

ANNUAL REPORT INFID 2009



Promoting Equitable and Sustainable
Development for Indonesia

Jakarta
2009

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. Background

In 2008 INFID made an analysis that the global economic crisis that peaked in 2008 would continue in 2009. As for Indonesia, it would be worrisome since Indonesia would hold general election and presidential election. Both economic and political issues are at the highest priority to look at in 2009.

The 2008 situation analysis was integrated in 2009 annual plan that was based on the decisions of INFID General Assembly in 2008. So the 2009 Annual Plan was a combination of plans to respond to the potential issues in 2009 and the decisions mandated by INFID General Assembly in October 2008.

There were also activities in 2009 that were not specifically mentioned in the Annual Plan. This was mainly as quick responses to the situation. But this quick response was conducted in the framework of protecting and strengthening the solidarity with the civil society, consolidation, and strengthening the work of Indonesian civil society.

II. Analysis of and Responses to the Situation

a. National Situation

a.1. Global and National Economic crisis:

There were four main issues that influenced the implementation of INFID's 2009 Program, namely: (1) Economic Crisis, energy crisis, environmental crisis, and the fulfilment of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; (2) Democracy and Human Rights Issues and the Reforms in the Security Sector; (3) Political tensions during the General Elections and the Presidential Election; and (4) Consolidation of the civil society to respond to the current situation.

The economic crisis which was the continuation of the 2007 Global Economic Crisis still had strong impacts in 2009. According to the government of Indonesia, Indonesia was not really affected by this crisis; however, several crisis indicators showed that Indonesia was also much hit by the global economic crisis, such as: Banks/Financial Agencies/Corporations that almost went bankrupt, high inflation, diminished economic growth, collapse of the stock market index and closing of the stock market for certain period of time, the decrease of foreign exchange reserves, and the increase in unemployment and the return of migrant workers.

This economic crisis worsened the poverty situation in Indonesia. In the labour sector, until the end of 2008, 1.5 million workers from the industrial

and manufacturing sectors were laid off. Meanwhile, until the end of 2009, around 2 million workers were threatened to be laid off because of the closure of several industries or the decrease in export demands. Even the migrant workers from Indonesia also experienced work lay off in various countries. According to the data of Migrant Care, until the end of 2008, around 300 thousand migrant workers were returned to Indonesia. Meanwhile, until the end of 2009, 200 thousand migrant workers were returned to Indonesia. The issue of the migrant workers is not just their return to Indonesia but also the change in their status. The status of the migrant workers who lost their jobs but refused to return to Indonesia changed, from being legal workers (with document) to illegal workers (without document/work permit). In Taiwan for example, around 15 thousand legal migrant workers became illegal workers. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, approximately 50 thousand migrant workers became illegal workers because they were dismissed from the manufacturing industries and plantations in Malaysia and they refused to return to Indonesia. As a result, the remittances of migrant workers drastically decreased.

The government issued several recovery policies in the form of: increasing interest rates, take over of corporations for restructuring, bail outs, buy back of stocks, providing incentives to exporters, closing stocks, increasing the guarantee on time deposits and saving accounts up to 2 billion, and prohibiting short selling.

Meanwhile, the recovery policy for the farmers and other poor families was at very minimum. The amount of funds prepared for farmers and poor families was very small compared to the amount of funds allocated for big companies. Furthermore, the action was temporary, vulnerable to corruption, vulnerable to discrimination, had the potential to create conflict, and had the potential to miss the precise target. The recovery policy for poor groups as Social Safety Net, was implemented in the form of the *Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*, Unconditional Cash Transfer (BLT), *Social Empowerment through Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE)*, the Service and Rehabilitation Program for Disabled People, Simple Rice for the Poor (Raskin), School Operational Support (*Biaya Operasional Sekolah - BOS*), *Health Insurance of Poor Families (Askeskin)*, *Credit for People's Business (UKM)*, Subsidized Interest Rate for Very Simple Housing (RSS) and Simple Flats, and the National Program for People's Empowerment (PNPM). These programs have been actually designed for regular development program but were exposed as the social safety nets against the crisis.

Most of the funds spent to rescue the entrepreneurs and the poor people from the crisis came from debts so that the amount of the debts of Indonesia increased drastically since 2008. According to the Report of the Director General for Debt Management of the Department of Finance of RI, as per 29 June 2009, the total amount of debt of Indonesia in 2005 was 1.313 trillion rupiah; this became 1.302 trillion rupiah in 2006; it increased again to 1.389 trillion rupiah in 2007 and it reached 1.637 trillion rupiah in 2008. As per June 2009, it reached 1.700 trillion rupiah. By the end of 2009, the amount of debt decreased to 1.591 trillion. This

is an indication that a huge amount of state expenditures was spent to repay foreign debts.

These new debts were used not only for the development in Indonesia; rather, they were also used for supporting the commitment of the Government of Indonesia to rescue the Regional Financial Institutions, particularly the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and IMF, namely to increase the amount of shares in these financial institutions.

This government's policy was criticized by INFID, civil society groups, and academes because the crisis recovery policy was more directed to big corporations, vulnerable to corruption and abuse of authority or conflicts of interest during the general election and presidential election.

The global economic crisis was one of the topics of discussion in INFID Conference and INFID General Assembly in October 2008. To respond to the economic crisis, INFID General Assembly gave the Board and the INFID Secretariat the mandate to conduct a series of consultations with the members in order to develop and promote alternative perspectives on the National Economic Development.

To implement the General Assembly mandate, INFID Secretariat INFID organized regional meetings and Seminars on People's Economy in 6 regions, namely: Java, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, North Sumatra, and Jakarta-West Java. The purpose of the meetings and seminars was to urge the members of INFID, the civil society in general, and the Local Governments and local business sectors to formulate people-centred development frameworks and promote "development as people's economic movement".

a.2. The Achievements of MDGs:

Indonesia still shows little progress and even regresses in the achievement of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and the fulfilment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights still needs critical attention. The income of half of the population of Indonesia or more than 120 million people is below \$ 2 per day¹, while the price of basic foods, fuel, and other basic commodities increased quite significantly and the access for the people to food, education, health service, and proper housing become more difficult. More than 20 million people in Indonesia are forced to live in urban slum areas because they cannot afford the rent of a proper house. Meanwhile, the government policy to achieve the target of "City without slum areas" is being conducted through eviction and violence.

The Report of UNESCAP (United Nations on Economic and Social in Asia and the Pacific) and ADB (Asian Development Bank) stated that the achievement

¹ The indicator of having an income of \$2 per day and not \$ 1 per day (as the indicator of the target of the MDG's) was used in consideration of the price of food and minimum needs of a family per day.

of the targets of MDGs in Indonesia in health sector is off-the track, especially in nutrition. The maternal mortality rate increased; from 307 per 100 thousand births in 2008, to 420 per 100 thousand births in 2009. Aside from this, the mortality rate of infants and children under five is still high.

To attract the public and government attention of the failure in achieving the targets of MDGs, INFID is continuously conducting media campaign to urge the government to issue a special policy to accelerate the achievement of the targets of MDGs.

a.3. Democracy and Human Rights:

At the end of 2008, or on 31 December 2008, the Supreme Court acquitted the case against the accused murderer of Munir, namely Muchdi PR. The verdict was the worst end year present for human rights defenders in Indonesia.

During 2009 democracy and human rights were under serious threats by the growing repressive actions and violence perpetrated by the security apparatuses, both by the police and the Civil Order Unit (Satpol PP). Evictions in urban areas were forcefully conducted by the Satpol PP. The people's protests to peacefully express their opinions and interests were suppressed by force by the security forces.

