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Annual Report of YAPPIKA-ActionAid 2017

MAKING CHANGE A REALITY



ANNUAL REPORT OF YAPPIKA-ActionAid 2017

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Annual Report of YAPPIKA-ActionAid 2017

MAKING CHANGE A REALITY

FOREWORD



Vanji Prasetyo/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2019

Chairperson Of The Board Of Trustees Meuthia Ganie-Rochman

Dr. Meuthia Ganie-Rochman is an Expert in Organisational Sociology and Development Sociology, teaching in the Department of Sociology at the University of Indonesia. Her research and lectures include issues of corruption, governance of public institutions and social organisations, social interactions of business organisations and management of development. Her latest scientific work aimed to contribute a new perspective in analyzing complex corruption issues, published as books and articles in international journals. In 2015, she was chosen by President Joko Widodo as a team member of Selection Committee for the 2015-2019 Leader of Corruption Eradication Commission.

Sekolah Aman Programme, for example, is not only about improving school infrastructure, but also building the capacity of local organisations, improving public policies, and governance of education funding allocations.

It is a matter of pride for me as the chairperson of the board of trustees to put forward an introduction to this annual report. The annual report of YAPPIKA-ActionAid always reflects two important aspects, namely the transformation of organisational strengthening and expansion of engagement with various organisations to achieve its mission on strengthening civil society organisations for the improvement of public institutions. Both of those aspects provide an overview of an organisation that continues to learn and strives to be involved in better engagement and wider impact. YAPPIKA-ActionAid shall be an model organisation as manifested in one of its missions as an organisation that encourages learning and innovation.

By joining the membership of ActionAid International Federation in 2016, YAPPIKA-ActionAid should adapt to international federation standards that covers the framework, ethics, as well as administrative standards of the organisation. In this stage, YAPPIKA-ActionAid learned more diverse and wider systems and mechanisms. As an organisation that runs its programmes based on public and organisation fundraising, YAPPIKA-ActionAid also learned many things regarding various models of accountability and transparency. YAPPIKA-ActionAid also seeks to establish various forms of new cooperation with organisations of different backgrounds. In this process, YAPPIKA-ActionAid learned about the characters of different organisations and how to collaborate with their respective strengths. This included cooperation with foreign organisations for an international programme.

However, YAPPIKA-ActionAid wanted to put all these works in order to carry out the mission of strengthening civil society organisations. Sekolah Aman Programme, for example, is not only

about improving school infrastructure, but also building the capacity of local organisations, improving public policies, and governance of education funding allocations. Sekolah Aman Programme is also about expanding YAPPIKA-ActionAid's network. All the experiences carry lessons about the importance of understanding network development. Sekolah Aman also describes the development of a change framework approach in making improvements in public area. For example, this programme is connected to a transparency system built by the central government. Several corporations participated in this programme encouraged YAPPIKA-ActionAid to expand its change framework. In addition, YAPPIKA-ActionAid does not forget its role as an advocacy organisation by being involved in various strategic issue coalitions.

Last but not least, the very important and heart warming supports to the organisation come from some individuals who have strong will to participate in making changes together with YAPPIKA-ActionAid. Among these individuals, there are two people who have specifically dedicated their time, energy and relations. They are Mrs. Rachel Malik - wife of the British Ambassador to Indonesia and Timor Leste, H.E. Ambassador Moazzam Malik - and Reza Rahadian, a prominent Indonesian actor. As Goodwill Ambassadors of YAPPIKA-ActionAid, Mrs. Rachel Malik and Reza Rahadian has been directly involved in programme work with the team, programme partners, and even with the community during the field visit. With all this cooperation, I am confident that YAPPIKA-ActionAid will become stronger, more soulful, and full of mosaics in the coming years.

FOREWORD



Vanji Prasetyo/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2019

Executive Director Fransisca Fitri

Fransisca Fitri or familiarly called Iko, has joined YAPPIKA-ActionAid since 2002. She has been trusted to be the Director of YAPPIKA since 2009. The work of research is her favourite. For her, policy advocacy feels empty without being supported by clear data sources. Research is not just expertise and sophistication in producing and processing data until it is read, but it is also closely related to taking the sides of those who are vulnerable from pressure and hidden from the social order and state domination. In line with the process of her involvement in YAPPIKA-ActionAid, she has expertise in reviewing the capacity of non-profit organisations, managing a network of non-profit organisations for public policy advocacy, facilitating strategic planning of institutions, and conducting studies on the health of civil society at the national as well as district /city levels.

Since 1991, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has always been running dynamically. Changes that happened outside and inside the organisation have made YAPPIKA-ActionAid members across generations learn a lot of things. Each year has its own stories of different surprises, working results, as well as valuable lessons learned for YAPPIKA-ActionAid.

It could be said that in 2017 this organisation learned how to deal with public service issues with very concrete action through Sekolah Aman Campaign Programme with support of resources from public. As mentioned in this annual report, YAPPIKA-ActionAid conducted policy advocacy in general, related to public service issues. The hard work with YAPPIKA-ActionAid partners in Serang, Bogor, and Kupang districts that actively involved the assisted schools have resulted to surprising results. Significant changes happened so quickly compared to YAPPIKA-ActionAid experiences in conducting policy advocacy at the national or regional level.

For example, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has succeeded to encourage the increase of budget allocation for school building rehabilitation in Serang and Bogor Districts as much as IDR 30.4 billion (resource: YAPPIKA-ActionAid Budget Analysis Report 2017). It is equal with the rehabilitation budget for 269 classrooms and saves about 9,336 students from the risk of collapsing classrooms, leaking classrooms during the rainy season, or collapsing walls of school buildings. We were also stunned by the findings in the field that there were schools that had been damaged for years without any restoration. There were even a school located less than 50 KM from the capital city of Jakarta that in the past seven years, its activities for 120 elementary school students have to be conducted at the house of RT (Neighbourhood association based on the division of villages) leader. These findings strengthen YAPPIKA-ActionAid's conviction to keep campaigning on this issue and confirm that we are on the right path to continue Sekolah Aman for children.

On advocacy matters in implementing the Law on Public Services, a long journey has been passed since the process of formulating the bill in 2006 until it was approved in 2009. A long struggle is still required so that the existence of this law has a real impact in improving public service standards in various sectors and is felt by the community. Standard certification of public service is a respected government policy. The task of civil society organisations and public is to supervise the implementation of this law to benefit the public.

On the freedom of association, the remarkable challenges we encountered during advocacy and implementation of the law on Mass Organisation. Findings on restrictions of civil society movement in several regions due to the implementation of the Mass Organisation Law raises concerns that it will narrow the freedom of association and organisation in Indonesia in the future. Learning from the experience of communicating with the government, this concern was considered too excessive and at the same time it was not understandable why the Freedom of Association Coalition continued to be persistent in monitoring the implementation of the Mass Organisation Law. However, the evidences from field monitoring have been presented with the validity that can be accounted for. Because of this, the concern did have a basis. Freedom of association is a supporting pillar of democratic life which is a mandate of the existence of YAPPIKA-ActionAid.

Various lessons learned from YAPPIKA-ActionAid journey in 2017 is one of the milestones to step up and often run to carry out missions in 2018 as well as the following years. The motto "to make change a reality" is a trigger for YAPPIKA-ActionAid to be beneficial for many parties, especially children, women, marginalized communities, and other non-profit organisations fellows. This real changes could not happen without tremendous supports from many parties. We would like to sincerely thank you for all the supports and hope to continue this step together in the coming years.



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YAPPIKA-ActionAid at a Glance

ABOUT YAPPIKA-ActionAid



To Make Change A Reality is the motto that inspires the implementation of YAPPIKA-ActionAid Missions.



The embryo of YAPPIKA-ActionAid was started from the establishment of the Indonesia -Canada Friendship Foundation (YAPIKA) in 1991 by several Indonesian and Canadian non-profit organisations. YAPIKA was the secretariat of these organisations and ran the programmes on people's economy development as well as strengthened community empowerment through supports for issues on environment, gender justice, human rights, and indigenous peoples.

In 1997, YAPIKA fully became an Indonesian non-profit organisation under the name of the Foundation for Strengthening Participation, Initiative and Partnerships of the Indonesian Society (YAPPIKA). Along with the beginning of the era of openness as a result of the 1998 reformation movement, YAPPIKA added its role to run and support policy advocacy work on issues of community participation, civil liberties, and strengthening forums of non-profit organisations in various regions

in Indonesia. This commitment is an effort to uphold the pillars of democracy agreed by all founding organisations. Therefore in 2000, YAPPIKA also called itself a Civil Society Alliance for Democracy.

In 2016, YAPPIKA became a member of ActionAid International Federation, an international non-profit organisation with members in 45 countries and a mission to fight poverty and injustice. YAPPIKA also transforms its name into YAPPIKA-ActionAid. Starting from that year, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has significantly been establishing a public fundraising programme as a resource for the implementation of the institution's mission, one of which was the launching of Sekolah Aman Programme.

2017 was the second year for YAPPIKA-ActionAid to run Sekolah Aman Programme, one of the main programmes supported by public funds. Through this programme, YAPPIKA-ActionAid initiated

advocacy work on specific public services issue, in the field of improving education infrastructure for primary school. In addition to Sekolah Aman Programme, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has actively been advocating national policies regarding the implementation of the Law on Public Services, the Law on Mass Organisations, and the institutional capacity assessment of other non-profit organisations. YAPPIKA-ActionAid continues to apply the characteristics of its work method, working with local non-profit organisations in each programme area, strengthening community

organisations, policy advocacy, and public campaigns.

Meanwhile, as a member of the ActionAid International Federation, YAPPIKA-ActionAid continues to process in improving better institutional governance to be in line with the standards set by the federation. Likewise in the substance of its programmes, one of them is by encouraging the fulfilment of public services that prioritise gender justice and children.



