UNDP, USAID and CIDA's Canada Fund. YAPPIKA itself has undertaken a number of program activities, opening dialogue on a number of national such as democracy, good governance, NGO institutional strengthening and conflict resolution. Your training and ongoing guidance to PPD's five NGO Forums and 34 partner NGOs has further contributed to improvement in the management of program activities at the grassroots level. Congratulations to all staff on a job well done. Your achievements deserve to be commended. USC Canada looks forward to a continued partnership with the staff and Board of YAPPIKA in the years to come.

May Yanuar

Tengko Situru Foundation
Toraja, South Sulawesi

I appreciate the long-term and comprehensive strategy towards partner organizations like us. Each thematic area of work is well described so that the general public and partners understand Yappika's direction. Relationships with Yappika are accountable, equitable and family-like. Yappika helps its partners access information, experience and alternative funding even if it for a project outside of our cooperation. Decisions are timely, appropriate and logical. Yappika monitors and evaluates program activities directly in the field at the same time as bringing new ideas to both community beneficiary and NGO partner. These are some of the great things about Yappika.



■ Regarding social empowerment program on civil society support, it is necessary for YAPPIKA to published the book above at one time.

Civil Society Support

Civil Society Support



Yappika as the apex of a national network of NGO Forums greatly enhanced and expanded its services this past year. Reorganization of our structure allowed us to take on more projects and provide higher quality service to our network in the provinces.

As NGOs are information driven organizations, Yappika maintains a resource collection available to all our partners and last year published two editions of the network newsletter, **Civil Society**. Our program officers conduct research for NGOs in remote regions upon request.

The majority of NGOs in Indonesia are still relatively young, many in existence for less than ten years. With a focus on professionalizing NGOs in the Yappika network we provided leadership training, financial management assistance, consultation on program development and facilitated the acquisition of alternate funding for many of our partners. In February, we sponsored a national conference to discuss major NGO issues in particular the drafting of a NGO Code of Conduct.

Yappika provided Jakarta-based advocacy support to our Aceh human rights partners by conducting a public media campaign and lobbying government and military leaders on their behalf. We are affectionately referred to as the Jakarta branch office of the Aceh human rights movement.

Voter Education and Election Monitoring

Voter Education and Election Monitoring

Yappika's role as an election monitoring organization (EMO) during the historic national general elections of June 1999 was the most large-scale and successful operation that we have ever undertaken. This was the first free election in Indonesia for more than thirty years and little was known about what would happen. Massive cheating, manipulation and intimidation at the polls was anticipated and wide-scale violence was feared. A fraudulent election would have been a disaster for the country, prolonging our political and economic crisis. Our work was cut out for us.

During the campaign period, Yappika launched a massive voter education program. Indonesia's population gets its news in diverse ways: Jakartans surf the net while Papuans gather at the local drink stall to swap stories. Local language is still more evocative to most of us than our national language. Because the majority of Indonesians were born after the New Order took power, many misunderstood an election to be simply a ratification of the government's authority. Yappika had twenty weeks to change that idea. Voter education across the world's fourth most populous country would not be a simple task.

To get the job done, Yappika tapped into its vast network of local NGOs who best understand local customs and conditions. Our main focus was in three provinces: Aceh, South Sulawesi and West Papua. Working with local NGO Forums, Yappika distributed thousands of posters, brochures, stickers and t-shirts. Our radio and television announcements are estimated to have reached more than a third of eligible voters in each province. Two million people are estimated to have read or seen our voter education materials.

We also worked with 26 local NGOs in thirteen outer provinces to conduct smaller voter education efforts such as public workshops, seminars, and debates. Nearly 35,000 people participated in these events and up to 100,000 received related information. Yappika's voter education not only informed voters of their rights and of the election procedures but also promoted the principles of tolerating

"Interestingly, during the vote counting process at the Joint Information Media Centre (at the Arya Duta Hotel), we found data that was in extreme disagreement, that was different than the provincial trend. I awoke our domestic monitoring friends who were sleeping and by chance it was someone from Yappika and the Rectors Forum. I asked them to check with their friends in regions to see if the data was actually correct. On the same day Yappika had checked its network and immediately obtained a result. Even though it was only a confirmation, it demonstrates that they have built an excellent and well motivated network."

Andi Mallarangeng

Senior Advisor

Ministry of Local Autonomy



Volunteer election monitors await poll results in West Papua province.