The citizen lawsuit by the victims of the Lapindo Mudflow in Sidoarjo, East Java, against the companies with misconducts during the oil and gas exploitation was declined by the court, assuming that the mudflow was a natural disaster. The court decision stipulated that it is the responsibility of the government to save the victims and reconstruct the damaged infrastructures caused by the mudflow. This decision and the follow-on decision by the government were against the international scientific opinions about the causes of the mudflow. On one hand the cases absorbs state budget that should be allocated for other purposes of development, and on the other hand the case could be taken as precedent for other irresponsible extractive corporations.

The case of the damage of Situ Gintung Dam was actually the result of the incomplete program of water reform supported by loans from the World Bank and implemented by the consultants from the World Bank and from the Ministry of Public Works. The period of the program had finished but the irrigation reform was not complete, including in terms of who is responsible for managing irrigation and dams at district and provincial levels. The damage of Situ Gintung, that caused hundreds of lives and damages of billion-worth of properties, was actually the impact of the incomplete or unfinished policy reform in water irrigation supported by the World Bank.

Reforms in the Security Sector did not show significant progress, particularly in terms of the national agenda of dissolution of military businesses, developing a general policy on national defence, and the improvement of

the defence equipment management system (*Alutsista*). The poor management of the defence equipment system of the Indonesian Armed Forces (*TNI*) has already resulted to the c of crashes of the aeroplanes of *TNI* and the death of the members of *TNI* as well as civilians. The issue of transparency and accountability of defence budget and the implementation of the law on military budget and police budget is still under debate. However, it should be noted that there is progress in terms of Police force namely the adoption of Human Rights in the operational guidelines of police operation, namely the Directive of the Chief of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8/2009 concerning the Standard Implementation of Human Rights for the Police Force.

As a response to the slow progress of the reforms in the security sector, INFID and its networks launched a campaign and lobbied to the government and parliament, particularly, to urge the parliament and the Government to improve the management of *defence equipment system (ALUTSISTA)*. In the process of formulating the Directive of the Chief of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8/2009 concerning the Standard Implementation of Human Rights for the Police Force, INFID together with its members and networks provided inputs to the draft of the Directive of the Police Chief.

The high political tensions in 2009 were mainly caused by the general elections (election of the parliament members and the regional representatives/senate) and the presidential election. The issues of poverty, MDGs and gender inequality became political commodities during the election campaigns. In general the election process was unsatisfactory in terms that the Election Commission was not able to solve administrative requirements and errors that caused millions of people lost their political rights to vote in the ballots.

Some of NGO activists took part in the general election. Some succeeded being elected as parliament members and regional representatives, but majority failed at national level. At provincial and district levels many of NGO activists succeeded. One of the causes of the failure of the NGO activists in the general election is the fragmentation in the political orientation: the basic principle is in selecting political parties as political vehicles. The NGO activist took part in the election as a strategy for working from "inside" the system. INFID and partners facilitated a series of meetings of NGOs in INFID's office to establish consolidation and synergy among the activists in developing the strategy. But there was no openness among those who chose to working from "inside" when they decided to choose a political party that in turn caused apathy from other activists to support.

The ruling government during the election used the programs on poverty alleviation as indications of its benevolence and achievements. INFID provided detailed data on the programs such as poverty alleviation, education and conditional cash transfer, which were all funded by foreign debts. The press release from INFID was published widely in almost all printed media in Indonesia and received widely public attention.

The most prominent issue in the second semester of 2009 was corruption and law enforcement, among others; the issue regarding the criminalization of the high-ranking officials of KPK, Bibit and Chandra, the *Cicak* (Lizard) and *Buaya* (Crocodile) Case, Bank Century Corruption Case involving ministries and people in the presidential circle; and the eradication of Mafia in the Legal System. Aside from these, there was also the Prita - Omni Hospital Case which was a libel case; and the issue of the implementation of the Information and Electronic Transaction Law (UU ITE). These cases have political nuances that caused different positions and demands from civil society groups on these cases. **For these cases, INFID urged all civil society groups to do a substantial analysis on the root causes of each case and their impacts. Furthermore, INFID also facilitated a meeting of all civil society groups to discuss the position and demands of each group.**

By the end of 2009, discussions and demands for promoting pluralism, tolerance, freedom of religion, and anti-violence were extensive as tribute to the former President of Indonesia, Abdurrahman Wahid or Gus Dur, who died on 31st December 2009. Several parties are anxious that the passing of Gus Dur would influence the weakening of the efforts to uphold human rights, especially in relations to pluralism, tolerance, freedom of religion, and anti-violence.

b. International Situation

The start of 2009 was marked with the continued Israel military attack and embargo against Palestine which started in 27 December 2008. Most of the people in Indonesia protested these attacks. The Government of Indonesia also criticized these attacks. According to international laws, the attack of Israel against Palestine can be included as a violation of human rights.

For this incident, INFID issued a statement that criticizes the attack of Israel and acknowledged the quick response of the government of Indonesia. Furthermore, INFID urged Indonesia to play an active role in stopping the attack and to initiate a peaceful dialogue.

The most prominent situation at the international level is the economic and financial crisis and the responses to this situation. Another significant situation is the strengthening of bilateral and regional cooperation and the effort to strengthen the role and position of the UN in resolving the economic and financial crisis. The UN COP-15 on Climate Change in Copenhagen was one of the central global concerns, which also attract consolidated responses from the global CSOs as well as Indonesia's CSOs.

The global economic crisis that peaked in 2009 impacted to almost all countries and economic sectors. These called for more and better cooperation among nations. The dominance of advanced countries assembled in G8 (America, England, Italy, Germany, Japan, Canada, France, and Russia) and G7 (G8 minus Russia) in determining the directions of the

world economy and politics could no longer be maintained because these countries were the sources of the crisis and were also mostly affected by the global economic crisis. The increasing roles of G20 (EU, USA, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, England, Italy, Germany, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Mexico, France, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey) seen as more strategic and important, rather than those of G7 or G8, as it represents the majority of world population and world GDP.

In responding to the global economic crisis, however, G20 did not make new strategies to solve the problem and eradicate the root causes of the global economic crisis. G20 decided to strengthen liberalism and capitalism; maintain free trade and reject protection of the small and national industries, and strengthen the roles and capital capabilities of the international and regional financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, and the Asian Development Bank). G20 also decided to develop appropriate economic stimulus package for strategic economic actors and develop social safety net to maintain capabilities and consumption level of the people. The criticism was mainly based on the fact that G20 did not solve the root causes of the crisis. G20 maintains the same global economic architecture and the international financial system that has been perceived as the main causes of the crisis. The strengthening of the role and capital of international financial institutions was also criticized because these institutions have been proved to be the prime reasons why the poor countries stay poor and become poorer. The international financial institutions (IFIs) were also criticized as being not able to practice good and democratic governance. The countries that are joined of G77 in fact opposed the decisions of G20.

In response to the situation above, INFID joined its international networks criticizing the decisions of the G20 that do not have good intentions to develop better and appropriate international financial architecture, and even strengthen the existing IFIs that have been proved as fail in implementing their missions. INFID joined in the international movements calling for the establishment of a new global economic and financial architecture, reforms in the international financial institutions, and control of international currency trade.

At national level, INFID conducted a parody action in the main street in Jakarta as a symbol that we are disappointed with the leaders of G20 that do not provide concrete solutions to the crisis.



G77 countries, civil society groups, and progressive economic experts demanded for the establishment of a new global economic and financial architecture and pushed for the strengthening of the roles of the UN as the answer to the global economic and financial crisis. INFID participated in series of meetings held by international CSOs networks and UN agencies in Asia and Europe, such as: Jubilee South, EURODAD Meeting, meetings at the Asia level, and the UN Conference on the Global economic and financial crisis in New York. INFID also supported advocacy to establish a just international economic system.

