



ANNUAL REPORT
“STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TOWARDS MDGs
ACHIEVEMENT”



Pictures are taken from INFID’s Book entitled My Development Goals

JANUARY – DECEMBER
2010

INTRODUCTION

The year 2010 witnessed the start of the administration of the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono – Boediono regime which in fact was no different from the political approach of the previous Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono - Jusuf Kalla presidency in 2004 – 2009. When in 2009 Indonesia's political dynamics were influenced by competitive electoral politics for both the legislative and presidential elections, in 2010 the country's political landscape was marred by political wrangling which led to a slew of economic-political scandals such as the Century case resulting in the resignation of Sri Mulyani as the Finance Minister, SBY-Boediono's fractured coalition of supporters and the tax mafia scandal.

The political dynamics that unfolded were actually the prolongation of ongoing political wrestling during the 2009 general elections and managed to swerve government attention which should have been focused on making good on its political commitments. The year 2010 has globally been an evaluative phase for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. This was the year when a global evaluation was performed on measures undertaken by all States and whether they have kept on track towards achieving MDGs in 2010.

INFID Secretariat has predicted this tendency for 2010 based on the previous situation in 2009. These predictions and analysis are outlined in the work plan for 2010.

Throughout 2010, INFID has initiated several quick responses, particularly in reaction to economic-political developments occurring at the national and international levels. These activities were carried out by INFID as an organization and in concert with networks.

One of the main topics of discussion during various INFID meetings and advocacy work all through 2010 concerns the importance of building the people's economic capacity in bracing against external economic turbulence in Indonesia. Community resilience in facing economic turmoil, the climate crisis and local conflict has become the keyword in discussions and action plans implemented within the PROSPECT and BAPPERA programs. INFID's Board of Experts has pushed for efforts to build awareness on and strengthen a people-based economy with regard to community resilience. Community resilience shall be the central theme of advocacy work and capacity building to be carried out by INFID in 2011 and onwards.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL OVERVIEW: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. National Situation Analysis

Factors that affect the implementation of INFID programs in 2010 include (1) new administration under SBY-Boediono (2) ten-year global evaluation of MDGs implementation (3) global crisis (mainly in the United States and Europe) which affects global economic performance.

INFID views the 2nd Indonesia United Cabinet to be almost similar to the 1st Indonesia United Cabinet in terms of its political composition and development ideology. Although the SBY-Boediono cabinet is built on the coalition of political parties assumed to have a significant constituent base, development policies of the 2nd Indonesia United Cabinet remains oriented to improving financial-based macroeconomic performance instead of the real and social sectors which directly affect the interests of the common people. Macroeconomic policies based on financial performance are an extension of the economic policies of international financial institutions, hence shall continue to be dictated and financed by these institutions as well as global economic powers and remain centered on investment and the free trade of goods, services and finances that merge with the international system. Indonesia's trade and investment policies that are more oriented to the free market economic system of advanced countries have removed all forms of protection for the people of Indonesia and eliminated all barriers for investment and free trade, relinquishing everything entirely to the free market mechanism.

Social programs such as those dealing with health, clean water and sanitation, education and poverty eradication are relegated as fringe programs which should be open to the free market economic scheme. Poverty eradication programs such as the PNPM (National Community Empowerment Program), PKH (Family of Hope Program) and BOS (school operational aid) shall continue to be rolled-out notwithstanding the fact that they shall be financed by foreign debt. Furthermore, as a consequence of opting to adhere to the free market mechanism, since 1 January 2010 Indonesia is bound to the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area agreement which shall likely lead to the demise of local products and national industries due to unsynchronized policies on Indonesia's international and domestic trade and industry.

The year 2010 however, is a significant year for global efforts aimed at eradicating poverty. The Millennium+10 Summit is scheduled to be held in September 2010 in order to evaluate and assess on the extent to which UN member countries have achieved in effectively alleviating poverty as declared in the Millennium Development Goals.

The past nine years have seen encouraging developments but as acknowledged in the

2009 UN Millennium Report, the world is “moving too slowly to meet the goals.” The report specifically mentioned regions that are slow in achieving MDGs: sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, as well as South and Southeast Asia.

Indonesia is among the countries with less than satisfactory levels of success in achieving MDGs. Indonesia has declared its commitment to reduce the percentage of the country’s population living in poverty to 7.5 percent by 2015. Data from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) for 2008 however, reveals that 15.4 percent of the population subsists below the poverty line. The Asian Development Bank Report, “Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2009” goes further to show a surge in the maternal mortality rate and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

One of the major challenges confronting Indonesia in achieving MDGs concerns foreign debt. Other challenges include corruption and inconsistency between macroeconomic policies and state measures to address poverty issues. In August 2009, the country’s central bank (BI) reported that Indonesia’s foreign debt had reached roughly US\$ 165 billion. The most recent budgetary figures published by the Ministry of Finance show that budget allocated for foreign debt is higher than the budget earmarked for either the education or health sector. In 2009, Indonesia set aside approximately US\$ 10.4 billion to pay for its debt service (excluding settlement of domestic debt), yet a mere US\$ 9 billion for education and US\$ 1.7 billion for health.