Quick Counting: Yappika election monitoring volunteers receive poll results by fax. Dozens of volunteers enter the results into a database.

USAID/Indonesia's assistance to YAPPIKA started in April 1999, in attempt to promote reliable democracy through monitoring the 1999 Indonesian election. YAPPIKA did establish an effective election monitoring and voter education system in 2 of Indonesia's most politically sensitive provinces - Aceh and West Papua.

We also recognize YAPPIKA's broad networks including among nongovernmental organization, media, religious leaders, and government offices. YAPPIKA's initiative to conduct a comparative study to South Africa was participated by various government officials and representatives from the military and police.

Mimi Santika

*Office of Civic Participation and Transition
United States Agency for International
Development*

other voters' political choices and the right to freedom from intimidation.

Yappika was the smallest of about a dozen Indonesian EMOs which mobilized during the election. Our election monitoring stands out for two reasons: Yappika undertook to monitor the election in two of the most remote and dangerous provinces — West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya) and Aceh — and we were able to conduct "quick-counting". Yappika was able to produce an accurate vote-count for Jayapura, the capital of West Papua, faster than the municipal government.

We were also the most vocal NGO to raise the alarm on the danger to Acehnese voters posed by intimidation from both separatist rebels and the military. Our pressure on the Elections Commission played a large part in the cancellation of the Aceh elections due to the spiraling violence.

Yappika trained and mobilized a total of 2,345 volunteers from Aceh, West Papua and Jakarta. While the monitoring was cancelled in Aceh, we deployed 880 monitors in West Papua to 429 polling sites covering 190,443 voters. Another 5,996 volunteers in Kalimantan and Yogyakarta were trained in election monitoring with our help.

The declaration of the election as free and fair by the national EMOs was critical to the success of this poll. Without an objective, domestic assessment, the elections would have lacked legitimacy in the eyes of the public. Yappika played a role in coordinating the analysis of the mountain of data collected by the dozen national EMOs. The result is a part of history: on June 14, 1999, the national EMOs declared the election to be acceptable by our standard of free and fair clearing the way to the first democratically elected parliament in three decades.



Beware Election Bribery! Voter education campaign reaches 2 million people before the 1999 General Elections.

Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolution

If Kofi Anan is correct in saying that non-violent management of conflict is the very essence of democracy then Indonesian democrats have much work to do. Last year was one of the most violent of the past decade. Thousands have been killed or injured across the archipelago: from the separatist struggles in Aceh, East Timor and West Papua to the smoldering religious conflict in Maluku province. Like many nations which have emerged from dark periods of their history, Indonesia is slowly unraveling the tangle of conflicts inherited from decades of repression. Our country's democratic adolescence is painful but good peace-building efforts are beginning. Yappika has also been active in leading peace-building processes that may hopefully lead to reconciliation.

Yappika began its work in conflict resolution through a study conducted on the ongoing conflicts in Aceh and West Papua. Yappika's long partnerships with local NGOs in these provinces and the successful work in election monitoring gave us great credibility in implementing the study. It focused on identifying the interests of all stakeholders including victims of violence, indigenous leaders, religious leaders, immigrants, the business community, the local media, local university figures, local NGOs, the military, the police, local and national government, local and national parliamentarians, and separatist guerrillas. Using both interviews and focus groups, Yappika consulted 185 stakeholders in Aceh and 170 in West Papua.



YAPPIKA team study with President
Abdurrahman Wahid (Gusdur)

Dr. Daniel Dhakidae

*Head of Research and Development and
Senior Columnist, Kompas Newspaper*

"I was very impressed with YAPPIKA when I was involved with the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) office in Jakarta to review their funding for activities related to the 1999 Election. Because of the considerable size of funds granted, accountability was a crucial matter. At that time, there were many new organizations and political parties emerging, and it was not easy to determine which organizations could be trusted or were effective.

UNDP decided to work with large, reliable organizations like Yappika which had the capacity to manage large funds and provide financial accountability. What impressed me about YAPPIKA was that they are always willing to support and involve small, unknown organizations and to provide advice to them. International funding agencies can trust Yappika's organizational capacity and grassroots network.