In response to the strengthening of cooperation in ASEAN, INFID and networks supported the ASEAN Charter to become a strong basis for building cooperation among the ASEAN members, based on justice and democracy. INFID also encouraged the government of Indonesia to ratify the ASEAN Charter. Aside from these, together with Forum Asia, INFID was also actively involved in the campaigns to ensure that the pillars of the socio-economy (Trade, FTA, MDGs, and Labour) and socio-culture (women and children) are in accordance with the International Human Rights standards. Furthermore, INFID also criticized the Framework for the establishment of ASEAN HR Commission and urged the Human Rights Body (ASEAN HR Commission) to be impartial, independent, and meet the requirements for the institutionalization of HR Body according to the Paris Principles.

In the second semester of 2009, the widespread discussions at the international level were still related to the Global Crisis, G20 Meeting, Climate Change, and international cooperation in terms of political, trade and military and police cooperation to counter terrorist attacks and manage territorial boundaries.

Climate change was also a big issue along 2009 that attract public attention. Particularly for Indonesia, climate change has been reduced to the issue of forest degradation and new loans for forest recovery. These have been included as part and parcel of REDD. REDD in Indonesian government perspectives has been seen as new source of financing whether in terms of development cooperation or in public-private partnership involving transnational corporations. Local resources and wisdoms have been neglected. To contribute to the awareness raising of the climate change issue, INFID proposed the People's Protocol on Climate Change that was declared in Bali in 2007 by the indigenous peoples, fisherfolk and victims of mining industries. People's Protocol emphasized the local initiatives and local wisdoms. PP has been adopted by the international People's Movement on Climate Change and was officially declared in Copenhagen in December 2009 in the CSOs Forum. In Copenhagen INFID was sitting in the International Steering Committee of *Klimaforum* (the International CSOs Forum).

c. Internal Situation of INFID Secretariat

The INFID Secretariat continued to implement its mandate based on the result of the General Assembly Meeting in October 2008, namely:

- 1) To make the UN Ecosoc consultative status effective in order to conduct intervention at the international level to push for the improvement of the role of the state in promoting, respecting, protecting, and fulfilling human rights, in particular, implement all the international instruments that were already ratified by Indonesia.
- 2) Revitalize the role of the Members of INFID, included here is, facilitate the initiative of the members to respond to the general election and Presidential election in 2009.
- 3) Increase the capacity of the members of INFID to conduct advocacy according to the mandate of their institution and to support INFID.

Aside from this, INFID carried out its advocacy programs by conducting research on its four focus issue, namely:

- 1) Civilian Supremacy, Reform in the Military Budget, and HR (especially Civil and Political Rights).
- 2) Debt Cancellation Campaign that is now more focused on the cancellation of illegitimate debt.
- 3) Poverty Eradication, Achievement of the targets of MDGs, and the fulfilment of HR (especially Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights).
- 4) Facilitating the members in developing alternative perspectives on Development and to support the campaigns of Development as the Movement of People's Economy.
- 5) Strengthen the institution to support the advocacy at national and international levels.

If we look at the available personnel of the Secretariat, the numbers of the personnel were not yet enough to meet the needs of the Secretariat and fulfil the organizational structure. However, due to limited funds that even

decreased in 2009, the limitation above was resolved through several strategies, among others:

- 1) Cooperating and using the resources of the member organizations of INFID.
- 2) Utilizing the advocacy networks formed by INFID together with the member organizations and its networks.
- 3) Forming *ad hoc* working groups in the INFID secretariat.
- 4) Rotating and re-assigning the personnel of the secretariat and dividing the tasks in the advocacy work.
- 5) Recruiting interns and/or volunteers and making guidelines/rules for the recruitment, supervision, and rules on the rights and obligations of INFID to the volunteers and vice-versa.

So far, these different strategies were able to solve the problem on the internal limitations of INFID and INFID continued to implement its program and activities according to the formulated annual work plan. However, the limited funds that INFID encountered in 2009 will still continue in the following years. This problem on limited funds is not only experienced by INFID; it is also experienced by almost all of the NGO's in Indonesia. INFID has been trying to assess domestic sources of funds.

III. Summary of Responses to the Critical Situation

In general, the INFID's responses to the global and national situation are as follows:

- 1) Criticizing government's policy responses and providing recommendations for policy and administrative actions that should be taken by the government.
- 2) At the national level, especially in Jakarta, INFID acted as the central coordinator of the members and networks for developing analysis of situation, formulating joint positions and planning actions to respond to the situation.
- 3) At national level, INFID provided information on the development of the situation at national level, especially the situation that is happening in the central government, to the members and networks of INFID outside Jakarta.
- 4) At the regional and international level, INFID joined with the networks of civil society organizations in responding to the various situations at international level. Aside from this, INFID also supported the global campaigns by aligning the issues to local and national issues, and extending the campaigns to national and sub-national levels.

CHAPTER II

ACHIEVEMENTS OF INFID IN 2009

The achievements based on the 2009 workplan are outlined according to the three main divisions:

1. Research, Publication, and Documentation
2. Advocacy : Lobby, Campaign and Networking
3. Institutional Development

1. Research, Publication, and Documentation

Research has been emphasized as the basis for INFID's advocacy. Researches provide proofs, facts, arguments and legal basis for the arguments in INFID's advocacy works. The researches are supported by publications and documentations: to circulate the results of the researches. Publications are also used to disseminate information materials, provide updates on certain issue, and document advocacy works and updates of situation at national and international levels.

a. 1. Civilian Supremacy

- ❖ **Main Indicator of the Research on Civilian Supremacy, HR and Democracy 2007-2009 (Log frame)**
 - a) A transparent and accountable budget mechanism is conducted by the actors of defence and security.
 - b) The academic document on the concept of community policing is integrated in the amendment of the Law of POLRI.
 - c) The integrity pact and principles of anti-bribery will be the reference of the cooperation of defence and security.
- ❖ **Planned Research in 2009 (Work plan)**
 1. Integrity Pact and Anti-Bribery
 2. Monitoring of the Implementation of ICCPR
 3. Harmonization between International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Indonesian Law
 4. Finalization of the Paper on the Concept and Implementation Guidelines of Civilian Supremacy
 5. The Debts for Military Acquisition (ALUTSISTA)
 6. Military Off-Budget and local government
 7. Concept and Implementation of Community Policing

Achievements of the Research in 2009

There are six (6) research reports on Civilian Supremacy in 2009, namely:

1. Research on MDGs achievement at the borders of East Kalimantan, as compared to the military operation expenditures;
2. Research on illegal military activities in the boundaries of Indo-Malaysia;

3. Evaluation research on the conversion of military businesses;
4. Working Paper on the cooperation of Indonesian defence and the US;
5. Defence budget and local government;
6. Community Policing.

The use of the Researches

There were two related researches conducted at the border areas of East Kalimantan: research on the achievement of MDGs in East Kalimantan in general and in the borders districts; and the research on the military illegal activities at the borders of Indonesia-Malaysia. The aim of the first research was to assess the level of achievements of MDGs in the border regions, when the budgets for military and security operations in the province increased. The second research was more as a monitoring of the involvement of military in illegal logging. This second research is used as contribution to the promotion of security sector reform, particularly in military business and military budget.

Both researches have been accomplished and were presented in national seminar in Jakarta. The seminar and research reports were well responded by the public media. Official responses from military and defence ministry were also obtained. The researches still need to be refined and updated with appropriate data before its publication.

The Research on the Evaluation on the Conversion of Military Businesses was not in the annual work plan. This research was conducted to meet the demand of the Civil Society Network for Security Sector Reforms, considering that fact that the deadline for the conversion of the military businesses would be in October 2009, as mandated by the TNI Law. This research has been finished and it was presented during a press conference that coincided with the deadline of the conversion of military businesses, which is, October 2009.

