



2019 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

Asia Region: Indonesia Country Report
August 2020

Cover Photo: The Fourth Regional Disability Rights Dialogue, which was held in Yangon, Myanmar in January 2019, focused on opportunities to integrate disability rights into national policies to implement the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN's) Enabling Masterplan 2025: Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The dialogue was co-hosted by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), the General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA), and the Union Election Commission of Myanmar (UEC) and was supported by USAID, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), and the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL).

Photo Credit: International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)

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For Indonesia

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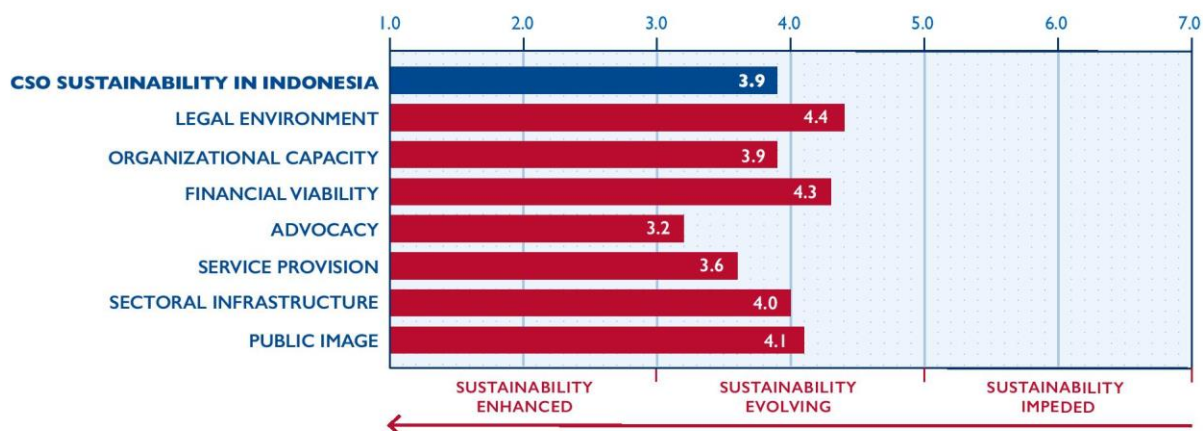
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INDONESIA

Capital: Jakarta
Population: 267,026,366
GDP per capita (PPP): \$12,400
Human Development Index: High (0.707)
Freedom in the World: Partly Free (61/100)

OVERALL CSO SUSTAINABILITY: 3.9



General elections were held in Indonesia in April 2019. The election process was long and complicated, as it combined presidential and legislative elections at the national and regional levels, with a total of five ballots for each voter. Voter turnout was high, with 81 percent of registered voters participating in the elections, a significant increase from the 77.5 percent voter turnout in the 2014 elections. The campaign period was long, lasting from the end of September 2018 to the middle of April. On May 21, the electoral commission announced that incumbent Joko Widodo (Jokowi) had won the election for president. Presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto rejected these results, claiming that the presidential poll was marred by systemic electoral fraud. After the court unanimously rejected the appeal on June 27, he accepted the results and eventually even assumed an appointment as defense minister with the new government. With Jokowi thus securing his second term as president, political conditions in the country are not expected to change significantly over the next five years. In this context, many observers consider the role of Indonesian CSOs in supporting democracy to be at risk. In an article published in *Peace Policy* in May 2019, for example, Peter Van Tuijl noted that Indonesian civil society faced significant challenges in promoting peace and human rights in the run-up to the April 2019 general elections.

The status of Papua, an ethnically distinct region in the western half of New Guinea, was also a major issue in 2019. Demonstrations organized by the Papua Student Alliance (APM) in Malang in August calling for the independence of Papua, an ethnically distinct region in the western half of New Guinea, ended in chaos. Police denied permission for another action planned to commemorate the fifty-seventh anniversary of the New York agreement, which handed control over the western portion of the island of New Guinea from the Netherlands to Indonesia, as the aspirations to be voiced by APM were considered to be violations of the constitution. In addition, forty-three Papuan students were arrested in the city of Surabaya on August 17, 2019, for allegedly defacing the state flag. These incidents triggered spontaneous demonstrations in several other cities in Papua. In response, the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) cut off cellular data in the Papua region on August 21, 2019. This led the Papuan Students and Students Association (IPMAPA) throughout Java and Bali to issue a statement “refusing the visit of the Indonesian Government and immediately granting the right to self-determination as a democratic solution for the people of West Papua.” The situation was still unresolved at the end of the year.