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2017



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/November/2017

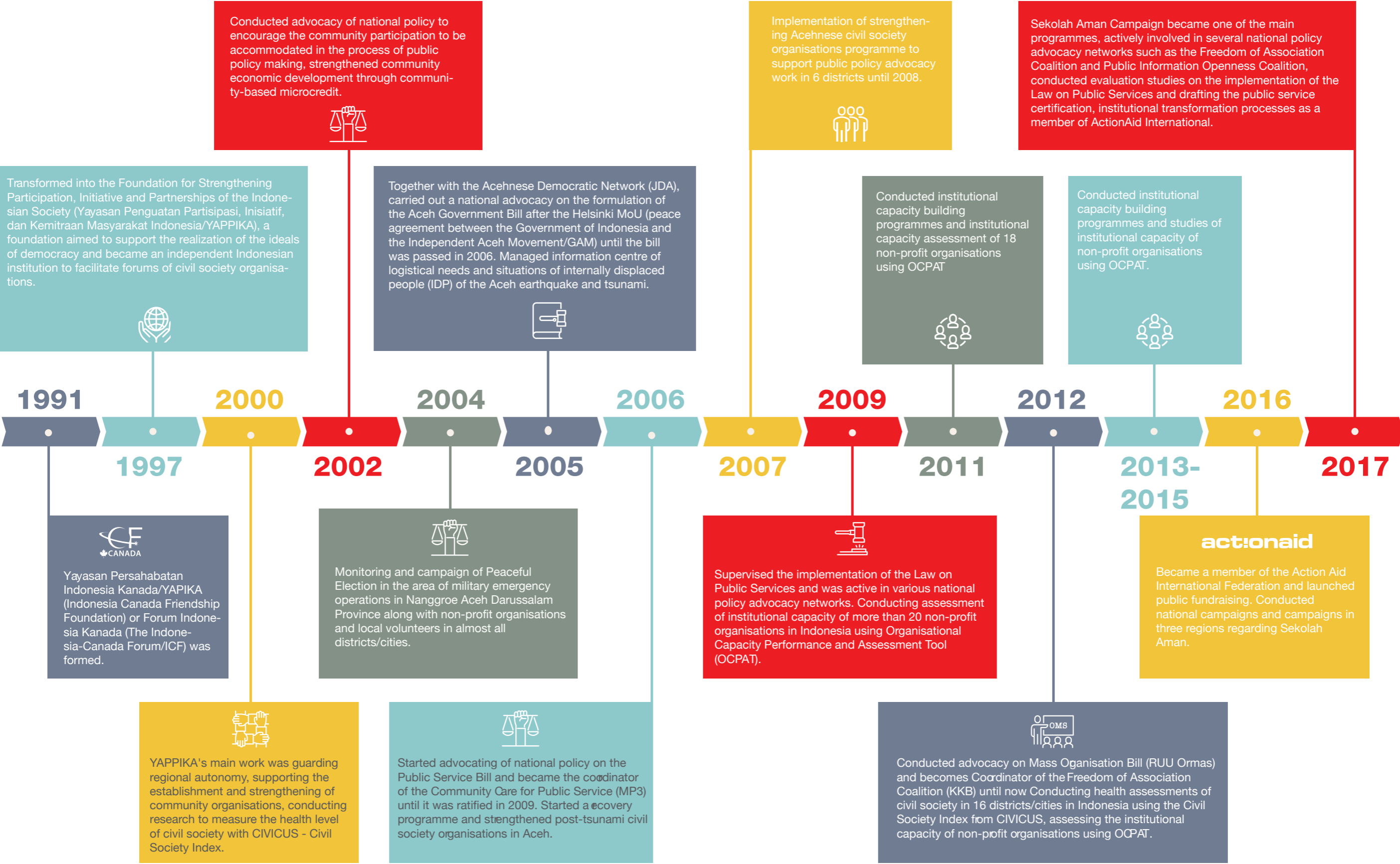


Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2017



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/November/2017

MILESTONES



Vision

The realization of a democratic, independent and capable civil society in fighting for the rights of citizens.

Mission

1. Developing YAPPIKA as a medium for democracy learning based on real field experience continuously.
2. Strengthening the capabilities of civil society organizations in order to build selfreliance, active citizenship, and public virtue.
3. Conducting policy advocacy in order to fulfill basic rights of citizens.
4. Fighting for a conducive environment for the growth of a healthy civil society.

Role

YAPPIKA serves as part of the civil society support system, among others:

1. Developing new knowledge derived from field experience for civil society strengthening.
2. Improving the capabilities of civil society organizations for the development of institutions and their roles.
3. Building synergies among civil society organizations, including strengthening linkages between national and regional policy advocacy.
4. Conducting public education.

Value

1. Upholding human rights
2. Honesty
3. Justice and gender equality

Principle

1. Accountable
2. Transparent
3. Egalitarian
4. Anti-violence
5. Participatory
6. Volunteering
7. Non-exploitative
8. Nonpartisan
9. Tolerance
10. Nonprofit
11. Support to marginalized groups
12. Not receiving source of funding from debt, from companies doing environmental destruction, hiring child laborers, harming labor and violating human rights, from direct cooperation with international financial institutions, applying corrupt practices in disbursement of aid funds
13. Professional
14. Sustainability



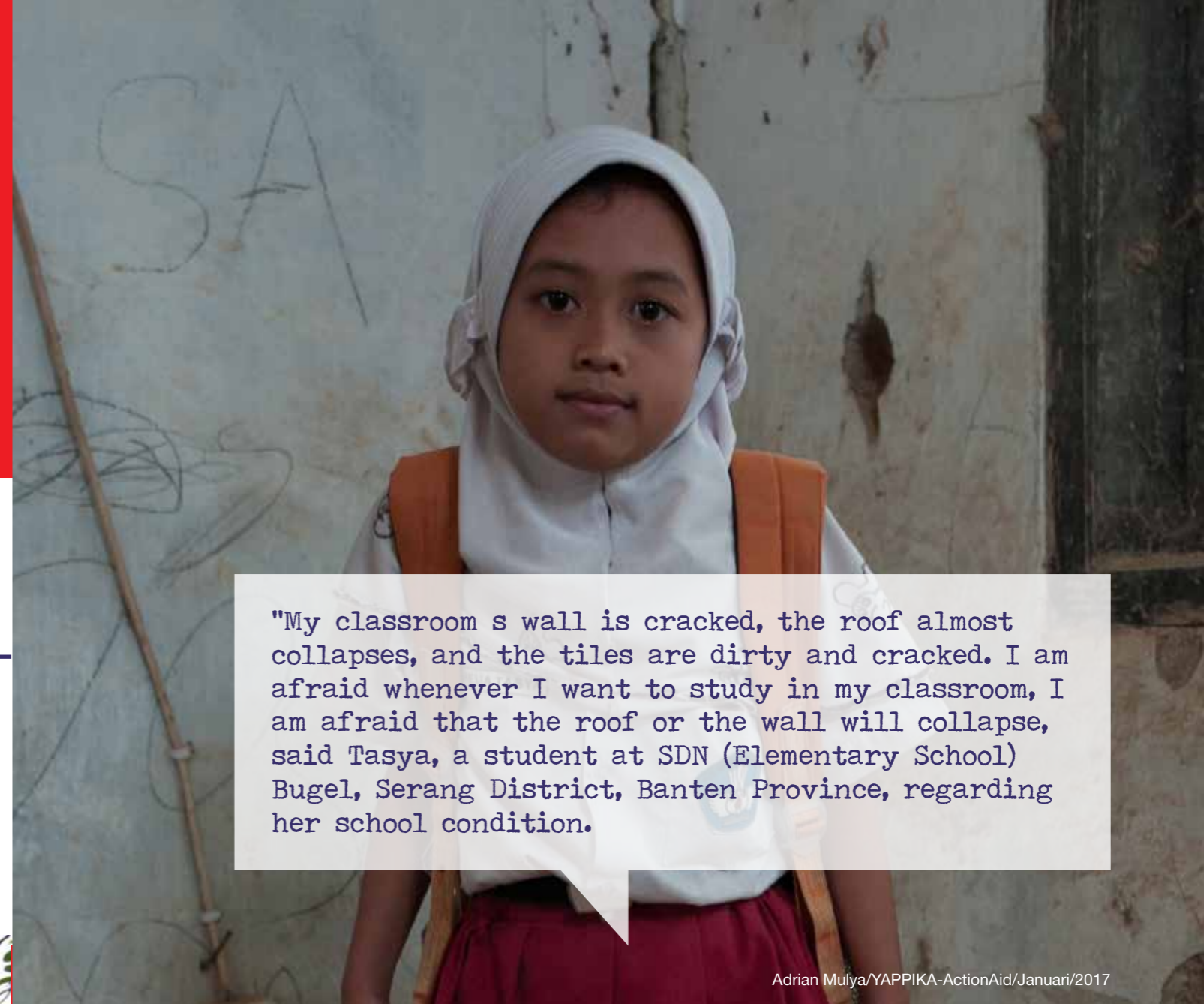
WORKING PROGRAMME OF YAPPIKA-ActionAid 2017

PUBLIC SERVICE

“Public services are the main concern for YAPPIKA-ActionAid. Special attention is paid to the fulfilment of public services for children, women and other marginalized people. In 2017, YAPPIKA-ActionAid prioritized its attention on the issue of education services for children at the elementary school level, called Sekolah Aman. The success of organizing public services reflects the presence of the state at the most tangible level. “



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/November/2017



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2017

#SEKOLAHAMAN

Tasya is just one of many children whose schools are damaged, and for years the local government didn't seem to give any attention to improve the damaged schools. Schools with the same condition as Tasya's are the concern of YAPPIKA-ActionAid. The school condition that is inappropriate to support the teaching and learning process almost defeats Tasya's dream and also other students' to keep studying at school and achieve their dreams. Tasya dreams of becoming a teacher, and this dream will come true with the help of many parties to fix her school to be an appropriate place to conduct the teaching and learning process. Now the almost collapsed SDN Bugel has been rehabilitated and is safe for children. Dirty and rickety school in the past are only a story now. New classrooms are ready for Tasya and her schoolmates. “I am no longer afraid to go to school, my school is great now. Thank you, brothers and sisters,” said Tasya.