The Working Paper on the cooperation between the Indonesian defence and the US was made to provide recommendations to the framework of the military cooperation between Indonesia and the US; so that it will remain supportive and not contra-productive to the process of the Security Sector Reforms in Indonesia. This Working Paper was made by INFID together with the Civil Society Network for the Security Sector Reforms with the assistance of Human Rights First (Mathew Easton). This Working Paper was submitted to parliament and the new government of the United States of America under President Barack Obama.

The Research on the Defence Budget and Local Government was intended to look at the budget allocation for TNI and Police in the local districts budgets (APBD). It was highlighted that TNI and police receive budget both from central government and local governments. The budget heads for TNI and Police at district levels are diverse: order and law, others, etc., and almost all districts in Eastern parts of Indonesia allocate budgets for TNI and Polri.

The Research on Community Policing was expected to test the concept of the community policing and its practice in several regions. This Research was carried out in cooperation with the Security Sector Reform networks. The result of this Research showed that the community policing is not yet implemented according to the concept and regulation. The involvement of the communities can be categorized as mobilization of certain members of the communities and the communities are not involved in supervising and controlling the security and police operation. The Community Policing is more for the Police rather than for the communities; meaning that security is seen as a need of the Police rather than the need of the communities. Nevertheless, in some areas, the traditional community security systems are still more reliable. These traditional systems are maintained without being under supervision of the police.

The Research on the Integrity Pact and Anti-Bribery was not carried out because initially the purpose of the research was to develop arguments to urge the Ministry of Defence and Police to adopt Integrity Pact and Anti-bribery principles. However, the Ministry of Defence exposed that the Integrity Pact has been integrated in the agency. Aside from this, INFID was not able to find the appropriate partners to carry out this research. Therefore the research was only a desk research using secondary information, by reviewing OECD documents concerning the obligations of the countries and the private sectors in implementing the Integrity Pact.

Meanwhile, the Research to Monitor the Implementation of ICCPR and Harmonization of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the Indonesian Law was conducted by INFID in cooperation with the SSR network members. The SSR networks decided some of the focus areas where civil and political rights are still vulnerable, and strong monitoring mechanisms. This Research has been finished but it is not yet considered as an achievement because we are still in the process of improving it.

a. 2. Debt Campaign

The Research on Debt was intended to support the lobby and campaign work of INFID.

❖ Main indicators of the Research on Debt Issues for 2007-2009 (Log frame)

1. There is a Position Paper on Debt Swap for MDGs.
2. There is a Research Report on the projects financed through debt.
3. There is a Research Report on the Achievements of the targets of MDGs (especially goal 1 and 8).

❖ Planned Research in 2009 (Work Plan)

1. Bilateral Debt: Norway, Australia, UK, Germany, Netherlands

2. PNPM in 7 Regions
3. Policy reform from the World Bank/IMF etc.
4. ADB Debt: Education, infrastructure, plantation, environment/conservation
5. Analyzing of audit result of BPK, KPK, BPKP (Related with debt)
6. Paradigm of Alternative Development
7. State and Sovereignty
8. Practices of Economic Community
9. The Global Economic Crisis: the Government policy and its impacts

Achievements of the Research Program in 2009:

All throughout 2009, 8 Researches were carried out, namely:

1. Bilateral Debt: Norway, Australia, Germany
2. Policy reform from the World Bank/IMF etc.
3. ADB Debt: Education, infrastructure, plantation, environment/conservation
4. Analyzing of audit result of BPK, KPK, BPKP (Related with debts)
5. Paradigm of Alternative Development
6. State and Sovereignty
7. Practices of Economic Community
8. The Global Economic Crisis: the Government policy and its impacts

The use of the Results of the Researches

The Research on the Indonesia -Norway Bilateral Debt was carried out to strengthen the research and advocacy works on the cancellation of illegitimate debts. This research studied the joint development projects between the government of Indonesia and Norway. Two projects were successfully reviewed, namely: **Sea Watch** and **Indoor Sea Wave Power Plant**. The field research has been finalized and the final report is in process. The Research was conducted by SLUG, a non-government institution that rejects debt, in cooperation with INFID. The result of this research will be used as the material for a joint advocacy to cancel the debt, categorized as illegitimate, of Indonesia to Norway.

Is Indonesia's debt to Norway illegitimate?

Author: Magnus Flacké, Research: Magnus Flacké and Nikmah Khoirun (INFID)



SLUG REPTI UANGSOLUSIA International
COO Forum
Information
Development mid

The Research on the Indonesia - Australia Bilateral Debt was carried out to strengthen the advocacy on Debt Swap for MDGs. The Australian Government and Parliament and the Global Fund accepted the recommendations of INFID regarding the human rights and corruption issues related to the projects funded by Australian loans in Indonesia, particularly the projects implemented in East Timor during Indonesia's occupation, military training and equipments, and infrastructure projects that are suspected to involve corruption. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia responded INFID's letter questioning the above issues. The government of Australia and Indonesia have agreed to swap the debts to health, through Global Fund as the implementer. The debt-for-health swap will focus on the

eradication of the communicable diseases (Goal 6 of MDGs) particularly TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

The Research on the Indonesia - Germany Bilateral Debt was the continuation of the Research in 2008. This Research was intended to strengthen the research and advocacy work on the cancellation of illegitimate debt, especially the purchase of Ex-East Germany Battle Ships.

There were two researches on the Policy Reform of the World Bank/IMF. The first research was the research on the loan agreements between the government of Indonesia and the World Bank categorized as the Development Policy Loan (DPL) for reform in the macro economic policy, especially fiscal, taxation, and the Unconditional Cash Transfer (BLT). The second research was related to the Policy Reform on the Transparency and Accountability of the World Bank and the IMF. This research was accomplished and the recommendations of the research to improve the policy mechanisms of the World Bank were submitted to the World Bank during a consultation between the World Bank and the Asia Pacific civil society. The result of this research was also used as a material for a direct consultation that was held through a teleconference between INFID and several NGOs, such as NGO from India, New Rules (Washington), and IMF officials (Washington).

Researches on the Projects of ADB and the Impacts, and the Internal Policy of ADB and the Impacts were already conducted. The results of the researches were presented as evidences in the Asia Pacific **People's Tribunal on ADB** that was held in parallel to the ADB Annual Meeting in Bali in May 2009. The projects examined included the education project, infrastructure, plantation and agriculture, and the environment. The main indicators used in the researches were the impacts of these projects to the fulfilment of HR.



Analysis of the Audit Result of BPK, KPK, and BPKP (related to debts) reviewed the report of BPK and KPK regarding the loans agreements. The analysis on the report was focused on the transparency of the procedure and

the loan agreement documents, effectiveness of the debt, the rationale of the loans agreements and indications of corruption or losses of the state due to the loan agreements.

The desk research on the people's economy and the impacts of government policies on the people's economy was carried out by working together with the networks that have conducted the same kind of researches. Papers from the regional seminars and consultations were also compiled as reference for the discourse of people's economy. The papers as the result of the research were already presented in several Seminars, among others, in the Seminar on the Root causes of the Global Crisis and Alternative Solution held in Bali on May 2009. INFID facilitated the presentation of the research in the Seminar. The impacts of the researches could be seen from the enthusiasms of the members and networks of INFID at regional level and local governments in strategizing people-centred economy. The next step of the research would be developing a comparative study (desk study) of the people-centred campaigned by international networks and the practices of people-centred economy at grassroots level in Indonesia.