Both the SBY-Kalla and SBY-Boediono administrations have persistently claimed that they have stayed on track in achieving MDGs as stated in the MDG Achievement Report for 2004, 2007 and 2009, but facts on the ground reveal on the arduous road towards 2015. UNESCAP Report in 2006 mentioned Indonesia as among the 10 countries in Asia Pacific off the track in achieving MDGs. In the 2009 Human Development Report, Indonesia’s human development index has worsened. In 2006, Indonesia ranked 107th and slid to 109th place in 2007-2008, while in 2009 it fell further to 111th place. This is much worse than Palestine (110th rank) and Srilanka (102nd rank), countries which remain mired in armed conflict.

Indonesia’s declining quality of life is also substantiated in the Asian Development Bank’s MDGs Achievement Report in 2009 and confirmed by the 2009 UNFPA Report which mentioned on the grave condition of Indonesia’s health, environment and sanitation sectors. This report revealed on the rise in maternal mortality rate during childbirth from 307/100,000 births to 420/100,000 births.

2. International Situation Analysis

At the international level, the financial crisis which originated from the United States and spread further to Europe has changed the format of global powers long under the control of the North and its institutions. G8 was previously regarded as the dominant force but has now shifted to G20 as the most influential grouping.

The establishment of G20 in 1999 was indeed intended to respond to the monetary crisis at that time. The ongoing crisis was virtually the main part and characteristic of capitalism. Exploitation and accumulation within the capitalist system would inexorably

lead to such crisis and capitalism shall evolve into one crisis after the other or create an entirely new predicament (Joseph Schumpeter uses the euphemism *constructive destruction*).

It was later proven that ten years following the monetary crisis in 1998, the world's economy yet again was struck by another downturn. This time however it was a capitalist-driven crisis triggered by a tumultuous financial market. Financial market products were inflated exceeding the value of goods and services produced by the people. The world's GDP is currently merely at US\$ 57.9 trillion (IMF, 2009), while financial market products reach an estimate value of US\$ 531 trillion.

The crisis initially hit the US financial market at the end of 2008. Leading financial bourses, investment banks and insurance firms in the United States suffered from insolvency, devastation akin to the collapse of the Twin Towers. The crisis has forced the US government to bailout on massive scale US financial companies and other major corporations. It was however futile effort as it did not result in a new equilibrium for the country's economy.

The crisis then crept into the capitalist hubs of Europe. It even led to the economic demise of Iceland, Greece and inevitably pervaded all other European nations. Asia's capitalist centers such as Japan and Dubai have been struck earlier by the financial crisis and has yet to recover to this day. There is also the likelihood of the crisis spreading to other parts of Asia, primarily countries integrated into the global financial system, including Indonesia.

International economic-political experts are increasingly convinced that the current global crisis is not simply a financial calamity. These experts are beginning to deliver facts on the serious threat of food and ecological crises (climate change) which have emerged concurrently with the global financial turmoil. Nevertheless, propaganda concerning the food crisis and climate change should also be examined with caution, considering the inclination of resolving these two crises into one package with addressing the global financial crisis.

To overcome these crises, advanced countries have touted a global measure by involving not only advanced industrial nations but also developing countries as they are considered as a substantial emerging economic force. Such global measure is essentially meant to turn developing countries into a safety net for advanced economies incapable of reducing their living expenses and consumption level amid the financial crisis in their own countries. On the pretext of intending to strike a new economic equilibrium, developing nations are being turned into objects of exploitation by advanced countries.

At the initiative of advanced countries earlier under G8, a new forum known as G20 was established. This forum consists of G8 member countries and developing nations with significant contribution to global investment and trade. Hence, the inclusion of India, China, Brazil, Indonesia and other developing nations uniting with industrial countries to build up the necessary strength to deal with the crisis.

This forum discusses on joint strategies to collectively carry the burden of the global financial crisis. There are three key pillars in resolving the global crisis. First, to

reconsolidate the position, role and function of multilateral financial institutions such as IMF and the World Bank as the source for financing the crisis. Second, to further strengthen global investment through various measures including by addressing issues on climate change and pushing for a new investment approach. Third, to further promote free trade by prohibiting protectionist policies and opening up markets particularly in countries with sizeable populations.

Indonesia's membership in G20 has become INFID's focus of attention to gauge the extent to which Indonesia utilizes the forum for development diplomacy.

Other international agendas that surfaced in 2010 include discussions on aid effectiveness, development effectiveness and CSO effectiveness. On these agendas, INFID is actively involved in international forums and has even spearheaded various discussion forums at the national level.

3. INFID Internal Situation

At the Secretariat level, INFID continues to carry out its mandate in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly Meeting on October 2008 and the outcomes of strategic planning at the end of 2009 which include the following:

1. Activate the UN Ecosoc Rights consultative status to initiate intervention at the international level aimed at advancing the role of countries in promoting, honoring, protecting and realizing human rights, particularly for the implementation of all international instruments ratified by Indonesia.
2. Revitalize members' role including in facilitating initiatives made by members for the consolidation of civil society's monitoring of MDG achievement for the past 10 years in Indonesia.
3. Build the capacity of INFID members in carrying out advocacy work according to the institutional mandate, and in supporting INFID's own advocacy efforts.