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/November/2017

The story of Tasya, one of beneficiaries of #SekolahAman Programme in Serang District, Banten, is just one of the many successful programmes of YAPPIKA-ActionAid in 2017. Until the end of 2017, #SekolahAman programme has succeeded in facilitating 28 school communities and strengthening the empowerment of 505 members of the school communities in Bogor, Serang and Kupang Districts. The members of the school community are able to express their aspirations to policy makers to prioritize the rehabilitation process of their school buildings which have been damaged for years and risking the children's safety.

In addition, 75% of the 28 schools have received school rehabilitation assistance from government funds, corporate social responsibility, and individual donations. The total fund for school building rehabilitation that was successfully raised by YAPPIKA-ActionAid along with the non-profit

programme partners in the field through these three sources reached IDR 6,5 billion and has saved 1,859 children.

Not only for schools that received direct facilitation, YAPPIKA-ActionAid and its partners also brought a good impact to other schools in Bogor and Serang Districts. The budget campaign and advocacy carried out by YAPPIKA-ActionAid and partners succeeded in encouraging Regional Governments in the two districts to increase the allocation of school rehabilitation budgets in 2017 by IDR 30.4 billion. This budget is equivalent to conducting 269 classrooms rehabilitation and saving 9,336 children.

This programme also invited leading media to engage in the #SekolahAman campaign. 229 news coverage related to #SekolahAman campaign have been published in print, electronic and online media.

Main Strategy of #SekolahAman Programme

1. Policy Advocacy

Encourage government attention to the rehabilitation of damaged elementary school classrooms, increase budget allocations to the sufficient amount, and improve management of classroom rehabilitation assistance so that damaged school rehabilitation programmes are on target.

2. Organizing School Communities

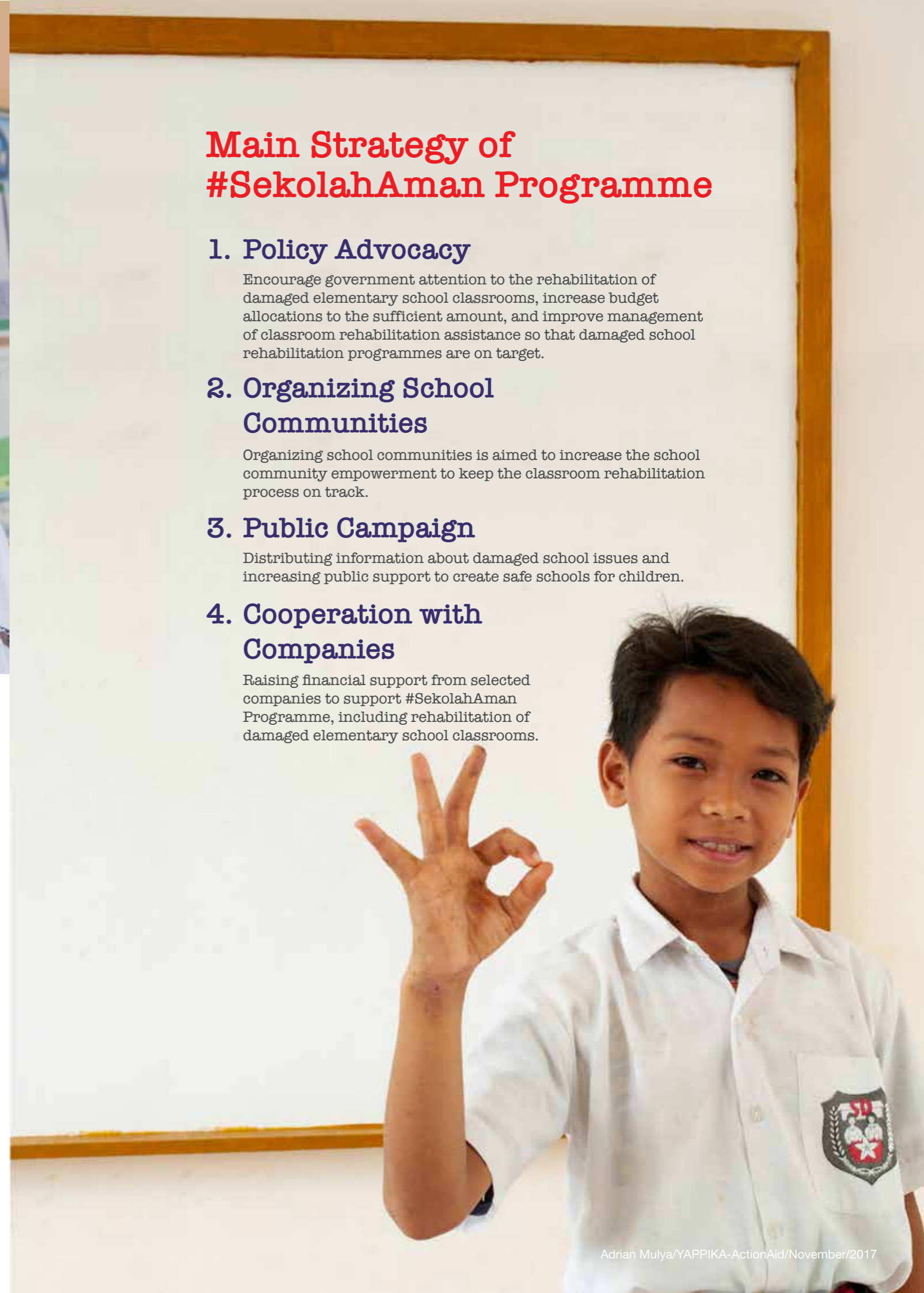
Organizing school communities is aimed to increase the school community empowerment to keep the classroom rehabilitation process on track.

3. Public Campaign

Distributing information about damaged school issues and increasing public support to create safe schools for children.

4. Cooperation with Companies

Raising financial support from selected companies to support #SekolahAman Programme, including rehabilitation of damaged elementary school classrooms.



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/November/2017

Data-Based Campaign and Advocacy for #SekolahAman

Good governance is an important key to solve damaged school problems. Through data-based planning, a transparent and accountable mechanism to determine beneficiaries, as well as participatory development implementation, budget derived from people's tax payments will be able to provide more significant benefits. YAPPIKA-ActionAid works to oversee and persuade the implementation of good governance.

In January 2017, Goodwill Ambassador of YAPPIKA-ActionAid, Reza Rahadian and Mrs. Rachel Malik, visited Panyabangan Elementary School in Serang District, Banten Province. This is one of many schools in this district which has buildings that are damaged and dangerous for the children who study there. There was one severely damaged classroom that was impossible to use anymore, also the

other two classrooms were in the same condition. The roof of the classroom was fragile and had holes here and there. According to the story from the teacher and students, the water would enter the classroom on rainy days. All the teachers and students had to work together to move the desks and chairs to the space that was free from leaks. The cement covering the floor had been peeled off, the room was damp and dark.

This kind of scene could be seen in many schools in Indonesia. If a simple calculation is done from windows.data.kemendikbud.go.id, 1 of 6 classrooms in a public elementary school in Indonesia is in damaged condition and 1 of 8 students are in danger of ruined classrooms' roof, collapsing walls, leaking, or respiratory illness due to humid air and dust surrounding the classroom.

YAPPIKA-ActionAid and Sekolah Aman Programme partners; namely PATTIRO Banten in Serang District, KOPEL Indonesia in Bogor District, and APPEK Workshop in Kupang District; together with 30 Public Elementary Schools campaigned to encourage local government to prioritize the rehabilitation of damaged schools.

The campaign to get the government's attention does not start from zero. Besides based on accurate research data, it's also based on the analysis of the education budget allocation for repairing damaged schools and seeing practices in the field in Serang, Bogor, and Kupang Districts; the increase in the budget allocation for repairing school buildings is very important but not the only solution to achieve Sekolah Aman goals.

YAPPIKA-ActionAid conducted research in three regions on the practices and policies of the regional as well as the central government about the government policy governance. This research was triggered by simple observation, why there were once repaired schools in a good condition still received funds from the government for school rehabilitation. Meanwhile, there were schools nearby that had been damaged for 3 - 9 years but had never received any budget allocation for rehabilitation from the government. For example, during a discussion that took place during the visit of YAPPIKA-ActionAid Goodwill Ambassadors in Panyabangan Elementary School, it was revealed that there was a representative from the government who took photos of building damage every two months, but for almost 5 years there had never been any improvement.

The study was conducted qualitatively and quantitatively. We conduct policy documents analysis, interviews with local government and central government (Ministry of Education and Culture). We also conducted a direct survey of 727 Public Elementary Schools in Serang, Bogor, and Kupang Districts.



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2017



Adrian Mulya/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/Januari/2017

Governance Issues at the Planning Level

Data collection and proposal

- The data of damaged schools is inaccurate and less detailed. Local governments do not have written technical guidelines for handling damaged schools, for example damaged schools' parameter, documents that are needed to provide information on assessing the extent of damage.
- The need of damaged schools rehabilitation is very high, on the other hand the budget is limited, so there are possibilities to create brokers both in development planning meetings (Musrenbang) or the Education Office.
- LAPOR - The National Public Service Complaints Management System (SP4N), an online portal managed by the central government, has not been utilized for data collection on education issues at the local government level.
- Because of the three problems mentioned above, many damaged schools that should be prioritized are being neglected.

Selection and priority of school rehabilitation

- Local governments carry out the selection process with field surveys towards damaged schools. This is a good practice, but poor in the standardization of survey report results. The report only contains photos and a short description of the school condition so the field data is not enough for further measurement
- There is no written document that shows the parameters used to select damaged schools. In practice, the proximity with policy makers still determines the success or failure of proposals from the school.
- The survey report is not collected in one integrated system. Therefore, the data analysis process cannot be carried out systematically and the data cannot be tested together. The priority decision of school rehabilitation is based on the decisions in meetings, not from systematic measured data analysis

Implementation of damaged schools' rehabilitation

- The auction failed to choose the contractor who would act as executor. For example, because of the late administrative process; no contractor was interested in participating in the auction. This issue made the damaged schools rehabilitation postponed.
- The school was not given access to detailed funding coverage and the specifications. It's hard for schools and communities to supervise the implementation of school rehabilitation.
- There are no technical instructions for implementing school rehabilitation if the source of funds is from the Local Government Budget (APBD). School rehabilitation was carried out by the contractor from the auction results and did not involve the school. The contractor only reported to the education office, while the school did not get a copy of the report. Many cases of deviation were found at the end of the rehabilitation process so it was usually difficult to make corrections.
- When sources of funds for schools rehabilitation are from the central government (Ministry of Education and Culture or Ministry of Finance channelled through the Regional Government) there would be complete technical instructions and could be self-managed by the school with a development committee involving students' parents. The implementation report of the development was carried out by the school and the committee involved with the Ministry of Education and Regional Government.