Research on the alternative development paradigm has been finished and published as a booklet. This book was distributed to the networks of INFID in the regions. The impact of the research is indicated from the understanding of alternatives of development and people's economy.

The research on the Global Economic Crisis: The Government Policy and its Impacts, especially the impact of the global crisis to the national economy was finished and was presented to the international networks during the UN Conference on World Economic and Financial Crisis held in the UN Office in New York.

a. 3. MDGs and Poverty

The Research on MDGs and Poverty was intended to support the lobby and campaign of INFID.

❖ Main Indicators of the Research on Debt issues for 2007-2009 (Log frame)

- 1) There is a general framework for the research on MDGs for the researchers of INFID.
- 2) There are a number of trained researchers who can conduct research on MDGs at the local and national level.
- 3) There is a research at the national and regional (Province/Island) level.
- 4) There is update of the data and information on the research on MDGs that involves research institute and academes.

❖ Planned Research in 2009 (Work Plan)

1. Develop Working Papers on MDGs.

2. Formulate the research design and framework for MDGs research (Citizen Report).
3. Monitoring MDGs achievements & ECOSOC (Citizen Report updated) on selected goals.
4. Monitoring Research on the implementation of the International Covenant on Ecosoc Rights at the national level (contribute to the initial report and shadow report of ICESCR).
5. Monitoring MDGs achievement & ECOSOC in Central Indonesia.
6. Update on MDGs goal 8.
7. State Budget Allocation for MDGs Achievement compared with the debt payments.

Achievements and the Use of the Research in 2009

In 2009, 3 researches were produced, namely:

1. Working paper on MDGs, which is, the framework of the research to conduct a research on the achievement of MDGs.
2. Research on the comparison of the allocation for MDGs achievements and for foreign debts repayment.
3. Research on the Hunger in Yahukimo, Papua.

The Use of the Researches

The Monitoring on MDGs achievements and the fulfilment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights were conducted as one research. The results of the research, however, will be published separately as: (a) the Report on the achievement of MDGs + 10; and (b) the Report on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights in Indonesia.

These two Reports will be presented in 2010, together with the submission of the Report on the Achievement of MDGs for 10 years by the Government of Indonesia to the UN during the UN MDGs Summit. Meanwhile, the Report on the Implementation of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights will be campaigned together with the submission of the Report of the Government of Indonesia to the UN on the same convention. These two Reports are still being conducted and the final result of these researches will be ready on the first semester of 2010.

In the second semester of 2009, a research on the Hunger in Yahukimo was conducted from October- December. This Research was conducted by INFID in cooperation with Fokker NGO in Papua, to disclose and expose the hunger situation in Yahukimo-Papua. This Research was part of the advocacy on the fulfilment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the commitment of the government in achieving the targets of MDGs, particularly Goal 1. This Research was not included in the Work Plan, but was a response to the incessant news on the hunger in Yahukimo in different mass media at the national and local levels.



The Research on the comparison of the allocation for the payment of debt and the allocation for public services in the National Budget was accomplished. The result of this research was disseminated to the different networks and members of INFID as well as to the mass media. This research was also used as an information material in the poster of *Merdeka dari Utang* (Freedom from Debt) that was used as a campaign material during the commemoration of the Independence Day of RI on 17 August 2009 and the exhibition in the Parliament building.

To strengthen and broaden the scope of the research, INFID also held the III generation research training in Makassar. This training was attended by 27 participants from East Indonesia: five persons from Papua, five persons from NTT, five persons from Central Sulawesi, one person from Tentena, two persons from Maluku, one person from Sulawesi Tenggara, one person from NTB, one person from Bali, one person from North Sulawesi, and six persons from South Sulawesi. The Resource Persons in this training are: Dr. Ahmad Syafiq from Universitas Indonesia (for the Method of Nutrition Research); Dr. Makmur Keliat from University of Indonesia (Methodology of Political Demographic Research); Titus O. Kusumajati (INFID Board member) on the Research methodology for People's Economy; and Ruwaida Noor from University of Indonesia for the Gender Perspective in Social Research.



Composition of gender of the participants: 7 participants are women (26.9%) and the men are 19 persons (73.08%). The male Facilitator is assisted by a woman Facilitator. Meanwhile, in terms of the Resource Persons, out of the four Resource Persons, there was only one woman.

b. Information and Documentation

b. 1. Publication of the Result of the Research

1. Publication of the Working Paper "Alternative Development" written by Prof. Dawam Rahardja (Expert Committee of INFID) was used as the main materials for the regional consultations and seminars for INFID members and networks in 6 regions.

Referring to the log frame, this publication supports the advocacy in the component of MDGs a (3), especially the publication of the research in 3.4.a (publication of campaign and update of database on MDGs).

2. For the publication of the Paper "World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development in Indonesia", 100 copies were produced for presentation and dissemination in the UN Conference in New York on 2 - 4 July 2009.

Referring to the log frame, this publication supports the advocacy in component MDGs a (3), especially the publication of the research in 3.4.a (publication of campaign and update of database on MDGs).

3. If we look at the 2009 Work Plan wherein INFID planned to conduct 19 researches, there should be more publications. However, since some of the researches are still on-going or still being finalized, most of the researches are not yet published.

b. 2. Publication of a Pocketbook

1. The pocketbook entitled "*Memandang ADB dalam Perspektif Masyarakat Sipil - Utang Terus Membunuh Masa Depan Bangsa*" (ADB in the Perspective of Civil Society - Debt Continues to Kill the Future of this Country) was extensively disseminated to members and networks of INFID through the internet. This pocketbook is about ADB and its programs and the implication of the programs to the development in Indonesia, as the loans from ADB are concerned. This pocketbook was used as a material for the advocacy on ADB during the ADB Annual Meeting in Bali on 2 - 5 May 2009.

Referring to the Log frame, this publication supports component 2.1 (creditors countries agree to seek for alternatives for the reduction of debts burdens).

Note: The Book on the Annual ADB Meeting will be published by APRN and will be distributed in the Asia Pacific region. It is now in the pre-printing process.

2. A pocketbook on the Global Financial Crisis and its impact on Indonesia was also accomplished. It is about to be published.

Referring to the Log frame, this publication supports component 3 of MDGs, especially the publication of the research in 3.4.a (publication of campaign and update of database on MDGs).

c. Data Base

Data and information have been regularly updated. These data were already distributed to the members and networks of INFID through the mailing lists. The data related to the three main focuses of INFID, namely: foreign debt, poverty, and civilian supremacy, are continuously compiled and disseminated as part of the strategy to support advocacy works. Data gathering from different sources is also continuously and regularly undertaken. This achievement contributes to the indicator on the achievement of no. 3.4.b. in the Logframe.

d. Library Book Collection

The books in the library are regularly updated and are arranged using national library standards. The decision to take this action was made during the PME meeting on 15 -16 July 2009. In the Logframe, it is to support all research, lobby, and advocacy work.

e. Subscription of Indonesian and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines

Ten (10) mass media and two (2) magazines (Tempo and The Economist) are available as a reference and a benchmark in monitoring the coverage of the media on the campaigns of INFID.

f. Publication of SNO and Newsletter

f.1. Publication of SNO

7 (seven) editions of SNO were published. SNO is the summary of the information gathered in a certain period of time. The information includes the political, economic, and national cultural situation as well as the activities organized by INFID. SNO is widely disseminated, especially to the international networks of INFID.

f.2. Newsletter

The plan was to publish the Newsletter once every 3 months. However, because of limited writers, the publication of the Newsletter did not materialize.

g. Information Technology

INFID's website is substantially maintained and up-dated using more advanced system (maintenance, security, mirror, etc.) to support advocacy. The quality and design of the website is detected through the increasing number of visitors of the website from around the world. Information provided in the website is also used by students from various universities in Europe, US, Canada, Japan, Korea, Australia and the Middle East.