In addition, INFID shall remain committed to implement research-based advocacy within four key issues:

1. People-centered Development (PROSPECT): focuses on the development of alternative policies that directly have an impact on the people's economy
2. Consolidation of efforts and actions toward the achievement of MDGs within the framework of ESC Rights (MDG): focuses on campaigning for building local government capacity in achieving MDGs, consolidating civil society for promoting the achievement of MDGs and cancellation of illegitimate debt to ease the country's debt burden which allows the state budget to be channeled for the attainment of MDGs and the fulfillment of economic, social and cultural rights.
3. Consolidation of democracy and human rights (DEMAND): focuses on efforts to monitor security sector reform (TNI and the Police Force) and deal with various challenges/issues related to democracy and the realization of human rights.
4. Capacity development

With regard to the number of personnel and resources managed by the Secretariat, the Secretariat is hampered by limitations in carrying out programs in an optimal manner. Budget constraints which since 2009 have further worsened made it necessary for

INFID to seek alternative measures to ensure that programs are implemented as planned through the following strategies:

1. Foster cooperation with and utilize resources from INFID's organizational members
2. Make use of advocacy networks established by INFID along with INFID organizational members and other networks
3. Establish working groups at the INFID Secretariat level
4. Rotate and reassign Secretariat personnel and delegate advocacy work
5. Enlist trainees and or volunteers, produce guidelines/procedures for recruitment and supervision, and set forth INFID's rights and obligations toward volunteers and vice versa

Through the aforementioned strategies, INFID has managed to implement programs planned throughout 2010, despite having to face various constraints. Financing issues are not exclusive to INFID but are also a major concern of nearly all NGOs in Indonesia. With regard to this, INFID is working towards initiating efforts to raise and develop funds.

CHAPTER II PROGRAM OUTCOMES

A. People-Centered Development (Prospect)

Based on the workplan for 2010, INFID's advocacy agenda specifically for the PROSPECT (People-Centered Development) Program remains focused on development financing in addition to investment, trade and fiscal monitoring. Furthermore, INFID also promotes or identifies people's economic initiatives, including their challenges and hurdles. Several advocacy outcomes resulting from programs being implemented cover the following:

1. Development Financing



Pers Conference on Social Responsibility in
Macroeconomic Policies, 27 January 2010

INFID seeks to heighten social responsibility in macroeconomic policies, including in the formulation of the annual state budget (APBN). INFID asserts that high economic growth rates will be of no significant weight unless they do not correspond with improvements to the people's welfare. As such, the State assumes a pivotal role in enhancing the people's well-being by ensuring a pro-people state budget. Although the structure of the state budget has yet to reflect the State's social responsibility towards its citizens,

there have been several noteworthy developments related to INFID's advocacy work, particularly with regard to development financing, such as the following:

Development Result

- a. INFID's appeal to ease the country's foreign debt burden was responded by the government through President SBY's official statement. In his address, SBY stated that Indonesia must reduce its foreign debt burden, specifically with regard to the formulation of the 2011 APBN. According to SBY, government policies in the future shall focus on reducing foreign debt for a healthier APBN.
- b. INFID's appeal to consider using debt reduction mechanisms was also responded positively by the government by initiating debt swaps. The government is currently actively pushing for debt swaps in order to meet MDGs, such as the debt swap with the Australian government for the eradication of TB and with the German government for dealing with TB, AIDS and malaria.
- c. INFID's advocacy to the parliament elicited an encouraging response. INFID together with its members and networks have urged that parliament strictly oversee debts and policy changes, particularly concerning climate change. Parliament responded by initiating an inquiry into debts for climate change which the government has included into the state budget.

- d. Social responsibility is related to the importance of balancing central and local budgets. With regard to this, INFID has advocated on the need to increase local budget allocation to promote development in regions. INFID's advocacy also produced positive outcomes as reflected in the initiative made by the Regional Representatives' Council (DPD) in formulating a concept which shall help the government to prepare the 2011 APBN. Concerning this, inputs from INFID shall serve as comparative material for DPD.

Enabling Result

- a. Several INFID programs were implemented in collaboration with members and networks. Apart from the need to heighten INFID's advocacy strength, such cooperation was meant to build the capacity of members and networks especially for issues on development financing. From this approach, INFID will not be the only party to benefit by having greater sensitivity of issues on development financing, but other organizations such as Walhi, Prakarsa and ICW together with INFID are now more discerning in criticizing debt for climate change policies.
- b. Budget advocacy carried out with networks such as Central PKBI, Lakpesdam NU, GAPRI, CIBA and Pattiro specifically related to reproductive health. Outcomes of such advocacy include the availability of study documents on budget for reproductive health and lobby to the government to allocate more budget for reproductive health.

Management Result

Below are outcomes achieved at the INFID Secretariat level:

- a. Availability of reference material on social-macroeconomic responsibility set forth in INFID's statement in response to 100-days into the SBY-Boediono administration.
- b. Availability of INFID's analysis on foreign debt and debt reduction strategies through several mechanisms such as debt cancellation, debt audit and debt swap. This analysis is outlined in INFID's statement which responded to SBY's appeal to ease the country's foreign debt.
- c. Availability of an analysis on debt for climate change policies also mentioned in INFID's statement in response to the signing of the LoI between the governments of Indonesia and Norway for US\$ 1 billion intended for dealing with climate change.
- d. Availability of an INFID analysis on the revised state budget for 2010 submitted to DPD.