Recommendations from Research Results of Damaged School Improvement Governance:

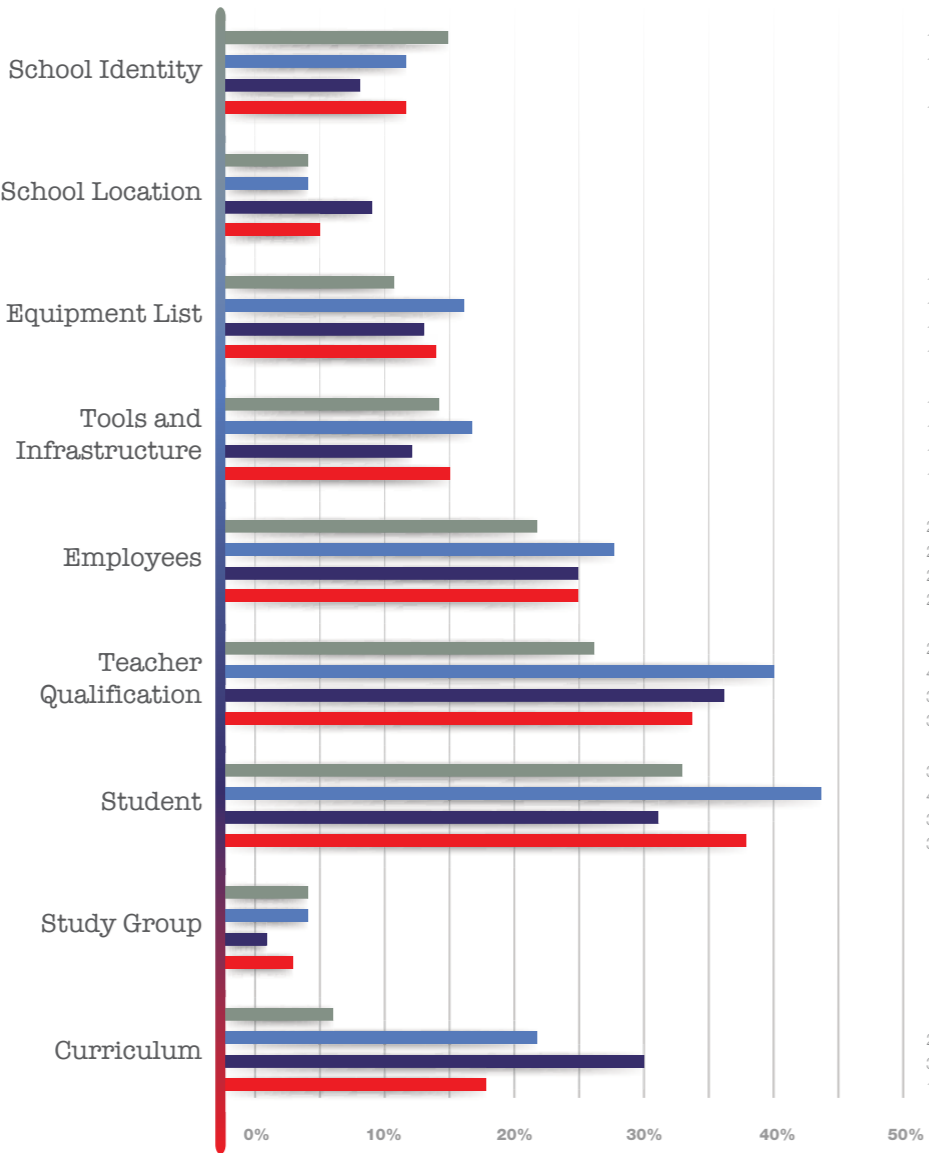
1. The Ministry of Education and Culture has to encourage District Governments in the location of #SekolahAman programme, and other Local Governments to make special arrangements relating to classroom rehabilitation and the construction of New Classrooms (RKB) by adopting good practices initiated by MoEC such as data-based planning and the use of self-management mechanisms.
2. The Ministry of Education and Culture has to increase Dapodik's server capacity and coordinate with the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) and State Electricity Company (PLN) to prioritize the provision of internet and electricity networks in schools throughout Indonesia.
3. The Ministry of Education and Culture needs to open access to the field surveys result in the application of Governance and priority lists of beneficiaries to examine the indications of proximity factor and inconsistency in the use of criteria in determining priority list of beneficiaries in Bogor, Serang, Kupang and other regions.
4. The Indonesian Ombudsman has to encourage the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Government of Bogor, Serang, and Kupang Districts to connect with LAPOR-SP4N up to the technical units and make complaints management mechanisms related to damaged classrooms or lack of classrooms.
5. The Indonesian Ombudsman has to investigate indications of maladministration in determining the priority list of beneficiaries and implementing rehabilitation of classrooms/construction of new classrooms (RKB) in Bogor, Serang and Kupang Districts.

Tracking Basic Education Data (Dapodik)

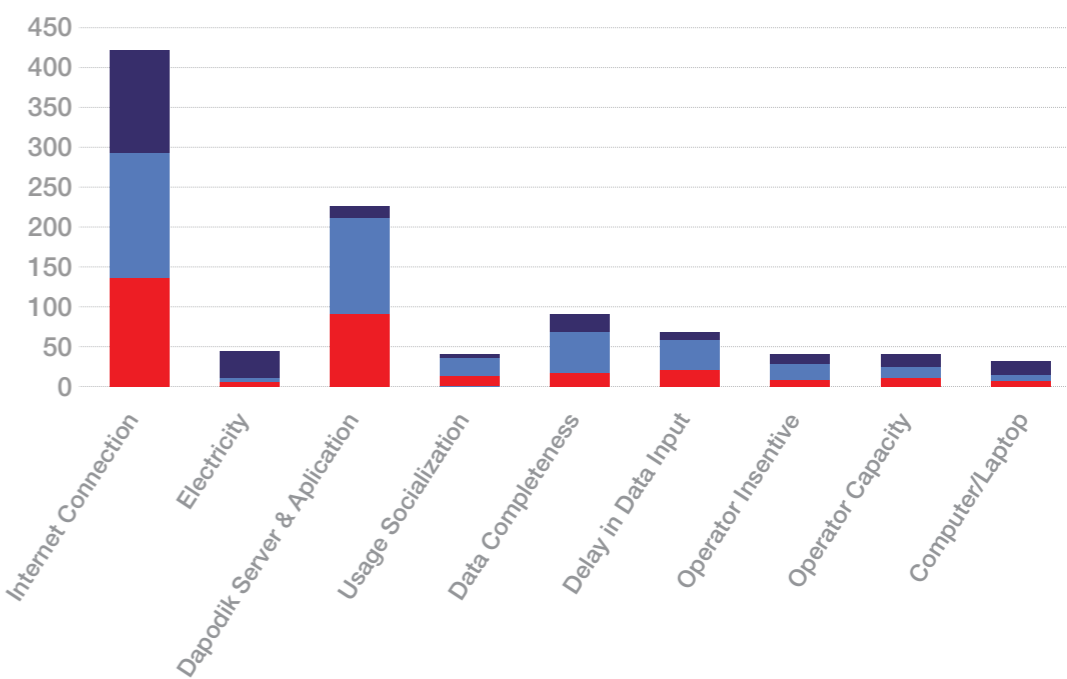
Quantitative research was conducted to determine the portrait of the accuracy of Dapodik data in the three regions of the YAPPIKA-ActionAid Sekolah Aman Programme. Dapodik is an integrated national scale data collection system, and it is the main data source for national education, also part of a national education planning programme that is single, integrated, centralized, and online in real time and managed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

YAPPIKA-ActionAid conducted survey on 727 Public Elementary Schools; 258 in Serang District, 310 in Bogor District, and 163 in Kupang District. The findings of the research are quite astonishing. The level of Dapodik data discrepancy about damaged schools and the reality is an average of 20% of the data, the highest inaccuracy in the data is in Bogor district by 23%.

Dapodik Data Incompatibility Level per Aspect



Dapodik Data Discrepancy Factors



Serang District

TOTAL BUDGET

Elementary Classes **47,7B**

Junior High Classes **23,3B**

REHABILITATION TARGET

347 Elementary Classes

TARGET ACHIEVED 90%

(304 Elementary Classes)

2016

ACHIEVED 50%

Junior High Classes

Because the class condition is badly damaged

Bogor District

TOTAL BUDGET

Elementary Classes **50,54B**

Junior High Classes **6,23B**

REHABILITATION TARGET

641 Elementary Classes

TARGET ACHIEVED 50%

(318 Elementary Classes)

JUNIOR HIGH CLASSES

ACHIEVED 16%

Out of 244 classes that are badly damaged

Kupang District

TOTAL BUDGET

Elementary Classes **3,21B**

REHABILITATION TARGET

262 Elementary Classes

TARGET ACHIEVED 8%

(20 Elementary Classes)

Recommendations from Dapodik Research Results

1. Coordinate with the Ministry of Communication and Information to prioritize the provision of internet networks in all schools in Indonesia.
2. Coordinate with State Electricity Company (PLN) to prioritize the provision of electricity networks in all schools in Indonesia.
3. Increase the capacity of Dapodik servers to prevent mismatches data due to technical issues.
4. Develop a simple specific guideline for school operators to estimate the level of buildings damage.
5. Involve the public in verifying and validating data on facilities and infrastructure through the complaints channel integrated with the planning process of facilities and infrastructure construction to overcome exclusion errors.