According to the Indonesian Survey Institute, religious and political intolerance continued to be high in 2019. For example, the majority of Muslims (more than 50 percent) objected to the notion of non-Muslims becoming president, vice president, governor, or heads of government at the district/city level.

Anti-LGBTI sentiments also continued to be an issue in 2019. CSOs representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) communities were intimidated, preventing them from carrying out organizational activities freely and safely. Some LGBTI CSOs struggled to operate because they were no longer able to access funding from international donor agencies in Indonesia.

Despite the difficult situation in the country, the overall sustainability of the CSO sector improved slightly in 2019, with slight improvements in the financial viability, advocacy, service provision, and sectoral infrastructure dimensions. The sector's public image remained unchanged, while the organizational capacity deteriorated slightly.

According to data from the Directorate General of Politics and Public Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), as of November 22, 2019, there were 431,465 CSOs registered in Indonesia, an increase of 9 percent from 2018. This number included 226,994 foundations and 167,385 associations registered with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 27,015 CSOs with registration certificates but not legal entity status, and 71 societal organizations registered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The increase in the number of registered CSOs occurred after MOHA developed an online registration system called SIOLA. No information is available on the percentage of registered organizations that are active.

LEGAL ENVIRONMENT: 4.4



The legal environment governing CSOs did not change significantly in 2019.

A CSO in Indonesia can assume legal status with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as either an association or a foundation. A foundation does not have members, while an association is a member-based organization. Foundations are regulated by the 2001 Law on Foundations, revised in 2004, while associations are governed by Staatsblad (Statute) No. 64/1870.

Foundations must have organizational structures including trustees, management, and supervisors. The Board of Trustees is the highest decision-making forum in a foundation and is responsible for almost all strategic decisions. Some CSOs consider this organizational structure to be incompatible with the character of CSOs

because it is hierarchical and there is no balance of power between the three elements of the organization. Many CSOs therefore choose to instead register as associations, which provides them with more flexibility to create a more balanced, equal, and democratic organizational structure.

The procedure for applying for legal status as an association with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights was changed in 2019. Beginning in June 2019, CSOs can now grant a notary the power of attorney to petition the ministry for legal status in order to expedite the process.

According to MOHA's Regulation No. 57 of 2017 concerning Registration and Management of Societal Organization Information Systems, a CSO without legal status must have a Registration Certificate (SKT) from MOHA in order to operate in public spaces, for example to conduct public fundraising or collaborate with the government or donor agencies. SKTs are issued by the minister and are valid for five years. The requirements for registering to receive an SKT are relatively simple and free of charge. CSOs submit applications for registration and extension of SKTs to the ministry's administrative service unit. Registration applications also can be submitted through the governor or regent/mayor in the administrative services unit in the province or district/city. The ministry should either grant or refuse the application within fifteen days from the time the application is recorded in MOHA's administrative service unit. In practice, however, the process often takes longer.

Although Law No. 17 of 2013 concerning Societal Organizations and MOHA's Regulation No. 57 of 2017 indicate that SKTs are only required for CSOs that do not have legal status, in practice, regional governments often request SKTs from CSOs that are already incorporated. In addition, according to a monitoring and evaluation report compiled by the Foundation for Strengthening Participation, Initiative and Partnerships of the Indonesian Society (YAPPIKA), in some areas such as Kendari City, Purbalingga Regency, and Kotamobagu City, CSOs that do not have SKTs have been prohibited from carrying out their activities, including through restrictions on their mobility.

Some CSOs refuse to obtain SKTs, viewing them as a tool of political control and arguing that they should be abolished because CSOs are sufficiently regulated by other laws. The reluctance of CSOs to obtain SKTs is demonstrated by the small number of CSOs that have SKTs in the provinces and districts/cities. For example, data from the National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol) in Jambi Province indicate that out of 1,007 CSOs, only 9 have SKTs. Meanwhile, in South Bangka District, the SKTs of 65 percent of the 84 CSOs expired in 2019. The SKTs of many CSOs in the city of Denpasar have also expired.