Activity Matrix

Activity	Date	Output
Joint press conference between INFID and ICW on 100 days into the SBY – Boediono administration. INFID focuses on the importance of social responsibility in macroeconomic policies	27 January 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material for press conference • Elicited a response from the Ministry of Finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint conference between INFID and ICW, Walhi and Prakarsa on 	June 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material for press conference

Activity	Date	Output
debt for climate change policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing with the PDIP faction Hearing with the Chair of DNPI 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting documents
INFID's press release in response to President SBY's statement to ease the country's foreign debt burden	20 July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material for press conference
Budget advocacy on reproductive health carried out through studies and lobby to relevant departments	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study results
Public debate with DPD members on the 2011 Draft State Budget	July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes on discussion outcomes

2. Advancement of People's Economic Initiatives

INFID seeks to promote the strengthening of people's economic initiatives. Apart from research on potentials, problems and challenges for the advancement of a people-based economy, INFID also holds dialogues with multistakeholders on the importance of people-oriented economic initiatives. With regard to this, outcomes generated include the following:

Development result

- Enhanced public knowledge on the impact of government programs such as PNPM in undermining local economic potentials. On various occasions, INFID has relied on research findings related to the impact of PNPM on local initiatives such as the credit unions. Credit unions established through PNPM have led to the demise of similar credit unions founded by the people themselves.
- On several opportunities such as dialogues with the government and other economic actors, INFID has also put forth its views on the likelihood of povertization stemming from large-scale infrastructure development not oriented to the best interests of local communities.

Enabling Result

- Strengthened capacity of INFID members and networks in conducting research and advocacy based on research outcomes. This is made possible as research is carried out together with INFID members and networks in regions.
- Enhanced understanding of INFID members and networks on the concept of people-centered development. Furthermore, members and networks have been actively involved in identifying obstacles to the development of a people-based economy, particularly those arising from government policies.

Management Result

- Availability of research outcomes on the impact of government debt-funded programs such as PNPM on people-based economy. Studies were conducted in three provinces, namely North Sumatera, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)
- Availability of a study on the impact of infrastructure development on the lives of nearby communities. This study highlights on the dredging project of 13 rivers in

- Jakarta as well as a specific research on the implications of such project on the local population inhabiting along the Ciliwung River in Jakarta
- c. Identification of Bappera members

Activity Matrix

Activity	Date	Output
Study on projects funded by the World Bank such as PNPM and the JEDI infrastructure project. Corresponding research activities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop for researchers prior to field research • Field data collection • Writing workshop 	May – July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research documents
Held discussions on social entrepreneurship with various parties, among others Bambang Ismawan from Bina Swadaya.	July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting documents
Established communication and held informal meetings with academicians for the formation of Bappera	July – Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of meeting
Conducted desk research on investment scheduled for 2011	July – Dec 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR on investment research

3. International Development Cooperation

In line with a shift in global economic powers from previously being centered on G8 to G20, INFID's advocacy agenda on international development cooperation as a consequence has also changed. INFID has advocated to G20 as policies formulated during G20 meetings have direct impact on the national economy. Although advocacy work has been carried out since the US broached the idea of G20 in Pittsburg amid the global financial crisis in 2008, INFID has not achieved much progress. Outcomes of advocacy efforts however are as follows:

Development Result

- To date the Government of Indonesia has yet to engage civil society in formulating the agenda for G20 meetings. INFID together with its networks and members continue to promote on the importance of transparency and accountability with regard to Indonesia's participation in G20, but the Government of Indonesia has not provided a response.
- Parliament has also failed to pay heed to the consequences of Indonesia's membership in G20, thus it has not responded to meeting results which bear direct implications on the country's economy. The media however, has been an exception and has awarded due attention on G20. Media exposure is in relation to several press releases made public by INFID concerning G20 meetings.

Enabling Result

- INFID members and networks are beginning to have greater understanding of issues pertaining to G20. This is evident during advocacy efforts on the G20 meeting convened in Toronto on 25 – 26 June 2010 where INFID along with

members and networks under the Global Justice Coalition have jointly declared their stance towards the meeting. The participation of members and networks demonstrate common awareness on the importance of civil society’s oversight of the G20 meeting process and outcomes.

Management Result

- Availability of INFID’s analysis with members and networks on G20 which serve as material for joint press conferences. INFID however, has previously prepared a general analysis on G20 in 2008.

Activity Matrix

Activity	Date	Output
Organized a discussion on the theme “Indonesia’s Economic Prospects as a G20 Member and Its Impact on Real Economy”	22 June 2010	• Meeting documents and presentation material from resource persons
Held a joint press conference between INFID and IGJ, KAU, KIARA, Walhi, SPI, KRUHA and Migrant Care	25 June 2010	• Material for press conference
Held a public discussion on the theme “Indonesia, G20, and the Commitment to Eradicate Corruption”	30 Nov 2010	• Meeting documents and presentation material from resource persons
Public discussion on “Indonesia and the Implementation of the Post-Seoul Summit G20 Development Agenda”	20 Dec 2010	• Meeting documents and presentation material from resource persons

4. Aid Effectiveness

INFID’s advocacy for aid effectiveness is essentially part of INFID’s fourth program on *Institutional Capacity and Sustainability*. INFID is regarded as key reference for the government on issues related to aid effectiveness. Throughout 2010 INFID, together with BAPPENAS and A4DES have organized workshops and seminars in Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Denpasar on aid for development effectiveness involving the local government, business sector and civil society in these regions. All activities aimed at building awareness on aid for development effectiveness were financed by BAPPENAS/A4DES.