2. Advocacy: Lobby, Campaign, and Networking

2.1. Lobby at the National Level

2.1.1 Civilian Supremacy

The lobby activities at national level are related to the Security Sector Reforms, HR, and Democracy focusing on the policies of defence and security with Human Rights perspectives. These actions are conducted through dialogues between civil society and the decision or policy makers in defence and security (ministries, parliament and military and police). The results are as follows:

1. The positive response by the police in integrating HR in the police force was realized through the formulation of a guideline for every police personnel to implement the Principles and Standards of Human Rights in carrying out the duties of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The open dialogue between the police and the civil society was done for discussing of the draft of Directive of the Chief of Police. The result was the integration of the proposal of INFID in the Directive of the Chief of Police No. 8/2009 concerning the Implementation of the Principles and Standards of Human Rights in Carrying out the Duties of the Republic of Indonesia that was issued on 22 June 2009.
2. The acceptance of the proposal of INFID concerning the pattern of the socialization and implementation of HR Directive and the role of the civil society in monitoring the implementation of the Directive of the Chief of Police No. 8/2009 in the audience with the Chief of Police that was represented by Irjend Mardjito, one of the Expert Staff of the Chief of Police. The issuance of the Directive of the Chief of Police concerning the implementation of the principles and standards of HR by the Chief of Police is an indication of the real progress of POLRI in implementing reforms particularly in promoting Human Rights perspectives. Therefore INFID together with its SSR advocacy networks is willing to support and monitor the implementation of this Directive of the Chief of Police.
3. There is a positive response from DPR during the Public Hearing with Commission I, Security and Defence, concerning the proposal of INFID in relation to the Reforms in the Security Sector and its relations to foreign debt.
4. INFID together with its networks and members held a discussion with the members of DPR, Ministry of Defence, and Bappenas concerning the concept of Defence economics, which includes the economic calculation of defence police and military procurement system. This dialogue was held in relations to the discussion of the situation of defence and the number of air crash accidents and damages of other equipments owned by TNI from 2008-2009.

5. A press conference was held together with the members of DPR from Commission I that discussed the cancellation of the foreign debt that was spent to purchase Ex-East Germany Warships. The parliament promised to raise the issue to a special working committee (PANJA), but then could not be realized because it was challenged by one of the big political parties in the Parliament (Golkar Party).

2.1.2. Debt Reduction and Economy

In relations to the advocacy on debt reduction and economic policies, INFID conducted a series of policy dialogues with the parliament (DPR) and the Government, among others:

1. The lobby to the government for the cancellation of the debts for the purchase of Ex-East Germany Warships. This dialogue was conducted separately and at a different time with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Development Planning, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. The lobby to the members of the Budget Committee of the Parliament was conducted by INFID to discuss foreign debt and the role of the Supreme Audit Body (BPK) in auditing foreign debt and the follow-up action of the Parliament on the audit report on foreign debt.
3. The lobby to the members of the budget committee of DPR RI was also conducted to discuss the Government Regulation for the Crisis Management (PERPU). INFID asked DPR RI to specifically monitor the implementation of the PERPU by the Government to prevent the abuse of power and conflicts of interests, as well as the appropriate measures to protect the poor from the impact of the global economic crisis rather than prioritizing the big corporations.
4. INFID coordinated a meeting between the government (Ministry of National Planning - BAPPENAS) and civil society to discuss the monitoring and follow-up actions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the implementation of the Accra Agenda for Action. INFID urged Bappenas and the new agency that was formed by the government and donors, namely Aid for Development Effectiveness (A4DES), to conduct a broader dialogue with the civil society.

2.1.3. Achievement of MDGs and Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Program

In relation to the advocacy for the Achievement of MDGs and the fulfilment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the following were conducted:

1. The lobby to DPR Commission X, on education, was conducted by INFID together with E-net Justice to discuss the realization of the fulfilment of the right of all people/children to obtain education (Education for All). In this meeting INFID discussed the commitment in achieving the target of MDGs in education and literacy (Goal 2 of MDGs).
2. The lobby to DPR Commission IX, on Health, was conducted by INFID together with a Women NGO to discuss the Bill of Hospital and ensure that the Bill of Hospital will uphold the right of the poor people and women to obtain proper access to health services. Aside from this, with Commission IX, INFID discussed how the poor, especially women, can obtain cheap and non discriminative reproduction health services. This discussion is related to the achievement of Goal 4 and 5 of MDGs.
3. In the framework of reducing the debt burden, INFID held a dialogue with Bappenas to support the request for a debt swap to the government of Australia (debt-for-health swap). This was a follow-up of a meeting between INFID, the Global Fund and the Minister of International Development of Australia in Doha in December 2008. INFID also sent official letter to the Prime Minister of Australia, copied to the Minister of International Development of Australia and the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, and the Minister of Finance of Indonesia. The letter was officially responded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia. This effort was conducted in relation to the achievement of Goal 6 and 8 of MDGs.
4. To respond to the Achievement of Goal 8 of MDGs, INFID together with IGJ (Institute for Global Justice) held a dialogue with the Ministry of Trade to discuss the Free Trade Agreements (FTA). This dialogue was conducted when the government of Indonesia was in the process of discussing FTA with New Zealand, Australia, India and the European Union (EFTA).
5. INFID also provided assistance to the members of DPR in formulating and developing the ASEAN Caucus. INFID provided assistance to 3 members of DPR by providing updates on issues related to the Multi Development Banks (MDBs), International Finance Institutions (IFI), and debt. This effort was conducted in relation to Goal 8 of MDGs.
6. In the framework of the relation of Indonesia with the international community, as part of the advocacy for the achievement of Goal 8 of MDGs, INFID held a dialogue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to

coordinate the position of the civil society in the implementation of the ASEAN Charter.

7. In relations to the global crisis and its impact to the economy of Indonesia, INFID held a dialogue with Bappenas to calculate the impact of the global economic crisis to the poverty situation in Indonesia. This dialogue was conducted to develop a framework of predictable measures for the achievement MDGs and the fulfilment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

2.2. Lobby at International Level

INFID conducted and joined in various networks of lobby activities at ASEAN, Asia-Pacific and international levels. To promote the principles of security sector reforms, Human Rights and Democracy related to military and security cooperations, INFID closely monitored the progress of agreements of defence cooperation between Indonesia and the USA. Together with the SSR networks, INFID joined in writing and submitting a position paper to the Obama Administration. This Position Paper was submitted to the members of the US Congress and Senate in cooperation with Human Rights First.

INFID also involved in international dialogues with UN agencies, leaders and officials from donor countries, ADB and World Bank, and ASEAN.

Throughout 2009, INFID conducted lobbies at the regional and international level in the framework of the following activities:

1. During the ASEAN People Forum organized by the ASEAN Secretariat together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand that held in Bangkok in 19-23 February 2009, INFID held a dialogue with the leaders of the member countries of ASEAN to discuss the measures taken by the member countries in dealing with the Global Economic Crisis and its impacts to ASEAN.
2. In the 53rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the UN Headquarters, New York, on 27 February -13 March 2009, INFID sent three (3) delegates: 1 person from Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (Indonesian Women's Coalition) to represent the women's group working on HIV/AIDS in the region of Java, 1 person from Fokker Papua, and 1 person to represent the INFID Secretariat. In the Session, INFID took an oral intervention and proposed that justice and gender equality have to be integrated in the program for reducing and eradicating HIV/AIDS, emphasizing equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men including in care giving for families living with HIV/AIDS.
3. In a Workshop and Meeting for strategizing the implementation of aid effectiveness within the framework of Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in Manila on 9 - 14 March 2009, INFID emphasized the strategies for capacity development for

CSOs effectiveness. The workshop and meeting was organized by ADB, UNDP Regional Office, OECD DAC and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), convening governments of Asia Pacific, donors and CSOs. The meeting agreed to establish a Facility called Capacity Development for Development Effectiveness Facility (CDDE). INFID Executive Director was elected as member of the Steering Committee for one year period, representing Indonesia and South East and East Asia CSOs.