The second occasion which impressed me was when I was evaluating a their study in the two sensitive regions of Aceh and Papua. Yappika's capacity to organize this research in dangerous locations such as Aceh or Papua leaves a certain impression. When there were a lot of people talking about these two places, YAPPIKA was conducting research with prior

knowledge about the problems faced by the communities. This research not only showed the intellectual capacity of the staff, but also demonstrated their high social and political sensitivity. They are very good at encouraging the participation of local communities by raising local identity issues. This allows communities to fully articulate themselves. YAPPIKA, in my opinion, produced a very meaningful report.

I convey my congratulations and wishes that YAPPIKA will become a model for other institutions.”

When the study was presented to reformist President Abdurrahman Wahid, he commented that it would greatly benefit the dialogue between the government and both the separatist Aceh Independence Movement (GAM) as well as the Papuan community. The study has also been submitted to the Geneva-based Henry Dunant Centre which has been appointed by Indonesia and GAM as the first track mediator. Participants of the study – which was widely covered in local and national media – felt that it was an important forum for non-combatants to express their interests.

At the national level, Yappika has taken the initiative to learn from the experiences of other countries. As there is now much discussion about the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), Yappika has been actively organizing to send a delegation of Indonesians to South Africa where a TRC has been tried. An advance team was sent to South Africa in February 2000 and found that despite the historical and cultural differences much can be learned from their experiences. Of particular interest are the various conflict resolution models that NGOs have attempted and the use of a TRC as an instrument to officially address massive human rights violation by the state which at the same time can move toward national reconciliation.

We hope that in May 2000, Yappika can lead a delegation of Indonesians to South Africa including NGOs representing victims of conflict, human rights advocates, religious leaders, government agencies which may be involved in the drafting of an Indonesian TRC law (Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Regulations, Attorney General, National Human Rights Commission, and the National Commission on Women's Rights), representatives of the military and Indonesian media.



YAPPIKA team study was presented reformist President Abdurrahman Wahid

“Yappika has provided Aceh and Indonesia with an incredibly valuable contribution.”

*Dr. Muhammad Gade Ismail, MA
Professor, University of Syah Kuala - Banda Aceh*

Yappika Structure: Our Governance Structures

Yappika is a network of ten major Indonesian NGOs. Members meet once a year to provide overall organizational direction, select new members to the Board and revise Yappika bylaws when needed.

The Board oversees the work of the Secretariat, selects and manages the Executive Director, and establishes organizational policies and procedures. The Board is a working management team and helps the Secretariat to design the annual workplan and budget for approval by the Founding Members. The Board has seven members and is currently chaired by Rustam Ibrahim from LP3ES and vice-chaired by EM Haryadi from Bina Swadaya.

Yappika Secretariat: A Year of Growth

The explosion of democratic activity in Indonesia naturally had direct organizational implications for Yappika. Staff nearly doubled this year with the surge in programming. The staff has swelled from ten in March 1999 to eighteen a year later which includes sixteen permanent and two contractual employees. Our office is literally bursting at the seams with new energy!

We have recruited hard-working, dedicated people who bring new talents to Yappika. Managing this tremendous growth has not always been easy but Yappika's activist staff and have adapted well. Being a pro-democracy organization means we wish to foster a creative and egalitarian office environment where individual input by any staff member is valued. This has greatly helped the growing Yappika family to stay focused and effective.

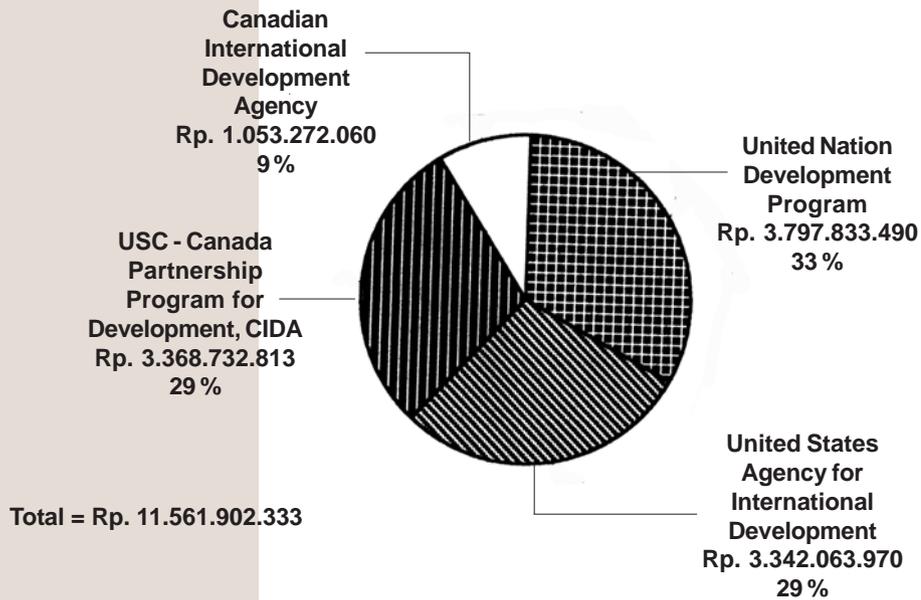
Yappika is dedicated to gender equity in the workplace. Fifty-six percent of Yappika staff are women, including four of the six management level positions.