Program outcomes by early June include:

Development Result

- a. Greater room for dialogue, particularly from the government and donor agencies in promoting aid effectiveness through the *Jakarta Commitment*. A4DES acting as the joint secretariat responsible for carrying out the mandate of the *Jakarta Commitment* has actively pushed for the participation of CSOs in implementing the *Jakarta Commitment*.
- b. Issuance of several regulations to help ensure aid effectiveness, such as those related to the procurement of goods which adheres to the principles of accountability.

Enabling Result

- a. Civil society has been more open to dialogues with other development actors in pushing for development effectiveness, particularly with regard to ownership and accountability.
- b. Civil society is committed to abide by the principles of aid effectiveness.
- c. INFID (INFID Director) serves as a member of the National Reference Group (NRG) or Steering Committee for the Evaluation of the



Dialog Multistakeholder and Workshop on CSOs Development Effectiveness, 14 July 2010

Implementation of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action in Indonesia, together with the Deputy Minister for Development Planning, Country Representative of Asian Development Bank and Country Representative of JICA.

Management Result

- a. Availability of a document on civil society’s commitment in ensuring aid effectiveness as agreed upon during the Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness held in Yogya from 3 – 5 May 2010.
- b. Indonesia’s civil society has agreed to continue with open dialogues with the government and donor agencies from the national to district levels.

Activity Matrix

Activity	Date	Output
INFID together with YAKKUM, INDIES and AGRA organized an Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness held in Yogya. The forum was attended by 72 organizations from various regions throughout Indonesia	3 – 5 May 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting documents and presentation material from resource persons
Organized a discussion on the theme “CSO Role in A4DES and Development Effectiveness”. The discussion is intended to share opinions on the role of CSOs in A4DES	30 June 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting documents
INFID in collaboration with A4DES held a multistakeholder dialogue and workshop on “Development Effectiveness for CSOs in Indonesia”. Apart from disseminating information on Yogya forum’s outcomes, these event were also aimed at encouraging CSO participation in ensuring development effectiveness	14 July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting documents and presentation material from resource persons

<p>INFID together with A4DES and Kemitraan helped build awareness on the <i>Jakarta Commitment</i> and organized a dialogue on achieving the <i>Jakarta Commitment</i> agenda held in Yogya. The dialogue was intended to generate inputs from development actors in Yogya and disseminate information on the <i>Jakarta Commitment</i>. A similar meeting was also held in Surabaya (East Java) and Denpasar (Bali)</p>	<p>July - Dec 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting documents and presentation material from resource persons
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B. Achievement of MDGs

Development Result

- Intensified pressure from the public with regard to MDGs has made it necessary for President SBY to appoint Prof dr Nila F Moeloek as Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia for the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals. In carrying out her duties, Prof dr Nila F Moeloek has often solicited input from INFID on the current situation concerning MDGs achievement in Indonesia
- At the end of September 2010, the Government of Indonesia has launched the Road Map for the Achievement of MDGs in Indonesia¹. The availability of the road map is inextricably linked to pressures exerted by INFID demanding that the Government of Indonesia formulate a road map for the achievement of MDGs in Indonesia
- A strategic measure to ensure the achievement of MDGs in Indonesia is through the implementation of the 2010 Population Census conducted for two months from May to June 2010. INFID is of the opinion that the 2010 Population Census should serve as an initiative to end the lack of socio-economic data in development planning in Indonesia which has long been a weakness of national development.²

Enabling Result

INFID together with members and networks have utilized MDGs as an advocacy tool to push for more serious attention from the SBY-Boediono government in ensuring the achievement of MDGs within its 5-year administration period. When SBY-Boediono won the presidential elections in 2009, INFID has urged for the acceleration of MDGs achievement as a priority and indicator of the administration's performance.³

Management Result

- Throughout 2010, INFID's advocacy agenda has focused on efforts to push for the formulation of the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of MDGs Achievement by mounting campaigns geared at building public awareness on the threat of government's failure to attain MDGs, conducting studies on alternative

¹ <http://bappenas.go.id/node/118/2814/peta-jalan-percepatan-pencapaian-tujuan-pembangunan-milenium-di-indonesia/>

² Wahyu Susilo INFID, article in Kompas, 24 April 2010, *Sensus Jangan Hanya Sekedar*

³ Wahyu Susilo INFID, article in Kompas, 15 October 2009, "*MDGs dan Pemerintahan Baru*"

- financing for the achievement of MDGs, pushing for the parliament to ensure a pro-MDG legislative and budgeting process, and monitoring the achievement of MDGs from the perspective of civil society.
- b. INFID has actively made known to the public through the media and open statements on the possibility of failing to achieve MDGs, particularly concerning the country's alarming maternal mortality rate and government's reluctance to fully engage the people's participation in achieving MDGs. This public alert is based on indicators found in UNDP's Human Development Index and also field findings in West and East Nusa Tenggara which have extremely high maternal mortality rates.
 - c. INFID has been fully involved in the Asia CSO Meeting for SMM MDGs and also acted as observer at the Asia Pacific SMM MDGs. During the meeting, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Boediono has been more realistic in viewing Indonesia's obstacles in achieving MDGs. INFID also took the opportunity to deliver its opinions and inputs through Special Envoy Prof dr Nila F Moeloek as well as statements and articles published during the meeting.