4. INFID participated in a multistakeholders workshop on Investing in Capacities for National Development in Bangkok on 21 - 23 April, and shared strategies for capacity development for MDGs achievement.
5. INFID participated in the Forum on Gender Impacts of the Economic Crisis for Asian Migrant Workers organized by UNIFEM and ILO on 22 - 25 April 2009 in Bangkok. In this Forum that was attended by the Finance Ministers of the countries in Asia Pacific, and the European Union and the NGOs from Asia Pacific, INFID proposed that there should be sufficient budget allocations for poor and marginalized groups in the stimulus package provided to deal with the crisis.
6. INFID participated in the Regional Multistakeholders Consultation on Cross-borders issues in Asia-Pacific organized by UNDP in Bangkok on 17-20 May 2009. In this meeting, INFID presented the result of the research of INFID in 2008 concerning the problems in the borders in East Kalimantan: human trafficking, narcotics trade and illegal logging involving parties from both sides (Indonesia and Malaysia).
7. The Strategic Meeting: Commitment on Climate Justice organized by The Sida Civil Society Centre in Sweden on 22-28 May 2009. In this Meeting, INFID reported the People's Protocol agenda initiated by INFID and its network during the UNFCCC Meeting in December 2007 in Bali. INFID expected that the civil society in Europe and Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) will support the People's Protocol. INFID also contributed to the call for more attention to the human rights aspects of climate change.
8. The UN Conference on The World Financial & Economic Crisis held at the UN Headquarters in New York on 22-27 June 2009. In this Conference, INFID supported the call for restructuring of the architecture of the global economic and financial systems, strengthening of the roles of the UN, and the strengthening of the roles of the civil society to promote People-centred Economy as an alternative development paradigm. Furthermore, INFID also supported the agenda of the protection of migrant workers who are affected by the global crisis.

9. INFID proposed two candidates from the civil society to become the Commissioner of the Asian Human Rights Body representing Indonesia. One of these candidates, Rafendy Djamin, succeeded and became a Commissioner.
10. The Climate Change Summit (COP15) held in Copenhagen on 6-13 December 2009. The initiative of INFID about the People's Protocol on Climate Change was adopted by some of the international civil society.
11. Policy dialogue with an Official in the Australian Embassy was held to follow-up the planned Debt for Health Swap, particularly to follow up the correspondence between INFID and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia.
12. A dialogue was conducted with an Official in the US Embassy to discuss the Millennium Challenge Account campaigned by the American Government and to ask the commitment of America in implementing HR and the support of America in the implementation of HR in Indonesia.
13. A dialogue with an Official in the Swedish Embassy was conducted to share experiences and strategies on the implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
14. A dialogue with the government representatives of the member countries of ASEAN was conducted to discuss the progress of the Social, Cultural and Economic Rights in ASEAN and strategies and programs implemented to ensure the effectiveness of the ASEAN Human Rights Body (ASEAN HR Commission). A dialogue with the Chairperson of ASEAN Economic Affairs was also conducted to discuss the development of the policy dialogue among the leaders of the member countries regarding the joint regulation on taxes in ASEAN.

2.3. Campaign

Campaigns were carried out by launching popular media campaigns. The campaigns were conducted by working together with the mass media in the form of press conferences, press statements for printed and electronic media, and through talk shows.

1. In relation to the focus Issue of Civilian Supremacy, HR and Democracy, in 2009, the campaigns of INFID were primarily focused on 4 main areas, namely:
 - a. The budget transparency and accountability of TNI and police, and the realization of the conversion of military businesses and various forms of illegal businesses involving military personnels.

- b. The neutrality of TNI and Police in the process of general elections and the Presidential election.
 - c. The commitment of the presidential candidates of Indonesia for the period of 2009 - 2014 to realize and accomplish the reforms in security sector.
 - d. The neutrality and independence of the civil society in responding to the general elections.
2. **Debt Reduction & Economy, campaigns of INFID** are focused on 4 main areas, namely:
- a) Guarantee that loan-funded projects, such as, Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM - the National Program on Community Empowerment), Unconditional Cash Transfer (BLT), Conditional Cash Transfer (Bantuan Tunai bersyarat "Keluarga Harapan"), and Rice for the Poor (Raskin), etc. **would not be used as political tools to mobilize votes in the general elections.**
 - b) Push the new government to adopt pro-people economic development policies and not to depend on foreign debts as the source of financing for development.
 - c) Reject various forms of policies to resolve the impacts of the global economic crisis that are not transparent, detrimental to the society, and vulnerable to corruption.
 - d) Push for the establishment of national economic system that is just and resilient against the shocks by the global economic crisis. This can be done by creating a people-centred development or an economy based on the needs and domestic economic endowments.
3. In relation to the Focus Issue of the **Achievement of MDGs and the fulfilment of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, the emphasis of the campaigns of INFID are as follows:
- a) Inform the society and the government through mass media about the situation of the MDGs achievements in Indonesia that is under the threat of failure, especially for the goals of health, infant mortality and maternal mortality.
 - b) Push the government to issue a policy for the acceleration of the achievements of MDGs.
 - c) Push for the fulfilment of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by consolidating the resources and improving the management and equal distribution of the resources in the country.

The campaigns were conducted in various forms, such as:

a. Press Conferences and Statements:

Throughout 2009, there were 16 media statements that were published in almost all national and local media, namely:

Statements in 2009

No	Title	Date
1.	The "Jakarta Commitment": A Reincarnation Of CGI And A "Commitment To Dependency"	30-01-09
2.	<i>Potensi Pelanggaran Pemilu Dalam Pelaksanaan Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Dan Stimulus Fiskal Antisipasi Krisis Finansial</i> (The Potential of the Election Violation in Implementing the Program for the Eradication of Poverty and Stimulus Fiskal Anticipating Financial Crisis)	05-02-09
3.	<i>Pelibatan Tentara Dalam Program Keluarga Berencana Adalah Pengulangan Kesalahan Di Masa Lalu</i> (The Involvement of the Army in the Family Planning Program is a Repetition of a Mistake in the Past)	06-03-09
4.	<i>Netralitas POLRI Sebagai Kuasa Pengamanan Diragukan, Ancaman Serius Terhadap Pelaksanaan Pemilu 2009</i> (The Neutrality of POLRI as the Authority of Security is Doubted, Serious Threat to the Implementation of the 2009 Elections)	17-03-09
5.	<i>G20 Bukan Jawaban Atas Krisis Ekonomi Dunia: Dibutuhkan Tata Ekonomi-Politik Dunia Yang Adil</i> (G20 is not the Answer to the World Economic Crisis: A Just World Economic and Political System is Needed)	31-03-09
6.	<i>Bank Dunia Harus Ikut Bertanggung Jawab Atas Terjadinya Bencana Situ Gantung</i> (The World Bank should be Responsible for the <i>Situ Gantung</i> Disaster)	08-04-09
7.	<i>Pemerintah Indonesia Didesak Untuk Mengambil Langkah Proaktif Untuk Penyelesaian Utang Untuk Pembelian 39 Kapal Perang Bekas Jerman Timur</i> (The Government of Indonesia is urged to Take a Pro-active actions in Solving the Debts for the Purchase of 39 Ex-East Germany warships)	16-04-09
8.	<i>Kritik terhadap kebijakan penambahan Modal Pada ADB</i> (Criticism against the Policy for the Additional funds for ADB)	09-05-09
9.	<i>Pemeliharaan Alutsista Tua Harus Dihentikan</i> (The Maintenance of Old military equipment should be ended)	27-05-09
10.	<i>Bantuan Langsung Tunai Didesain Oleh Bank Dunia Dan Dibiayai Dengan Utang</i> (The Unconditional Cash Transfer was Designed by the World Bank and Financed through Loans)	12-06-09
11.	Joint Press Conference on the Implementation of HR for the Police -Reflection on the Reforms in the Security	01-07-09