Our Staff

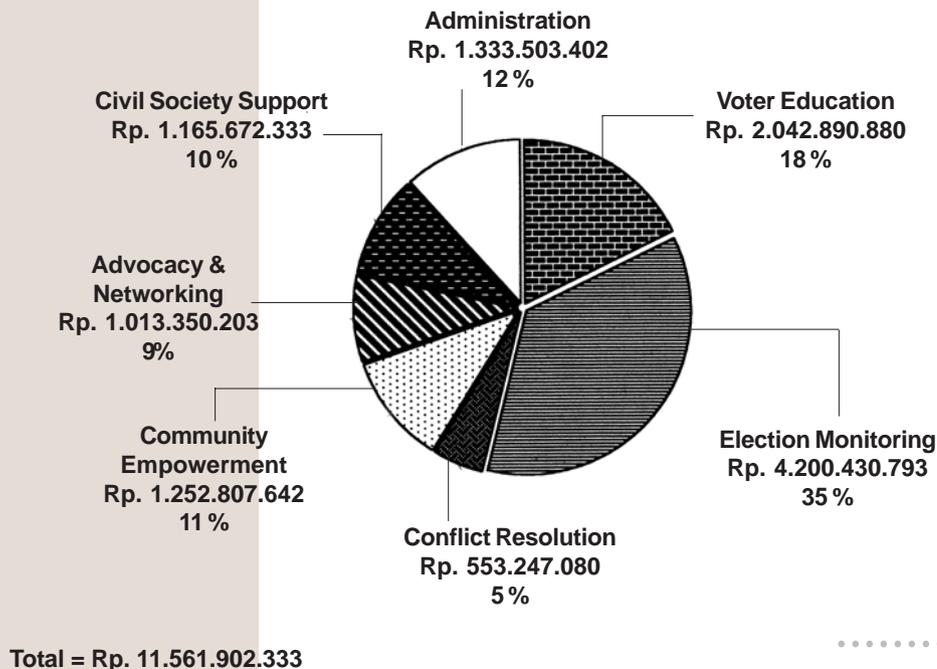
Executive Director	: Abdi Suryaningati (Yenni)
Deputy Director, Program Development	: Lili Hasanuddin
Program Manager, Advocacy and Networking	: Afrizal Tjoetra
Project Officer, Advocacy and Networking	: Ajeng Kesuma Ningrum
Project Officer, Advocacy and Networking	: <i>Fransisca Melia</i> **
Program Manager, Community Empowerment	: Elizabeth R. Prihatini
Project Officer, Community Empowerment	: Agung Prahasto
Project Officer, Community Empowerment	: Ferry Yuniver
Information & Publications Officer	: Nor Hiqmah
Public & Media Relations Officer	: Renta Morina Evita N.
Finance Manager	: Karlonce L. Tobing
Accountant	: Riena Luciana
Cashier	: Martiani Siahaan
Office Manager	: Eleanor Charlotte (Elly)
Assistant to Office Manager	: Mulyono Anka
Support Staff	: Ardhian (Idink), Boy Runiza and <i>Amsari</i> **

** *contract employees*

SOURCES OF YAPPIKA FUNDING APRIL 1999 - MARCH 2000



PROGRAM EXPENDITURES APRIL 1999 - MARCH 2000







The YAPPIKA network : a national network of civil society organizations. Our goal is to optimize the effectiveness of Indonesia's civil society

Yappika's financial sponsors diversified this year to include the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United National Development Program (UNDP). Our special thanks to CIDA for its continuing core support for the past eight years. Thanks also to our partners at USC Canada, CUSO and the Canadian Cooperative Association for their longtime participation and friendship with Yappika. Terimakasih!



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