Some CSOs do not consistently adhere to the applicable laws and regulations governing their operations, and the government does not have a clear mechanism for monitoring their compliance. For example, CSOs are required by the Law on Foundations and Law on Societal Organizations to prepare annual reports and publish summaries of their financial statements in a daily newspaper. The financial statements of a foundation also must be audited by a public accountant. However, few CSOs follow these rules and no CSOs are known to have been fined or sanctioned by the government for failure to comply with this regulation.

The freedom of association was threatened in 2019. A number of CSOs experienced social, political, and security intimidation. LGBTI CSOs experienced increased insecurity and threats from both the state apparatus and anti-LGBTI individuals and groups, including threats to the security of their activists. As a result, they were unable to organize activities freely and openly, especially if the activities involved many people. To avoid security threats, many CSOs kept the location of their activities secret. In 2019, the Attorney General's Office banned LGBTI candidates from registering for prospective civil servant careers in law enforcement. The recruitment.kejaksaan.go.id page clearly states that applications are only accepted from those who are not color blind, either partially or totally; not physically handicapped; and not mentally handicapped, including sexual orientation disorders and behavioral disorders (transgender) or LGBT. The Indonesia Social Change Organization (OPSI) in Riau, which works on HIV/AIDS issues and assists the LGBTI community, was also subject to intimidation by the government and community. In addition, researchers from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) were threatened and their social media accounts were subjected to bullying

There were also threats to the freedom of expression and assembly during the year. On December 14, 2019, Sudarto, the executive director of Pusaka CSO in West Sumatra, published a Facebook post objecting to a ban on Christmas worship for Catholics. After someone reported this post to the police, Sudarto was arrested for hate speech and spreading lies. Finally, restrictions on freedom of assembly were demonstrated by the government's treatment of individuals calling for the independence of Papua, as described above.

CSOs receive tax exemptions on income from grants, donations, and inheritance, as well as zakat (required Islamic giving) if a CSO is a government-approved zakat collector. The procedure for applying for such exemptions is very bureaucratic and complicated. Regulation No. 93/2010 provides limited income tax deductions for persons or entities that provide contributions to national disaster relief, research and development, educational facilities, sports facilities, or social infrastructure development. The procedures to receive these deductions, however, are complicated and subject donors to the risk of inspection by tax officers.

Associations may not engage in economic activities. Foundations may only engage in economic activities by setting up business entities or putting shares in enterprises. The profit from a foundation's economic activities is taxed and must be used entirely for program sustainability and the financial independence of the organization.

MOHA Regulation No. 38 of 2008 regulates the procedures for public organizations to receive assistance from foreign parties. The regulation specifies that a public organization must be registered in the Department of Home Affairs or other government agencies and/or local governments in order to receive foreign assistance. MOHA approves the plan for accepting foreign assistance. However, these rules are not fully implemented and most CSOs do not follow them, although a few donors do require their grantees to receive government approval. In 2019, for example, it took *Konsil LSM Indonesia* eight months to receive a letter of approval from MOHA to accept funding from the Ford Foundation.

Article 40 of MOHA Regulation No. 38 of 2008 requires organizations to report on the implementation of activities funded through foreign assistance within fourteen days of implementation. Few CSOs adhere to this rule strictly, with most CSOs only publishing information about their activities and funding in their annual reports.

Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018 concerning Procurement of Goods and Services, commonly known as the Type 3 self-management mechanism, created opportunities for CSOs to participate in the procurement of government goods and services. CSOs that have successfully obtained such contracts include the SMERU Research

Institute, Article 33, Center for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG), and Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE). The Knowledge Sector Initiative reports that one of the obstacles CSOs face in participating in these procurements is that many CSOs do not undergo annual audits by public accountants, which is a requirement of such procurements.

A number of CSOs at the national and regional levels have sufficient capacity to represent CSOs in legal proceedings. These include the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation at the national level and fifteen Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation Offices in the provincial capitals.

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY: 3.9

Organizational capacity was the only dimension of CSO sustainability that deteriorated in 2019. While there is no data about the number of CSOs that went bankrupt or ceased operating in 2019, the difficulties that CSOs face are demonstrated in the fact that 25 percent of the members of the Indonesian NGO Council were inactive during the year.