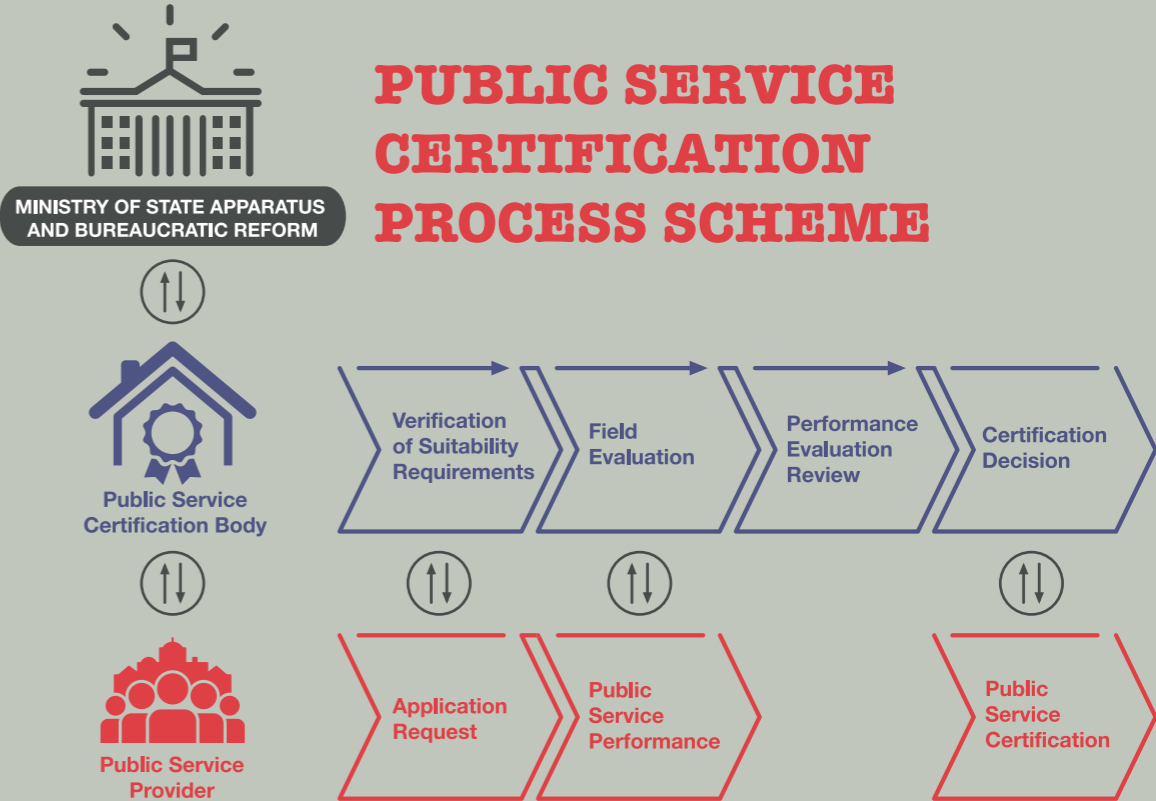
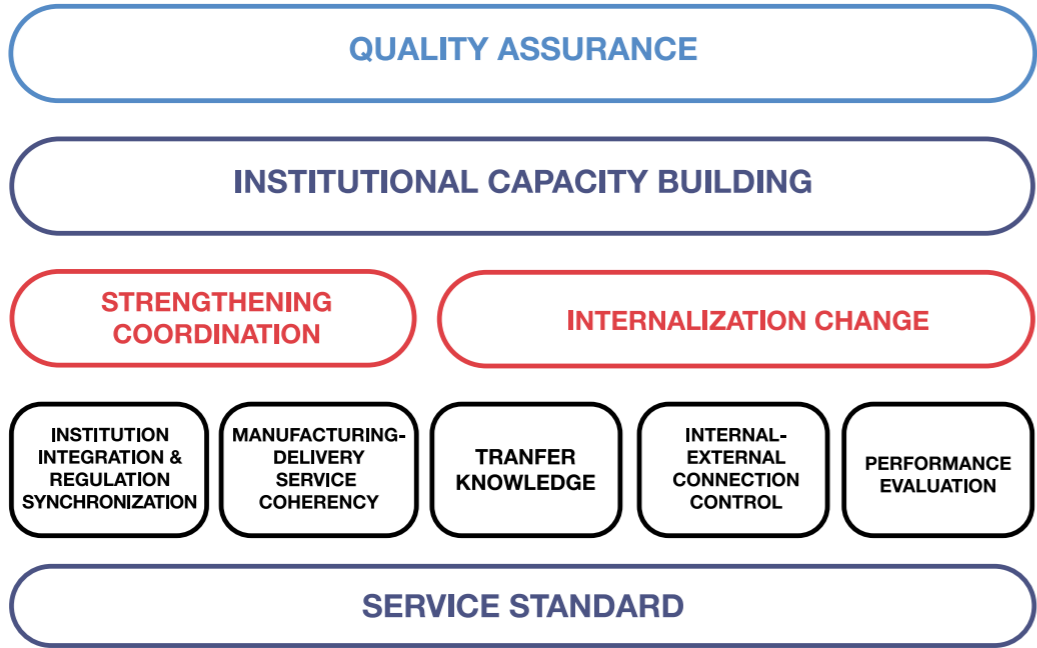
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATION

YAPPIKA-ActionAid contributes significantly to improving public service standards, through certification instruments for service providers to ensure compliance of public service standards as well as monitoring and evaluating their implementation oriented on improving quality assurance.

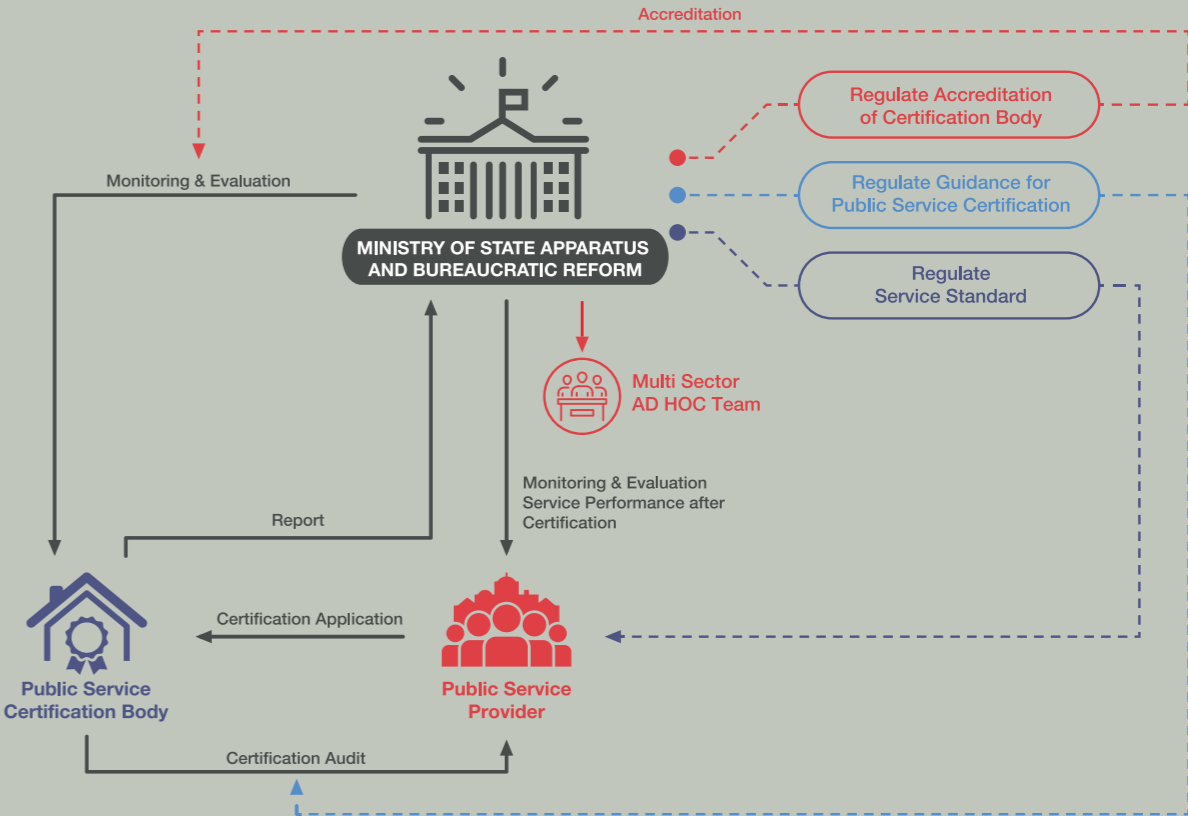
Public service certification is an activity to convince all parties that the management system of a public services organisation meets the predetermined requirements. The value of certification is the level of public confidence and trust as the results from the assessment of competent and impartial/neutral third parties.

Public Service Certification Institutions are units within the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform which functioned as Certification Institution. In other words Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform are institutions that authorizes designated institutions (with adequate competence) to certify Public Service providers.