C. Institutional Development

1. Legality Administration

The organizational articles of association are still in the process of validation from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

2. Resource Mobilization

Fundraising efforts have managed to secure commitments from four donor agencies:

No.	DONOR	COMMITMENT	NOTE
1	Trocaire	Rp 240,000,000	1 year
2	Oxfam Australia	Rp 156,000,000	1 year
3	D & P	Rp 600,000,000	2 years
3	ICCO	Rp 600,000,000	2 years

Also with regard to fundraising, INFID has submitted proposals to the following donors:

1. Oxfam GB
2. European Union
3. USAID

However, INFID has not been able to enter into any commitment with the three donors.

3. Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation (PME)

PME has been conducted on two occasions: 1 – 2 June 2010 at INFID Secretariat with focus on fundraising strategies and on 13 December 2010.

4. External Audit and Public Report

- o INFID's auditor for the financial year 2010 is Dr. Eka Masni who has audited INFID from 2008 to 2009. An auditor is selected based on the INFID's financial capacity

- Reports are prepared by the respective program and finalization of draft reports is discussed with INFID's board

5. Facilitation for INFID Members

○ Facilitation for INFID members and networks

In 2010, INFID has provided letters of accreditation to attend UN activities to:

1. **Atnike Sigiro, Ahmad Juwaini and Atashendartini Habsjah** to attend the 14th Session of HRCC on 31 May – 28 June 2010
2. **Atashendartini Habsjah** to attend the 44th session of the Human Rights Council held in Geneva on the third week, i.e., 12 - 16 June 2010. INFID has facilitated in arranging for visa documents and also accreditation to the UN. Ms. Habsjah shall intervene in the session on “Maternal Mortality Remains High”, primarily discussing on state negligence in allowing women to die unnecessarily.

In addition to letters of accreditation to the UN, INFID also provides facilitation to one of its board members, **Titus Odong Kusumajati** to attend the Jubilee South APMD Regional Committee Meeting in Kathmandu, Nepal on 4 – 8 March 2010

Apart from the facilitation of INFID members in attending international events, INFID has also continued to assist one of its members, KONTRAS, currently facing difficulty in arranging for the work permit of foreign staff from ICCO. KONTRAS specifically has not been able to obtain a domicile permit for its office in Jalan Diponegoro. The domicile permit is a crucial document to arrange for the necessary papers for foreign workers. KONTRAS has requested INFID to assist in arranging for the work permit for Ms. Amis Agung Boersma who will serve as a volunteer for KONTRAS' internal consultancy. INFID shall take responsibility for securing the required papers and Ms. Amis Agung Boersma shall remain posted at KONTRAS although official documents shall bear INFID's address.

○ Facilitation for international non-governmental institutions

In October 2009, ICCO and INFID have signed a MoU for a two-year cooperation period. Through such collaborative ties, INFID shall support ICCO activities in Indonesia and plans are underway to open its branch office in Bali.

INFID also regularly inquires the Ministry of Home Affairs and BAPPENAS on international organizations planning to initiate programs in Indonesia in order to facilitate the permit procedure for these organizations.

CHAPTER III

CHALLENGES, LESSON LEARNED AND PROGRAM RESOURCES IN 2011

A. Challenges

Before describing on lessons learned throughout 2010, the following are several internal and external challenges faced by INFID:

1. Similar to the previous year in 2009, INFID must continue to deal with human resource and funding shortages. Funding limitation is due to the economic crisis in the US and Europe which in turn led to reduced availability of funds, mainly from the two regions. This has hampered the institution from carrying out recruitments. Under such situation, the institution's movement is restricted, particularly in carrying advocacy work at the local, national and international levels.
2. Indonesia's status as a middle-income country also poses as a challenge of its own. On one hand, the international community considers Indonesia as having been able to attain significant progress in the socio-political and economic sectors which has caused donors to reduce financial assistance to Indonesia, including to civil society. When in fact, Indonesia remains mired in serious issues related to poverty and the lack of public services, development disparities between rural and urban areas as well as between Java and outside of Java, as well as social conflict on the pretext of religious interest and requires the strengthened role of civil society.

B. Lessons Learned

Within a span of one year, in line with program outcomes, the year 2010 has provided various lessons learned to help run programs in 2011:

1. Valid research accompanied with systematic research methodology serves as a crucial and invaluable basis for argumentation, particularly within the advocacy context. As a consequence, civil society's research capacity at the national and local levels becomes of utmost importance.
2. Since 2007, INFID has actively advocated for aid effectiveness at the national and international levels. INFID's advocacy relies more on the engagement model by holding dialogues with the government and donors. An engagement-driven advocacy based on international networks has proven to be more effective for the advocacy process to the government.
3. Shrinking aid from US and European donors as a result of the economic crisis in these two regions has been a valuable lesson in terms of civil society's ability to raise other sources of funds. The majority of Indonesia's civil society has thus far mainly received funds from the two regions, whereas the institution's ability for raise funds from sources outside of these two regions remains negligible. The lesson drawn from this experience is on the need to be creative and independent in managing fundraising efforts to avoid disruptions to organizational work.

C. Program Resources 2011

As the program strategy is devised for a three-year duration from 2010 to 2012, resources to execute programs in 2011 are practically similar to the previous year:

1. Availability of a Logical Frame Work and program strategy for three years from 2010 2012 which shall serve as the basis for formulating programs in 2011.

2. Outcomes from research and lobbying, campaign and networking which can be followed up for advocacy at the national and international levels in 2010 and subsequent years.
3. Establishment of the BAPPERA (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Rakyat/People's Development Planning Agency) network which shall support research and strategies.
4. Establishment of cooperation between INFID Secretariat and INFID members.
5. Availability of trained human resources for conducting research as the result of research training for 3 batches organized from 2008 to 2009.