There are still significant gaps in organizational capacity between CSOs at national and regional levels, with most strong CSOs based in Java. These CSOs generally have greater capacities to obtain funding from donors and to build partnerships with government and corporate institutions, most of which are also based in Jakarta.

Staffing is a particular concern among CSOs. Many CSOs work on a project basis. As a result, once a project is complete, CSOs do not have the ability to retain staff. Many CSO staff members instead choose to work with international NGOs, which offer better salaries and job stability. Many CSOs try to eliminate “burn out” among their staff by organizing family gatherings and other outdoor events with a more relaxed atmosphere to build a sense of solidarity.

A number of CSOs engaged in grassroots community organizing involve their beneficiaries in the preparation of strategic plans and annual evaluations in order to ensure that their long-term programs are in line with beneficiary needs. As member-based CSOs, associations generally have stronger constituency systems that ensure the participation and representation of their members in processes to select and establish the executive and board leaders and to draft and change the articles of association, bylaws, and long-term plans. Due to limited funding, however, forums face challenges in inviting their members to meet regularly.

CSOs’ strategic planning and internal management structures did not change significantly in 2019. More developed CSOs engage in strategic planning to determine their directions, visions, and missions, but not all CSOs use their strategic plans to guide their work because of their dependence on project-based funding. Most CSOs have flexible internal management structures based on program needs and try to have clearly separate responsibilities for decision making, implementation, and control. CSOs do not have the resources to measure their success through the use of external evaluators but do put together internal teams to conduct evaluations. Some CSOs are able to engage local, national, and international volunteers. According to the Charities Aid Foundation’s 2019 World Giving Index, which reports on giving trends over the past decade, an average of 40 percent of respondents in Indonesia reported having taken part in volunteer activities over the past ten years, placing it at seventh place among the 126 countries covered in this study.

Many local CSOs have limited access to computer equipment and lack skills to use software. However, CSOs increasingly rely on social media and many of them use their websites to share information about their programs and to raise funds. The abundance of information that can now be found on these sources has increased the transparency and accountability of CSOs. The Indonesian NGO Council reports that the number of CSOs that participated in webinars and virtual discussions increased significantly in 2019, indicating that CSOs’ access to



information and communications technology (ICT) has increased. Many CSOs use WhatsApp for internal discussions.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY: 4.3



CSOs' financial viability improved slightly in 2019. In the past, CSOs relied almost entirely on foreign funding. Since Indonesia entered the G20 in 2008, foreign assistance has declined. While this has challenged CSOs, it also presented them with an opportunity to diversify their funding sources, either by accessing available funds from the public sector, companies, and individuals, or generating their own income. Financial viability improved in 2019 as a result of increased funding from these local sources.

CSOs have access to diverse funding sources, including internal resources (such as staff donations and the sale of goods and services) and external sources (including local and international donors, the government, community donations, and corporate social responsibility (CSR)). To

get funds from the state and regional budgets, a CSO must be a legal entity and have an SKT. To collect public donations, a CSO must obtain permission from the Ministry of Social Affairs and publish it on its website or social media account with the title "donation receipt."

Local philanthropy continues to grow, especially in the religious field. In 2019, the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) raised between IDR 9.6 and 10.07 trillion (approximately \$672 million to \$705 million), an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. This increase was enabled by BAZNAS' innovative multiplatform digital fundraising approach, which included forty-one digital channels, including online shops, financial technology, a virtual assistant zakat game, and augmented reality. In 2019, Dompot Dhuafa, an Islamic philanthropic institution that focuses on empowering the poor through philanthropic activities and prophetic social entrepreneurship, collected over IDR 1.2 trillion (approximately \$84 million) through charitable donations made at twelve different activities, including the Smart Tahfidz School, Indonesian Child Cancer Care, Dhuafa Parcel, Independent Diffable, and Tough Woman.

Other CSOs such as the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Muhammadiyah, and Nahdatul Ulama (Association of Muslim Scholars, NU) also receive funds from the public in person and through online systems. In July, YBH-Justice Indonesia South Halmahera (Hal-Sel) Branch, Makassar Hal-Sel Student Alumni Association, and Indonesian Democracy Assembly Institute organized a fundraising campaign for earthquake victims in Halmahera district, North Maluku. Funds were raised both from people who sent donations to the office and through charity boxes circulated at ports and ships. Precious One NGO, Sayap Ibu Banten Foundation, and the Pita Kuning Foundation collaborated with Blibli.com to raise funds through Kitabisa.com. According to the 2019 World Giving Index, Indonesians are among the most generous people in the world, with an average of 69 percent of respondents over the past ten years indicating that they have donated money to charity.