Service Certification Construction towards Quality Assurance Oriented Certification



PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATION BODY



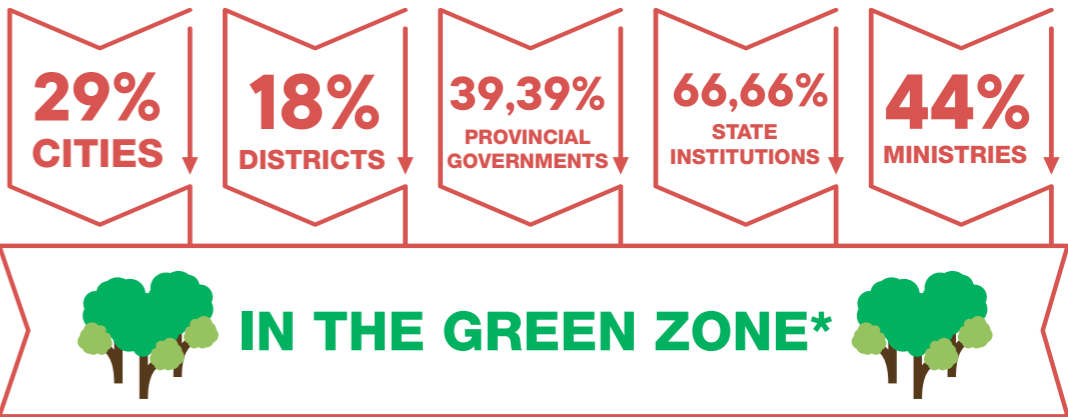
EVALUATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE LAWS

The three main objectives of the Public Service Law, are:

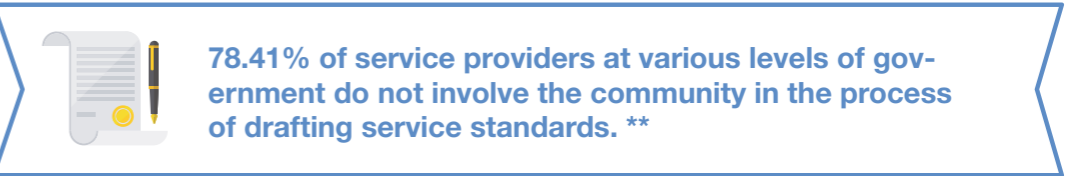
- 1. Building public trust in public services carried out by the state.
- 2. Affirming the rights and obligations of every citizen and resident and the responsibility of the state and corporation in the implementation of public services.
- 3. Improve the quality and guarantee the provision of public services in accordance with the general principles of good governance and corporations.

Almost 8 years the Public Service Law has been implemented but the impact has not been felt significantly. The rise of illegal levies alienates the implementation of the Public Service Law from its ideas and ideals. Indeed, the Public Service Law guarantees the right of the community to participate, starting from public service

planning to monitoring/evaluation and awarding. The service provider has an obligation to involve the community in the guaranteed service flow. However, problems still occur related to guarantees of community participation both in terms of regulation and implementation.



Even though it has increased from the previous year in 2015, in general this number is still far from the ideal composition. Especially for further study, compliance assessment only refers to formal procedures aspect.



“ Meaning that most existing service standards do not reflect the aspirations and needs of the community as service users. Aside from the low capacity of human resources of the implementer to involve the community, this is also due to the fact that many people do not understand the right to access qualified public services and there is still an unequal perception between the community and bureaucrats that makes the community satisfied with inappropriate quality of public services provided by the government (YAPPIKA, 2014). ”

Source:
*) Assessment of compliance with public service standards by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) in 2016
**) ORI competency assessment in 2016.

Some of the human resource (HR) capacities of public services implementer are low and do not meet the requirements to be able to carry out various mandates of the Public Service Law, including:

- a. Low understanding on the policies and regulations that are normatively good, but then are not reflected in their implementation (LAN, 2010);
- b. Low ability to develop service standards involving community participation in the drafting process (LAN, 2010)
- c. Low ability to manage and respond to public complaints (Bappenas, 2015 and ORI, 2016) so that the public complaints cannot be resolved properly and some are not followed up at all
- d. Low ability to utilize public complaints data as a reference for policy improvement and service quality improvement (LAN, 2013);
- e. Low ability to utilize information and communication technology (LAN, 2010) which inhibits the development of public service information systems and electronic-based public service innovations.

Based on the study of the Institute of Public Administration (LAN) in 2010, the low human resource capacities of public services implementer was caused by the lack of a merit system that included recruitment to select the best human resources, placements in accordance with qualifications and needs, training and supporting facilities for HR capacity building, and commitment of leaders to implement a reward and punishment system.

This evaluation study has not been able to find any sanctions that have been carried out due to violations of public service standards by the implementers. Although there is Law No. 5 Year 2014 on the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), it is still too early to assess the effectiveness of its implementation. The government is even in the process of drafting a number of derivative regulations mandated by the ASN Law.

From the evaluation of the Public Service Law, YAPPIKA-ActionAid made several recommendations in regulations:

1. Revision of article 29 of the Public Service Law by adding provisions related to the description of special service forms and criteria for vulnerable groups
2. Revision of Presidential Regulation No. 76 Year 2013 by adding provisions related to complaints management institutions and the obligation to integrate complaints manager performance indicators into Employee Performance Targets (SKP).
3. Revision of Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation No. 15 Year 2014 by adding provisions related to the participation of community representatives in drafting service standards and requiring capacity building activities related to right to the access to the public services before drafting the standard service.

On the other hand, in the implementation of the Public Service Law, YAPPIKA-ActionAid's recommendations for the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (Kemenpan & RB) are:

1. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform has to evaluate the performance of public services held by the private sectors whose funding is not sourced from State Budget/Regional Budget, but it still becomes the state's mission to provide the services.
2. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform has to initiate a joint agreement and policy between state/quasi-state institutions that conduct public service performance evaluations to formulate role divisions, make the implementation efficient with the use of shared databases in document collection, and synchronize evaluation results to formulate follow-up plans in accordance with their respective duties, functions, and authorities.
3. The implementers of Community Satisfaction Survey (SKM) have to ensure that the surveyed service users know the components of service standards that apply as

references from respondents' satisfaction to avoid bias from the results of the SKM.

4. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform has to ensure the running of the merit system in accordance with Law No. 5 Year 2014 on the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) related to recruitment and placement, workload projections, capacity building support, and a reward and punishment system that enables each HR's public service implementing agency to increase its capacity to carry out various mandates in the Public Service Implementation.
5. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform has to fulfil all SIPP components required by the Public Service Law on sipp.menpan.go.id website, accelerate the expansion of SIPP coverage from various agencies, and has to start involving the community, starting from the SIPP development process so the utilization will later encourage broader public participation in public service implementation.
6. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform together with Ministry of Home Affairs and LAN have to encourage the emergence of more innovative leadership that are able to utilize the innovation space to deliver quality public services according to the needs of the community.
7. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform together with Ministry of Home Affairs and the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) should encourage service providers to strengthen PTSP institutions and integrate licensing services more broadly and comprehensively (covering administrative and technical aspects) in PTSP so the processes experience by service users in licensing are truly easy, cheap, and fast.
8. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform together with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Governments should encourage the emergence of more efficient technology-based innovations that are in line with the conditions of supporting infrastructure and capacity of service implementers and service users in the respective regions.
9. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform and Regional Governments should encourage public service units to provide special services needed by special needs groups (vulnerable groups) and involve them in the preparation of public service standards that cover these specific services.
10. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform, KSP and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia should carry out technical assistance to improve the complaints management mechanism (SOP) in the relevant complaints management unit, increase the capacity of complaints management officers, and encourage comprehensive integration with LAPOR-SP4N.
11. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform and regional government should encourage public service units that do not have public service standards yet to arrange them by involving the community and encourage public service units to review service standards that have been established but do not involve the community in the drafting process. To be effective, the involvement of community in the service standards formulation, should be preceded by community preparation to strengthen their understanding and ability to participate.



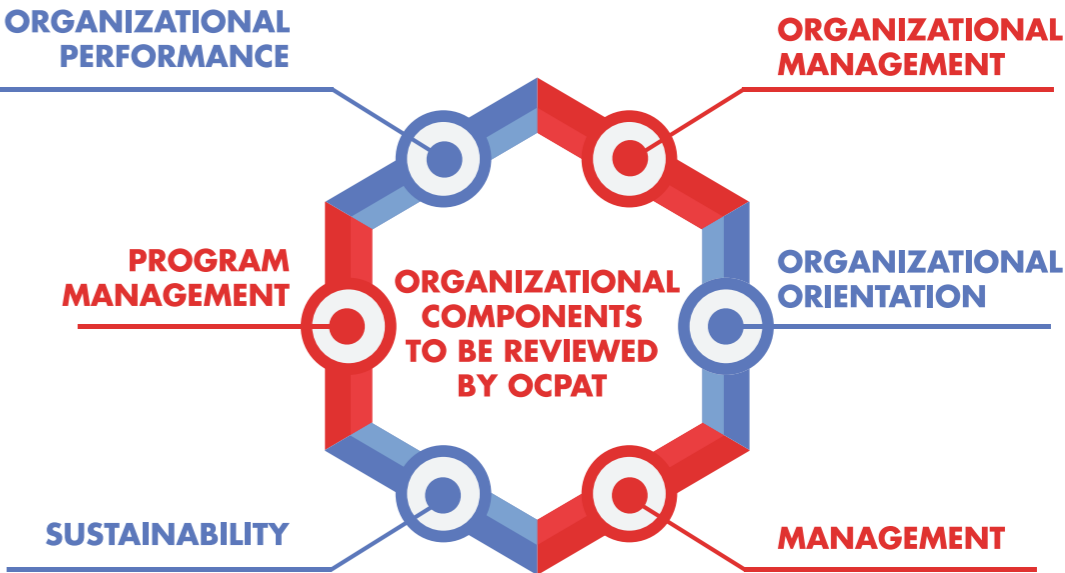
STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

As part of an independent community pillar, the existence of a strong and sustainable Civil Society Organisation (CSO) determines the quality of democracy.

YAPPIKA-ActionAid is committed to playing a role in strengthening CSOs (or often referred to as non-profit organisations), especially in establishing organisations that have good capacity and sustainability. For that matter, YAPPIKA-ActionAid developed a tool to reflect the status of institutional capacity of civil society organisations (CSOs) called the Organisational Capacity Performance and Assessment Tool (OCPAT). This tool uses the method of self-assessment and the information

is developed through a participatory approach and involves everyone in the ranks of the organisations that conduct the assessment.

OCPAT is the adaptation result from several existing tools, namely OCA (Organisational Capacity Assessment), ODST (Organisational Development and Snapshot Tool), IMS (Civil Society Index) and extraction results from the experience of YAPPIKA-ActionAid in using OCPAT.