Annex (INFID Statement and Media Exposure)

INFID Statement 2010

No.	Title of Statement	Date
1.	INFID Statement for SBY-Boediono's 100-day program: 100 Days into the SBY-Boediono Administration A Continuance of the State's Failure to Serve the Best Interests of the People of Indonesia	27 January 2010
2.	Joint Statement: Dismantle the Civil Service Police Unit, the People's Enemy!	15 April 2010
3.	Reject Debt for Climate Change	30 May 2010
4.	Joint Statement: Indonesia's Involvement in G20 is not to Take Pride in, but Brings Sufferings to the People of Indonesia !	25 June 2010
5.	Indonesia Must Engage in Diplomacy for the Comprehensive Relief and Cancellation of Debt	20 July 2010
6.	ADB Statement on Indonesia's Debt Issue is Misleading and Replete with Vested Interests	10 August 2010
7.	The Irony of Indonesia's 65 Years of Independence: Sovereignty Threatened by Donor Intervention	12 August 2010
8.	65 Years of Independence and Indonesia Remains Mired in Poverty and Caught in a Debt Trap	16 August 2001
9.	Joint Statement: The Government of Indonesia Must Seriously Fight to Free 2 Indonesian Citizens from Hanging in Malaysia and Defend Hundreds of Indonesian Citizens from the Threat of the Death Penalty	20 August 2010
10.	A Year in Power and SBY-Boediono Administration's Addiction to Debt!	19 October 2010
11.	Welcoming G20 Summit 11 - 12 November 2010 in Seoul, Korea : Indonesia Comes Without a Sound Agenda to Fight for at the G20 Summit	11 November 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement on 100 Days into the SBY - Boediono Administration

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Bisnis Indonesia	28 January 2010
2.	Okezone.com	28 January 2010
3.	The Jakarta Post	29 January 2010
4.	Kompas	31 January 2010
5.	Inilah.com	31 January 2010
6.	Primaironline	31 January 2010
7.	Suara Merdeka	31 January 2010
8.	Rakyat Merdeka	31 January 2010
9.	ANTARA	31 January 2010
10.	Surya Online	1 February 2010
11.	Sriwijaya Post	1 February 2010

Media Exposure on the Committee to Dismantle the Civil Service Police Unit

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Elshinta.com	17 April 2010
2.	Primaironline.com	17 April 2010
3.	Rakyat Merdeka Online	17 April 2010
4.	Harian Sumut Pos	18 April 2010
5.	Bataviase.co.id	19 April 2010
6.	Kompas.com	20 April 2010
7.	TV One News	20 April 2010
8.	Tribun News.com	20 April 2010
9.	Tempo Interaktif	23 July 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement on Rejecting Debt for Climate Change

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Tribun News	30 May 2010
2.	Bisnis.com	30 May 2010
3.	Tribun Timur	30 May 2010
4.	Kompas.com	30 May 2010
5.	Bali Post	31 May 2010
6.	Bisnis Indonesia	31 May 2010
7.	Suara Karya	31 May 2010
8.	Suara Merdeka	31 May 2010
9.	Bali TV	1 June 2010
10.	Metro TV News.com	3 June 2010
11.	Bisnis Indonesia online	24 June 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement on Indonesia's Involvement in G20 is not to Take Pride in

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Berita Satu.com	25 June 2010
2.	Suara Karya Online	28 June 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement Responding to SBY's Appeal to Ease Debt

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Media Aceh.com	19 July 2010
2.	Beritasatu.com	20 July 2010
3.	Suara Karya	21 July 2010
4.	hukumonline	21 July 2010
5.	Satuportal.net	22 July 2010

Media Exposure on ADB Statement on Indonesia's Debt Issue (coverage on 11 and 12 August 2011)

No.	Media	News Heading
1.	Detik Finance	Indonesia Must Seriously Deal With its Addiction to Foreign Debt
2.	Suara Karya	Indonesia's Debt Issue: ADB's Statement is Misleading
3.	ANTARA News	Infid : Indonesia's Debt Continues to Rise
4.	Republika	Beware, Indonesia's Debt Continues to Rise
5.	KRjogja	Indonesia's Debt Position Continues to Rise
6.	Media Indonesia	Infid Warns that Indonesia's Debt Continues to Rise
7.	Sriwijaya Post	Infid : Indonesia's Debt Continues to Rise
8.	Tribun Kaltim	Infid : Indonesia's Debt Continues to Rise
9.	Rakyat Merdeka	Behind ADB's Misleading Recommendation
10.	Rakyat Merdeka	Infid : ADB's Recommendation is Misleading
11.	Sinar Harapan	ADB Wants Indonesia to Increase its Debt
12.	Satu Portal (Satu Dunia)	Indonesia Needs to Take Caution on ADB's Debt Trap
13.	Bataviase.co.id	Debt-to-GDP Ratio is Misleading

Media Exposure on the Statement on Indonesia's Involvement in G20 is not to Take Pride in, But Brings Sufferings to the People of Indonesia

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Okezone.com	23 June 2010
2.	Beritasatu.com	25 June 2010
3.	Bisnis.com	25 June 2010
4.	Dk-insufa.info	19 July 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement on Indonesian Citizens Sentenced to Hanging in Malaysia