Philanthropic institutions continue to develop as foreign funding declines. While the Indonesian Philanthropy Association (PFI) does not provide direct assistance to CSOs, it acts as a bridge to connect CSOs with other funding sources. Several companies (both private and state-owned) have established foundations, including the Sampoerna Foundation. However, these foundations often compete with CSOs for foreign funding. There are also other grantmaking foundations such as Yayasan Keragaman Hayati Indonesia (Indonesian Diversity Foundation, KEHATI), and Dompot Dhuafa that award funds to CSOs.

CSR is growing in Indonesia, but primarily supports physical construction, rather than development and empowerment programs. Other CSR initiatives only support social activities surrounding their business locations. Most local CSOs do not fulfill the criteria to receive this support.

Government funding for CSOs is very limited. MOHA has a small budget for CSOs. This funding is generally only accessible by national CSO with good access to MOHA. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No.16/2018 provides CSOs with the opportunity to compete for the procurement of government goods and services. However, CSOs are generally unable to compete with companies in the bidding process.

Foreign donors continue to be an important source of funding for legally registered CSOs, although the amount of foreign funding decreased in 2019. For example, funding from Australia for programs in the country, including those that benefit CSOs, decreased from A\$331.3 million in 2018 to A\$298.5 million in 2019. Nevertheless, CSOs still received funding from several countries during the year. The government of Japan provided support for programs in Indonesia implemented by both the government and CSOs in the amount of IDR 3.37 billion (approximately \$236,000). Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade supports programs in Eastern Indonesia through the Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction (MAMPU) and Governance for Growth (KOMPAK) programs. In 2019, Indonesian CSOs could also apply for grants from the Toyota Foundation in the amount of \$89,000 for two-year programs or \$44,500 for one-year programs.

CSOs increasingly sell their products and services to help cover their operational costs. For example, Yayasan Kristen untuk Kesehatan Umum (Christian Foundation for Public Health, YAKKUM) develops products such as handicrafts and traditional batik through a social entrepreneurship unit. Intermediary support organizations (ISOs) earn income by selling services. For example, SMERU charges fees for its training and research. Konsil LSM Indonesia (Indonesian NGOs Council), Resources Management and Development Consultant (REMDEC), SATUNAMA Foundation, and Forum Indonesia untuk Transparansi Anggaran (Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency, FITRA) earn revenue by providing training and serving as resource persons for the government, companies, and CSOs. Most CSOs still sell their products and services through traditional means, as opposed to online.

Most CSOs are able to practice adequate financial management. Financial management systems are improving, especially among CSOs that benefit from donor-funded capacity-building programs, which often include a focus on financial management. The Law on Foundations requires foundations that have received donations from the state, overseas parties, or third parties totaling IDR 500 million (approximately \$34,500) or more to be audited by a public accountant and to have their annual report summaries published in an Indonesian-language daily newspaper. However, some CSOs cannot afford the fees of public accountants. Some funding agencies provide assistance to CSOs to conduct financial audits. Many CSOs publish their annual financial reports on their websites.

ADVOCACY: 3.2

Advocacy is the strongest dimension of CSO sustainability in Indonesia and improved further in 2019 as CSOs engaged in more advocacy at both the national and local levels. Many of these campaigns were successful.