MAMPU		SETAPAK 2
COMPONENTS REVIEWED	5 organization internal components and performance	5 organization internal components
DEFINED ASPECT	<div>1. Change in organization capacity</div> <div>2. Internal and external factor that triggers change in organization capacity</div> <div>3. Partners readiness and ability to give sub-partners capacity building so that they can sustain</div> <div>4. Further impact of previous performance</div> <div>5 Recommendation for future improvement or organization strengthening</div> <div>6. The right process and format of learning for the organization</div>	<div>1. Institutional capacity condition as a baseline data</div> <div>2. Capacity building needs</div> <div>3. Priority for increasing capacity as a recommendation for The Asia Foundation (TAF)</div> <div></div>

Assessment is carried out by organisational personnel representing organs within the organisational structure and representatives of partners or members. Ideally, all executive personnels are involved in this review process. The presence of external organisations will be better in this process, but if they are not present, the assessment process can still be carried out.

are seven partner institutions for the Indonesian Women’s Advanced Programme for Poverty Reduction (MAMPU), an eight years programme supported by DFAT managed by Cowater International, and 20 SETAPAK 2 Programme partners institutions supported by The Asia Foundation (TAF).

In 2017, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has facilitated an institutional review of 27 CSOs, which

The capacity reflection of MAMPU Programme partners was the third reflection for the 6 programme partners,



JATAM Sulawesi Tengah/Oktober 2017

which are Yayasan BAKTI, PP'Aisyiyah, National Secretariat of the Indonesian Women's Coalition, Migrant CARE, KAPAL Perempuan, PEKKA National Secretariat, and the second reflection was for the PERMAMPU Consortium. Reflection on capacity and performance resulted in information about the status of organisational capacity and a set of recommendations for capacity building activities that became one of the references for MAMPU Programme to support capacity building of its partners.

Meanwhile, SETAPAK 2 Programme partners stated that the OCPAT tool had helped the organisation look deeper into organisational governance, mapped the strengths and obstacles of the internal and external sides of the organisation, established the work priority scale of the institution, and produced recommendations to improve organisational governance and performance. For many participants, this assessment activity was seen as a room to increase capacity to get to know the organisation and better institutional governance.

MAP OF OCPAT PARTNERS



1. MEDAN

- PERMAMPU

2. JAKARTA

- Seknas Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia
- Migrant CARE
- KAPAL Perempuan
- Seknas PEKKA

3. YOGYAKARTA

- PP Aisyiyah

4. PONTIANAK

- ELPAGAR

5. NUNUKAN

- Perkumpulan Lintas Hijau

6. Kalimantan Timur

- Yayasan Bumi

7. MAKASSAR

- BAKTI

8. PALU

- Sikola Mombine Institute
- JATAM Sulteng
- YLBH APIK - KOMIU
- Karsa Institute
- WALHI Sulteng
- Yayasan Merah Putih Palu

9. SORONG

- Belantara Papua
- Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum Keadilan dan Perdamaian

10. MANOKWARI

- JANGKAR
- Mnuwar Papua
- Yayasan Paradisea
- PERDU

11. FAK FAK

- GEMAPALA

12. ABEPURA

- Yayasan KIPRA
- LBH Papua
- Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua (ALDP)

13. JAYAPURA

- Perkumpulan Terbatas untuk Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat (Pt PPMA) Papua

Canjani/YAPPIKA-ActionAid/XII/2017

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING CAUTIOUS ABOUT CSO LAWS



In the beginning, UU No. 8 Year 1985 about Civil Society Organization were made in the Orde Baru era to control society through single principle

Then it being revised into UU no. 17 Year 2013

Regulation about CSO being revised again into UU No. 16 Year 2017

BEFORE CSO LAWS



The CSO Laws were made using **politics and securities approach**, whereas it should use a **legal approach**

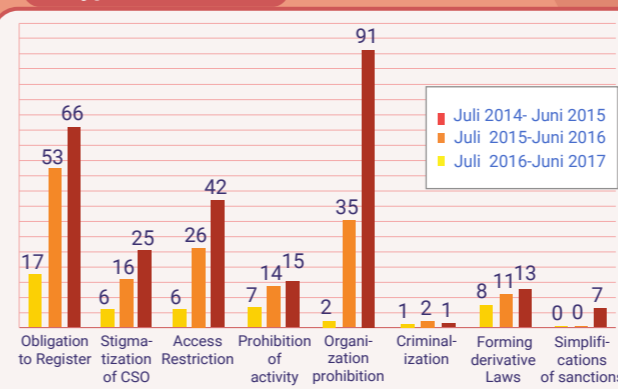
AFTER CSO LAWS



The CSO Laws now are dangerous because it **can be used to disperse civil organization** without court process

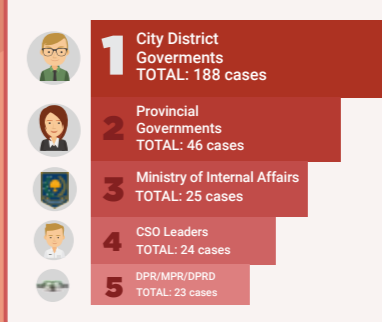
THE FINDINGS OF CSO LAWS IMPLEMENTATION

Type of Actions



Perpetrators

Top 5 perpetrators with the biggest number of case period 2014-2017



Type of Victim

- CSO that do not have certification of registration and/or not registered
- CSO that are not legally registered/considered not legally registered
- CSO that considered anti-Pancasila and anti-NKRI
- Foreign Organization/CSO
- CSO with expired Certification of Registration
- CSO that considered intolerant, troubling, misguided, religion defamation, and abusing permit for personal cause

Legal foundation to act on radicals, violence, destructive, and intolerance behaviour of an CSO:

- The Book of Criminal Law that regulate criminal act

The laws that constitute CSO administrative affairs in Indonesia:

- Openess of Public Information Laws
- Foundation Laws
- Staatsblad 1870 about Legally Registered Organization

Staatsblad 1870 should be updated into **Organization Laws** to regulate organization that are legally registered and not.

LEGAL SOLUTION WITHOUT CSO LAWS

UU ORMAS

Tools to intervene administrative validity

part of state repressive instrument

Risk to conflict with the freedom of association in Indonesia

THE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION COALITION

❗❗ The Freedom of Association Coalition (KKB) was formed on the initiative of several Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to oversee the issue of freedom of association in Indonesia, specifically encouraging a supportive conducive environment to CSOs. KKB is actively involved in overseeing and advocating for the Bill on the Foundation, Law on Mass Organisation, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on Mass Organisation, and Bill on Association Law. At present, YAPPIKA-ActionAid is appointed as the KKB Secretariat. The KKB Secretariat opens a communication channel for parties who want to get the information in the form of studies and resource persons for research needs, coverage and discussion/seminars on Mass Organisation Law and implementing regulations. ❗❗

In 2017, the Coalition for Freedom of Association (KKB) produced a new strategy for the next three years (2018 - 2020) through a workshop held in October 2017. The workshop was attended by 29 participants from various CSOs in Jakarta, Bandung, Bogor, Semarang, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya. In addition to producing new strategies, the KKB strategic planning workshop is also a way to build and expand partnerships among CSOs to monitor and advocate for cases of freedom of association.

The main activities of the KKB are to routinely monitor the implementation of the Mass Organisation Laws, and evaluate the implementation of freedom of association, incentives, and political rights. Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the Mass Organisation Law implementation have been published and disseminated through public discussion activities by inviting various parties, such as the government through the Ministry of Home

Affairs, state institutions (Komnas HAM, Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, Komnas Perempuan, and KSP), CSOs, academics, and media. Meanwhile, the Government Regulation (PP), Study on the Implementation Mass Organisation Law has been distributed to nearly 100 KKB networks in the Indonesian territory through websites, e-mail, and other social media such as Facebook and WhatsApp group.

Findings of the fourth year of online media monitoring (2017) show that the number of events related to the implementation of the Mass Organisation Law was increasing significantly than in the previous years. The number of events coverage on online media monitoring was 175 events with 260 types of actions, this increased significantly from online media monitoring in the previous years, i.e. 117 events with 156 types of actions in the third year period (2016), 35 events with 39 types of actions in the second year period (2015), and 70 events with 101 types of actions in the first year (2014).

FINDINGS

1. Agenda of State Bureaucracy

The similarity of findings between the fourth year monitoring and evaluation of the Mass Organisation Law and previous monitoring and evaluation was that there was still a policy in the form of an obligation for Mass Organisation to register themselves and have a Registered Certificate (SKT), including extending the expired SKT.

There are several impacts for CSOs that have no SKT, including not being acknowledged by the government, given the stigma as illegal organisations, receiving limited access to resources, activities prohibition, prohibition and dissolving or revoking organisational permits, as well as criminalisation towards CSOs members or sympathizers.

2. The Relevance of Administration and Capacity of CSOs

The current format of CSO registration is irrelevant, especially in measuring its relevance to good mass organisational governance, such as transparent, accountable and professional. Appeal or obligation to have SKT does not guarantee that CSOs will have the good governance. Therefore, the government through the Ministry of Home Affairs must change the mechanism of CSOs registration through SKT ownership by formulating separate policies between CSOs data collection and providing access to resources. In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs should also use the principles of transparency, accountability, and proportionality in policies regarding CSOs data collection and the provision of access to resources.

3. Between Notification and Obligation

The bureaucratic consolidation agenda and administrative validity targets indicate that the registration scheme, although on various occasions is interpreted as a notification, that tends to shift to obligation. If registration is interpreted as an obligation, it is highly dependent on an authoritarian regime that gives full authority to the State to reject or accept the existence of Mass Organisations. This threatens the right to freedom of association of the citizens.

4. Confusion of Government Regulation (PP) 58/2016 and PP 59/2016

In the midst of the operation of SIORMAS (societal-based organisation Information System), PP 58/2016 and PP 59/2016 emerged. The presence of PP 58/2016 and PP 59/2016 turned out to show other problems, which further strengthened the complexity of the implementation of the Mass Organisation Law. Both of these Government regulations contain norms with various problems, such as unclear construction of norms or norms with multiple interpretations, norms that openly invite problems related to the authority of implementing actors, confusion of legal subjects, until norms that contain procedures without accompanied discretionary opportunities which may cause deviation.