No.	News Heading	Media	Date
1.	345 Indonesian Citizens Under the Threat of the Death Sentence in Malaysia, the Government Must Take Action	Detik News	20 August 2010
2.	NGOs Urge the Government to Seriously Look into the Case of 2 Acehnese	Tempo Interaktif	20 August 2010
3.	SBY Has no Idea that Hundreds of Indonesian Citizens are on Death Row in Malaysia?	Rakyat Merdeka Online	20 August 2010
4.	SBY Urged to Engage in Diplomacy for the Death Sentence of 345 Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia	Primair Online	20 August 2010
5.	Two Indonesian Citizens Sentenced to Death in Malaysia	Hukum Online	20 August 2010
6.	Hundreds of Indonesian Citizens Under the Threat of the Death Penalty in	Kompas	21 August 2010

No.	News Heading	Media	Date
	Malaysia		
7.	Hundreds of Indonesians on Death Row in Malaysia	The Jakarta Post	21 August 2010
8.	345 Indonesian Citizens on Death Row in Malaysia	Harian Global	21 August 2010
9.	Malaysia Sentences 2 Indonesian Citizens to Death, 345 Others Waiting Execution	Jawa Pos National Network	21 August 2010
10.	345 Indonesian Citizens on Death Row	Harian Sumut Pos	21 August 2010
11.	Malaysia Sentences Two Indonesian Citizens to Death	Samarinda Pos	21 August 2010
12.	Government will Seek Pardon	Koran Tempo	22 August 2010
13.	Two Indonesian Migrant Workers Sentenced to Death, Government to Seek Pardon	Tempo Interaktif	22 August 2010
14.	345 Indonesian Citizens Under the Threat of the Death Penalty in Malaysia	Okezone.com	22 August 2010
15.	Mr. President Take Action	Kompas	22 August 2010
	SBY Needs to Save Indonesian Citizens in Malaysia	Berita Liputan 6	22 August 2010
16.	The President Does not Know	Kompas	22 August 2010
17.	Indonesian Citizens Sentenced to Death, Proof of Indonesia's Weak Diplomacy	VIVAnews	23 August 2010
18.	Weak Government, 345 Indonesian Citizens Sentenced to Death in Malaysia	Jawaban News	23 August 2010
19.	Indonesia Helps Citizens on Death Row in Malaysia	bbc.co.uk	23 August 2010
20.	Indonesia-Malaysia Border Must Immediately be Discussed	Seputar Indonesia	23 August 2010
21.	Indonesia Helps Citizens on Death Row in Malaysia	Berita Satu	23 August 2010
22.	Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur Silent on Indonesian Migrant Worker Issue	Berita Satu	23 August 2010
23.	SBY Orders to Fight for Indonesian Citizens on Death Row in Malaysia	Detik News	23 August 2010
24.	Death Sentence for 345 Indonesian Citizens, Government Needs to Take Action!	VIVAnews	23 August 2010
25.	345 Indonesian Migrant Workers Waiting for Execution	Jawa Pos	23 August 2010
26.	345 Indonesian Citizens in Malaysia on Death Row	VIVAnews	24 August 2010
27.	Muhaimin: Government Shall not Stay	Kompas	24 August 2010

No.	News Heading	Media	Date
	Silent		
28.	President Says to Defend Indonesian Citizens Under the Threat of the Death Sentence	Indosiar.com	24 August 2010
29.	Minister Told to Save Those in Malaysia Death Row	The Jakarta Post	24 August 2010
30.	Indonesian Migrant Workers to Die. Government Slow on the Uptake	Media Indonesia	24 August 2010
31.	Diplomacy to Free Indonesian Migrant Workers from Death Sentence	Okezone.com	24 August 2010
32.	Hanging Noose Awaits Heroes of Foreign Earnings	Okezone.com	24 August 2010
33.	SBY Put to the Test for the Death Row of 345 Indonesian Citizens	Waspada Online	25 August 2010
34.	Analysis: Our Poor Migrant Workers	Kedaulatan Rakyat	25 August 2010
35.	Government Not Serious in Protecting Indonesian Citizens	Inilah.com	25 August 2010
36.	Demokrat and Golkar Party Debate on the Malaysia Issue at Parliamentary Plenary Session	Berita Utama	25 August 2010
37.	Indonesian Citizens and the Death Sentence in Malaysia	Kompas	26 August 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement on 65 Years of Indonesia's Independence

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	News.yahoo.com	12 August 2010
2.	Bisnis Indonesia	16 August 2010
3.	Tribun Kaltim	16 August 2010
4.	Rakyat Merdeka	17 August 2010
5.	Beritasatu.com	17 August 2010
6.	Media Indonesia	17 August 2010, 21 August 2010
7.	Tempo Interaktif	17 August 2010
8.	Rakyat Merdeka Online	17 August 2010
9.	Antara News	17 August 2010

Media Exposure on the Statement on Welcoming G20 Summit in Seoul - Korea

No.	Media	Coverage Date
1.	Rakyat Merdeka Online	11 November 2010
2.		

Short News Overview in 2010

No.	Month	Headline News
1.	February	100 Days is not enough to succeed, President says
2.	May	Foreign debt 'mafia'?
3.	June	Climate Change Fund for Debt

No.	Month	Headline News
4.	July	The Existence of G20 Summit to Strengthen IMF
5.	August	Quality of Life
6.	September	Minimum Development Goals