CSO coalitions have increased their ability to lobby and advocate for various national and local strategic issues. For example, in 2019 over forty CSOs, including Jakarta Legal Aid Foundation (LBH Jakarta), Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), and ICW, objected to the Bill of Omnibus Law on Job Creation, which was detrimental to labor groups. The Coalition 18+, a coalition of over fifty CSOs including the Indonesian Family Planning Association (PKBI), Fatayat NU, Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI), and Women's Journal, successfully pushed for the Constitutional Court to conduct a judicial review of the 1974 Law on Marriage, which led to the adoption of a new marriage law (Law No. 16 of 2019) in 2019. One of the purposes of the judicial review was to increase the minimum age of marriage from sixteen years to over eighteen years; the final version of the law increased the minimum age of marriage for a woman to nineteen years and for a man to twenty-one years. Civic Engagement Alliance (CEA) Indonesia offers training to CSOs to strengthen their ability to engage in lobbying and



advocacy, specifically on how to approach the government and business sectors on their implementation of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

CSOs are often involved in the process of designing policies and regulations at the national and local levels. Because of CSOs' increased skills in lobbying and advocacy, many of the regulations, policies, and laws that they advocated for in 2019 were included in the national legislation program. For example, CSOs took the initiative to propose drafts of the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill, Bill of Indigenous Peoples, and amendments to the Societal Organizations Bill and Bill of the Juvenile Justice System. CSOs submitted their initiatives to the legislature in 2019 and they are now priority items on the 2020 National Legislation Program.

CSOs also review and provide feedback on bills initiated by the government or legislature, particularly those that will have a negative impact on the community. In 2019, CSOs analyzed and submitted the results of their review on bills related to natural resource management, the environment, palm oil, job creation, and others. CSOs also played a key role in advocating around the Criminal Code Bill, which the government proposed to update the Criminal Code, which is still based on Dutch colonial laws. CSOs objected to several of the bill's provisions, including the fact that a number of articles contain penalties for corruption that are lower than those specified in the Corruption Act; the definition of treason, which could be used to suppress freedom of expression; and articles on abortion. CSOs conducted studies on these issues and organized large demonstrations. The Criminal Code Bill was still pending at the end of 2019.

CSOs exert massive pressure on the government when it fails to organize public consultation processes. In 2019, CSOs expressed their objections to the fact that the government failed to provide opportunities to the public to express their opinions on the amendment to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law.

CSOs strengthened their participation in the development of medium and short-term development plans through Development Planning Conferences (MUSREMBANG), which now reaches the village levels, in addition to sub-district, regency/city, provincial, and national levels. In late 2019, CSOs were also involved in the preparation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights for the 2020-2024 period. The final National Action Plan for Human Rights included important issues proposed by CSOs, including issues affecting women, children, disability, and society customary (traditional community groups in Indonesia that maintain the culture and customs of their indigenous tribes), as well as business and human rights.

In 2019, the Freedom of Association Coalition (KKB) proposed amendments to the Societal Organization (Ormas) Law to revoke requirement for CSOs to have SKTs to prove their registration; decrease government control over CSOs; increase government transparency, accountability, and proportionality in CSOs' data collection policies; and provide access to resources for CSOs. KKB further proposed to repeal the Ormas Law and replace it with an Association Law that would distinguish more clearly between foundations and associations. According to a researcher from the Center for Law and Policy Studies (PSHK), the Ormas Law should be revised as it uses a political approach to CSOs, while CSOs are humanitarian, religious, and social organizations.

SERVICE PROVISION: 3.6

CSO service provision improved in 2019, driven by increases in the number of CSO service providers and the quality and range of services provided.

CSOs provide a range of services that benefit local communities. For example, PKBI provides sexual and reproductive health services through its branches in twenty-six provinces. The One Vision Alliance (ASV), which has twenty members across ten provinces, also provides services related to sexual and reproductive health, as well as gender-based violence. CSOs also provide a great deal of educational services, including scholarship programs for poor children and victims of violence. Some CSOs provide education or training to strengthen communities. Women's Ship Institute (Kapal Perempuan Institute) runs women's schools that have been replicated in two provinces (East Java and West Nusa Tenggara), as well as water and sanitation services, advisory services for women and children victims of violence, and legal aid services.

An increasing number of CSOs provide legal assistance for the poor in an inclusive manner. CSOs that are verified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights are entitled to receive financial assistance to provide legal services to the poor; in 2019, 524 CSOs were verified for the period 2019 to 2021, an increase from 310 organizations in 2018.



CSOs also provide critical services to victims of violence, especially women and children and victims of sexual violence, the number of which increases every year.

CSOs have developed various models of participatory service approaches, such as participatory rural assessments (PRA) and social mapping, to identify community needs and important actors in the community that can be involved in projects.