5. Dissolution of Mass Organisations and Reduction of the Right to Assemble and Associate by the State

The discourse of dissolving Mass Organisations by not involving court decisions is a shortcut taken by the State that threatens the right to freedom of association for citizens.

In addition, the KKB has compiled a study report on the interpretation of Implementing Government Regulations on Mass Organisation Law and field research on the preparation of alternative instruments for Registered Certificate (SKT) in the cities of Bogor, Salatiga, and Surabaya.

The Study of the Interpretation of the Mass Organisation Law aims to find out and explore the reasons for the birth and history of the Mass Organisation Law, also to be a reference for anyone who wants to understand the Mass Organisation Law objectively. The target of the use of interpretation studies is the management of legal entities (foundations and associations), as well as international mass organisations that are likely to be affected by the implementation of the Mass Organisation Law.

To strengthen KKB advocacy, a draft training module for monitoring and

advocating for freedom of association has been developed. The draft module is an integral part of the process of establishing a monitoring network and advocating for freedom of association. The draft module will be improved through five training in various regions, including Jakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya in 2018. The target of training participants for monitoring and advocating for freedom of association is basic/advanced paralegals, Legal Aid Organisation (OBH) networks that have received training from a legal aid institution (LBH) or have networked with LBH, and civil society organisations. These three groups are identified as strategic actors because they have experience in policy advocacy and were more easily included in the agenda of empowering citizens' political participation.

6 (Six) Sub Modules in the Draft Training Module for Freedom of Association Monitoring and Advocacy

- Threats and Challenges of Civil Society Organizations Today
- Law on Mass organisation: Definition of Mass Organisation, History of Emergence, Implementation, until the Impact of the Enforcement
- Actor Relations and Social Analysis
- Monitoring Mechanism of the Implementation of Mass Organisation Law
- Mechanism of Dispute Resolution and Enforcement of the Right to Freedom of Association
- Complaint Mechanism

PHOTO GALLERY



Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform audiency, Jakarta 8 November 2017.



Institutional capacity review and facilitation of SETAPAK 2 program partners, JATAM Sulteng (Palu) Oktober 2017.



Final meeting of Public Service Certification, 29 September 2017.



SD Priuk Serang school community meeting, Banten 2017.



I'm Possible, METRO TV, Jakarta, May 2017.



Writing workshop for Policy Brief Regulatory Review of Public Service Laws, Bluesky Pandurata Hotel, Jakarta 7-9 September 2017.

APPENDIX

ANCORS	: Acehnese Civil Society Organization Strengthening	OCA	: Organizational Capacity Assessment
APBD	: Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah (Regional Budget)	OCPAT	: Organizational Capacity Performance and Assessment Tool
APBN	: Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara (State Budget)	ODST	: Organizational Development Snapshot Tools
CSO(s)	: Civil Society Organization(s)	OGI	: Open Government Indonesia
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion	ORI	: Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia
GAPPETA	: Gabungan Pemuda Pecinta Alam	PATTIRO	: Pusat Telaah Informasi Regional (Regional Information Studies Center)
GRPS	: Gender Responsive Public Services	PWD	: People with Disabilities
HR	: Human Resources	RKB	: Ruang Kelas Baru (New Classrooms)
HRBA	: Human Rights Based Approach	SAMPAN	: Sahabat Masyarakat Pantai
ICF	: The Indonesia Canada Forum	SD	: Sekolah Dasar (Elementary School)
IDI	: In-Depth Interview	SDN	: Sekolah Dasar Negeri (Public Elementary School)
IMS	: Indeks Masyarakat Sipil (Civil Society Index)	SE	: Surat Edaran (Circulation Letter)
JKN	: Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance)	SKT	: Surat Keterangan Terdaftar (Certificate of Registration)
KEMENDIKBUD	: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Ministry of Education and Culture)	SMP	: Sekolah Menengah Pertama (Junior High School)
Kesbangpolinmas	: Kesatuan Bangsa, Politik dan Perlindungan Masyarakat (National Unity, Politics, and Public Protection Agency)	SOP	: Standard Operating Procedure
KKB	: Koalisi Kebebasan Berserikat (Coalition on Freedom of Association)	TAF	: The Asia Foundation
KOPEL	: Komite Pemantau Legislatif (Legislative Monitoring Committee)	UU	: Undang-Undang (Constitution)
LP3M	: Lembaga Pemerhati dan Pemberdayaan Dayak Punan Malinau	WG	: Working Group
MK	: Mahkamah Konstitusi (Constitutional Court)	YAA	: YAPPIKA-ActionAid
MP3	: Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik (Community Concerned on Public Services)	YAPIKA	: Yayasan Persahabatan Indonesia Kanada (The Indonesia Canada Friendship Foundation)
NGO	: Non-governmental Organization	YAPPIKA	: Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi, Inisiatif, dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (Foundation for Strengthening Participation, Initiative and Partnership of Indonesian Community)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF YAPPIKA-ActionAid 2017



No. : PHHARP/878/MA/BP/2018

Laporan Auditor Independen

Dewan Pengurus

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan
Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA)

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta laporan aktivitas dan perubahan aset bersih dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Trustees

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan
Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2017, the statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

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

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir disajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) as of 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Hal lain

Laporan keuangan Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016 diaudit oleh Auditor Independen lain yang dalam laporannya No. 617/0.Y022/ZLK.0/12.16 tertanggal 2 Mei 2017 menyajikan Pendapat Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian.

Audit kami dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk menyatakan pendapat atas laporan keuangan Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) secara keseluruhan. Laporan pertanggungjawaban dana yang berkaitan dengan dana para donor (Lampiran I – VII) tidak merupakan bagian yang diharuskan dari laporan keuangan sesuai dengan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia dan telah disajikan untuk informasi tambahan. Informasi tersebut telah menjadi obyek prosedur yang diterapkan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan; dan, menurut pendapat kami menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, berkaitan dengan laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Other matter

Financial statements of Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) for the year ended 31 December 2016 were audited by other Independent Auditors whose report No. 617/0.Y022/ZLK.0/12.16 dated 2 May 2017 expressed an Unqualified Opinion on those financial statements.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements of Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA) taken as a whole. The fund accountability statements pertaining to donors funds (Attachment I – VII) are not a required part of financial statements in accordance with Standards of Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants and have been presented for additional information. Such information has been subjected to procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements; and in our opinion is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

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

Drs. Theo Kusnawara, Ak., CA, CPA
Izin Akuntan Publik / Public Accountant License No. AP.0258
Izin Usaha KAP / Business License No. 855/KM.1/2017

17 April 2018

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif
Dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia
(YAPPIKA)

Laporan posisi keuangan

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif
Dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia
(YAPPIKA)

Statements of financial position

As of 31 December 2017

(Disajikan dalam Rupiah)

(Expressed in Rupiah)

	Catatan/ Notes	2017	2016	
Aset				Assets
Aset lancar				Current assets
Kas dan setara kas	3b, 4	2.134.017.227	2.412.766.867	Cash and cash equivalents
Investasi	5	1.531.391	1.338.746	Investments
Piutang lain-lain	6	48.324.885	63.410.814	Other receivables
Uang muka	7	121.789.570	121.191.557	Advance payments
Jumlah aset lancar		2.305.663.073	2.598.707.984	Total current assets
Aset tidak lancar				Non - current assets
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan	8	13.818.000	64.058.958	Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation
Jumlah aset		2.319.481.073	2.662.766.942	Total assets

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan ini secara keseluruhan.

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

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif
Dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia
(YAPPIKA)
Laporan posisi keuangan (lanjutan)
Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017

(Disajikan dalam Rupiah)

Catatan/ Notes		2017	2016	
Liabilitas dan aset bersih				Liabilities and net assets
Liabilitas jangka pendek				Current liabilities
Utang lain-lain	9	516.406.855	284.489.129	Account payables
Utang pajak	10	25.335.797	7.849.616	tax payables
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	11	1.449.906.470	792.142.429	Accrued expenses
Jumlah liabilitas jangka pendek		1.991.649.122	1.084.481.174	Total current liabilities
Aset bersih				Net assets
Sisa dana				Fund balances
Terikat	12a	(6.544.545.150)	712.390.277	Restricted
Tidak terikat	12b	6.872.377.101	865.895.491	Unrestricted
Jumlah aset bersih		327.831.951	1.578.285.768	Total net assets
Jumlah liabilitas dan aset bersih		2.319.481.073	2.662.766.942	Total liabilities and net assets

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan ini secara keseluruhan.

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

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif
Dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia
(YAPPIKA)
Statements of financial position (continued)
As of 31 December 2017

(Expressed in Rupiah)

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif
Dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia
(YAPPIKA)
Statements of activities
For the year ended 31 December 2017

Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi Inisiatif
Dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia
(YAPPIKA)
Laporan aktivitas
Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017

(Disajikan dalam Rupiah)		Catatan/ Notes		2017		2016	
				Terikat/ Restricted	Tidak terikat/ Unrestricted	Jumlah/ Total	Jumlah/ Total
Penerimaan							
Penerimaan Program	13	14.105.033.432	-	14.105.033.432	10.059.863.550	Revenues	
Penerimaan penggalangan dana	13	551.742.800	5.965.961.478	6.517.704.278	-	Program revenue	
Penerimaan lain-lain	13	-	859.352.900	859.352.900	1.009.770.890	Fundraising revenue	
Jumlah penerimaan		14.656.776.232	6.825.314.378	21.482.090.610	11.069.634.440	Other revenues	
Pengeluaran						Total revenues	
Terikat	14	(21.860.815.969)	-	(21.860.815.969)	(9.000.079.573)	Expenditures	
Tidak Terikat	14	-	(871.728.458)	(871.728.458)	(1.393.753.561)	Restricted	
Jumlah pengeluaran		(21.860.815.969)	(871.728.458)	(22.732.544.427)	(10.393.833.134)	Unrestricted	
Perubahan aset bersih						Total expenditures	
						Changes in net assets	
						(1.250.453.817)	
						675.801.306	

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan ini secara keseluruhan. The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

YAPPIKA-ActionAid

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