CSOs usually provide services to the poor free of charge, but charge fees to those who can afford to pay. For example, the PULIH Foundation provides psychological counseling services to the public for a fee, while it provides free legal services to victims of violence, especially women and children. Even when fees are charged, they are usually insufficient to cover the costs of

providing services. Some CSOs have formed micro-enterprises or offer paid services to cover some of their costs. FITRA and the Center for Regional Information and Studies Foundation (PATTIRO) provide training and fee-based technical assistance on budgeting to the government and CSOs in several provinces and districts/cities. Several other institutions, including Konsil LSM Indonesia and Open Data Lab (ODL) assisted village governments in Pontianak, Banda Aceh, Jakarta, and Bandung with various technical tasks such as accounting and building digital village information systems. CSOs such as Lembaga Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Institute for Community Assessment and Empowerment, LP2M) in West Sumatra also assist in the formulation of village maps, create the concepts for village-owned enterprises (BUMDES), formulate ideas for village thematic issues, and facilitate the strengthening of women's participation in gender-responsive rural development.

In Banten, a local organization called Perhimpunan Hanjuang Mahardika Nusantara (National Liberation Front, PHMN) established the Hanjuang Cooperative that brings together forest honey farmers in Pandeglang-Banten district. In Bali, Kopernik CSO is developing a variety of new technologies with simple principles based on the needs of rural communities or remote areas.

The government generally appreciates the role that CSOs play in providing services to the community. In 2019, MOHA provided awards to several CSOs, including Selamat Pagi Indonesia (Good Morning Indonesia) for educational programs, Perkumpulan Kapal Perempuan for women's empowerment programs, and Association for Election and Democracy for governance initiatives. CSO collaboration with the government on the provision of services improved in 2019 when MOHA asked each region to establish an integrated center for services for women and children (P2TP2A). The government will certify these institutions, and CSOs will provide legal, psychological, and economic services.

SECTORAL INFRASTRUCTURE: 4.0

In 2019, the infrastructure supporting the sector improved slightly.

CSOs at the national level continue to act as resource centers, grant providers, and intermediaries channeling international funds to CSOs in the regions. Some of the organizations that provide training and technical assistance are the Cooperative for Civil Society Resources Development (CIRCLE) Indonesia, SATUNAMA Foundation, Indonesian Center for Law and Policy Studies, SMERU, MDF Indonesia, IDEP Foundation, Penabulu Foundation, and YAKKUM. In 2019, the USAID-funded MADANI program successfully selected nineteen organizations to provide services to other CSOs. These include AKATIGA, FITRA Indonesia, Konsil LSM Indonesia, Komite Pemantau Legislatif (Legislative Monitoring Committee, KOPEL), Public Policy Study Institute-Makassar, Patnership-ID, Resources Management and Development Consultant (REMDEC), YAPPIKA, Penabulu Foundation, PATTIRO, Persemaian Cinta Kemanusiaan (Institute for Social Research, Democracy, and Social Justice, PERCIK), SPEK-HAM, SATUNAMA Foundation, International NGO Forum on Indonesia (INFID), Transparency International Indonesia, SARASWATI, and Communication for Change (C4C).

CSOs have access to training in such areas as organizational and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning, accounting, fundraising, advocacy, gender analysis, law and human rights, law making, and research methods. During 2019, the MADANI program focused on strengthening CSOs' capacity in three main topics: legality, recognition, and sustainability. Other organizations providing training include CIRCLE Indonesia, SATUNAMA Foundation, Indonesian Center for Law and Policy Studies, SMERU, MDF Indonesia, IDEP Foundation, Penabulu, and C4C. Most of the training is provided on a paid basis, although some is provided for free with donor funding. For example, C4C provides training with funding from the Ford Foundation. Training is rarely available in volunteer management, constituency development, or board development.



Several local organizations provided grants to CSOs in 2019. Tifa Foundation distributed grants to CSOs for projects focused on equality and citizen participation in economic governance at the local level. In 2019, KEHATI Foundation distributed funding from Conservation International's Blue Abadi Fund to twenty CSOs working in West Papua Province. Dompnet Dhuafav awarded grants to four CSOs through a call for proposals in 2019.

CSOs frequently share skills and knowledge amongst themselves, especially on cross-cutting issues such as gender, children, human rights, and climate change, digital literacy, accountability, and governance of CSOs. CSOs increasingly formed coalitions in 2019, particularly to pursue advocacy goals. Three new coalitions were formed in West Sumatra in 2019: Child Care Coalition, Human Rights Defenders Coalition, and Disability Concern Coalition. In Jakarta, LGBTI organizations, HIV/AIDS groups, religious groups, priests, and psychologists established the Sahabat Kita Forum to serve as a liaison between LGBTI groups and other groups that can provide legal aid services, psychological counseling, and health services. Sahabat Kita also provides LGBTI communities with assistance in accessing HIV testing, continued treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS, and counseling. CSOs and media formed the Fact Check Coalition to check the candidates' statements during the presidential candidate debate; the coalition continues to provide other fact-checking services.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration between the government, CSOs, and the business sector is also increasing, including on programs related to achieving sustainability development goals (SDGs), poverty alleviation, and inclusive development. CSOs increasingly collaborate with the government to improve services to the community, especially in the regions. For example, in 2019 the Yogyakarta District Court of the Special Region of Indonesia cooperated with Sentra Advokasi Perempuan Difabel Dan Anak (Advocacy Center for Disabled Women and Children, SAPDA), Rifka Annisa, and Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia (Indonesian Advocates Association, PERADI) to improve its core business services in the field of case resolution and to create a court that is friendly to the community. CSOs also work with businesses to achieve common aims. For example, Indonesian Grab works closely with the Service Provider Forum (FPL) to prevent sexual violence and assist victims of sexual violence. Grab also conducted a donation campaign for FPL on the Grab Rewards platform, collecting approximately IDR 109 billion (approximately \$7.6 million) between December 2019 and January 10, 2020. These funds were used for the economic empowerment of women survivors in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Eastern Indonesia.

PUBLIC IMAGE: 4.1

The public perception of Indonesian CSOs did not change notably in 2019.

CSO services and community development activities are rarely covered in traditional and online media at the local or national levels, while CSO advocacy activities received more coverage. The advocacy activities that received the most coverage in 2019 included those focused on anti-corruption, human rights and women's rights, violence against women and children, gender equality, and issues related to pluralism and tolerance. CSO advocacy supporting the draft sexual violence law draft, for example, was covered in forty-five publications in forty-three



online media outlets. Advocacy for revision of the KPK Law was also very widely covered by online, print, and television media. On the other hand, many media outlets still cover incidents of violence without regard to the negative psychological impact on the victim's children or family. In response to these conditions, in 2019 the Press Council issued Regulation No. I/Regulation-DP/II/2019 concerning Guidelines for Child-Friendly Reporting.

The perception of CSOs by the government and business sector, which used to be characterized by low trust, is gradually improving, as demonstrated by the increasing number of CSOs and activists whose expertise the government and business sector are using.

CSOs' relationship with the community did not change significantly in 2019. A small number of CSOs that are

popular at the national level, including CSOs working on anti-corruption issues, legal assistance, human rights, violence against women, trade unions, and the environment, have the trust and support of the public and the media. According to Edelman Trust Barometer, 68 percent of respondents indicated that they trust CSOs in 2019, compared to 67 percent in 2018. Trust in CSOs is still significantly lower than that in business (79 percent), government (75 percent), and media (70 percent).

The use of social media among CSOs continues to increase. An increasing number of CSOs publish information about their activities on Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and Instagram. CSOs use social media to promote organizational activities, give statements and press releases, share knowledge, and build networks. The appearance and content of CSO websites are also increasingly interesting and updated. Some CSOs are able to form relationships with journalists and mainstream media. For example, CSOs and journalists cooperate through the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI).

Many CSOs have codes of ethics, but most fail to apply and enforce them consistently. In the 2019 elections, a number of activists who were running for legislative offices failed to resign from their organizations or otherwise become inactive, in violation of the principle of nonpartisanship. In 2019, the Women Human Rights Defender (PPH) created a code of ethics to serve as a guideline for human rights defenders; the code covers such issues as gender sensitivity, economic empowerment and strengthening, welfare, and recovery for human rights defenders.

Only a small fraction of CSOs publish annual reports on their organizational websites and social media accounts. Others fail to publish annual reports regularly and some active CSOs have not published annual reports in several years.

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed herein are those of the panelists and other project researchers and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or FHI 360.

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