No	Title	Date
	Sector- in the framework of Police Anniversary.	
12.	Joint Press Conference regarding the concern on the Acquittal of Muhdi Pr in the Munir Case.	18-07-09
13.	Speech of the President of RI on the Bill of 2010 State Budget, Consolidation of Domestic Resources should be Prioritized.	03-08-09
14.	World Anti-Poverty Day, there is a need to issue a concrete policy to accelerate the Achievement of MDGs in relation to the Global Week Action	17-10-09
15.	Commemorating World Anti-Corruption Day	09-12-09
16.	Tapal Kuda People's Discussion in response to the Agrarian Conflict and Climate Change	10-12-09

b. Radio and Television Talk Shows

All throughout 2009, INFID participated in the following radio and television talk shows:

1. Six (6) talk shows series together with Green Radio for the Campaign of Poverty Eradication and Protection of the Environment.
2. Trijaya FM Radio, "Global Crisis and its impact to the Economy of Indonesia".
3. Trijaya FM Radio, "Economy and Debt Burden of Indonesia".
4. Trijaya FM Radio, "People's Economy, Solution to the Crisis and Settlement of the Debt Burden of Indonesia".
5. 68 H Radio, "Poverty as the Campaign Agenda of the Election".
6. Trijaya FM Radio, "Ambalat and the Problem on the Management of Boundaries".
7. Republic of Indonesia Radio (RRI) Pro 3, "Poverty and the Election".
8. Jerman Deutsche Welle Radio, "The Jakarta Commitment".
9. TV Swara & Q Channel Radio, "Foreign Debt and the Election".
10. 68H Radio on the Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen.
11. Australia Radio on the People's Tribunal on ADB.
12. Trijaya FM Radio on the Battle Ships of Germany.
13. Jerman Deutsche Welle Radio on the Battle Ships of Germany.
14. Elshinta Radio on the Government Policy on the ADB.
15. Trijaya FM Radio on Increasing the Capital of the ADB.
16. TVRI debates on the global economic crises.

c. Seminars & Workshops

In 2009, Nine (9) Seminars and Workshops were organized, namely:

1. Workshop on the Planning of the Formulation of the Report on the Implementation of the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, organized by INFID in cooperation with ELSAM.

2. Workshop on the Formulation of the Framework for the Monitoring and System of Reporting of the Implementation of the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, organized by INFID I cooperation with ELSAM.
3. Discussion with the theme, Domination of Capital and Development of the People's Economy, held in the INFID Office on 19 February 2009. In this Discussion, Mr. Dawam Rahardjo is the main speaker.
4. Seminar and Workshop with the theme, Defence and Security of the Territorial Waters of Indonesia and the Purchase of Warships through Foreign Debt. This activity was held on 15 to 16 April 2009.
5. The Asia Pacific Forum on Economic and Financial Crisis held in Bali on 5 May 2009. The theme of the Forum is Root causes and its Impact to the Crisis.
6. Discussion on Economy, Politics, and Country Development in Indonesia held on 1 June 2009. This Discussion was held during the commemoration of the Sanctity Day of Pancasila.
7. The Seminar on Poverty, Debt, and Impact of Loan-funded Projects was held in Makassar as part of the Global Week Action against Poverty.
8. Tapal Kuda People's Discussion in Response to the Agrarian Conflict and Climate Change was attended by 125 persons from farmers' group and the fisherfolk all over Tapal Kuda in 6 Districts, namely: Banyuwangi District, Jember District, Bondowoso District, Situbondo District, Lumajang District, and Probolinggo District. This Tapal Kuda People's Discussion was held on 8-10 December 2009 in Pasru Jambe Village, Pasru Jambe, Lumajang District. This activity was conducted in parallel with the national and international campaigns on climate change coincided with the Conference on Climate Change held in Copenhagen.
9. The Seminar on the Hunger in Yahukimo discussing about the results of the Research that was written in the form of a Journalistic Investigative Report by the members of INFID in Papua (Fokker NGO in Papua) in cooperation with INFID. This activity was held during the commemoration of World HR Day and it is a parallel campaign for Climate Change in relation to the Copenhagen meeting wherein the Governor of Papua promoted the forest protection. This activity was held on 16 December 2009 in the Jakarta Media Centre, Jakarta.

2.4. Networking

Networking was carried out at the national and international level. In cooperating with NGOs or Mass-based Organizations as networks, the networking is not always permanent because in every networking, INFID considers several things, such as, the consistency in conducting advocacy work, political position, target of the advocacy, limitations and weaknesses in complementing one another, and choice strategies used.

a. Networking at National Level

At the national level, the networking for the advocacy on Civilian Supremacy, Reforms in the Security Sector, and Democracy and HR was

conducted with the Network of the Civil Society, among others; Kontras, Imparsial, HRWG, IDSPS, Federasi Kontras, Elsam, Praxis, Propatria, and Lespersi. This network is already consolidated.

Meanwhile, for the advocacy on Debt and Economic Policy, the networking at the national level is fluid so it is flexible and it can be easily developed. The organizations that are included in this networking are; UPC, Agra, Front Pembela Rakyat (FPR), Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia, Migrant Care, YPHA, Networks of the Students, Cultural Groups, and Community of Scholars and Economists.

Meanwhile, the networks for the advocacy on MDGs are joined together in the network of the civil society for MDGs and it is composed of more than 35 NGOs/people's organizations.

In the framework of supporting the campaign to stop the weakening of KPK through the criminalization of the leadership of KPK and to expose the Corruption in the Bank Century Case:

1. Involved in the joint campaign wherein the members of INFID support KPK in the fight between *Cicak versus Buaya*. Aside from participating in a joint action held on 2 and 8 November 2009, INFID also produced campaign materials, such as, posters and street banners that were distributed during the joint action and through the website.
2. Joint campaign with KOMPAK to support a clean government. This campaign was conducted in the form of a night reflection (renungan malam) on 9 December 2009.
3. Conducted a discussion on the Bank Century Case with the members and networks of INFID. Two discussions were conducted; *first*, on 3 December 2009 with three speakers, namely; A. Prasetyantoko (the economic aspect), Makmur Keliat (on the political aspect), Danang Widoyoko (legal aspect and perspective of corruption). *Second*, held on 22 December 2009.
4. The member of INFID, which is, ICW, conducted a public accountability review with the theme Scheme Indicating the Corruption of Bank Century was already widely distributed even to the members in the milist of the participants of INFID.

b. Regular Meetings with INFID Members & Networks

The following are the regular bi-monthly meetings that were conducted to consolidate the networks or strengthen advocacy strategies:

- Regular meeting with SSR Network to exchange information on the progress of SSR advocacy.
- Regular meeting with MDGs Network to exchange information on advocacy activities and to develop joint strategies for advocacy on MDGs.
- Regular meeting with the Expert Team for the advocacy on debt and Alternative Economy.
- Regular meeting for the strategy of the advocacy on debt.

- In cooperation with IDSPS and the SSR Network, conducted an advocacy on the Bill of State Secret, financed by Tifa Foundation.
- Involved in the National Workshop of the SSR network in Bogor.
- Socialization of the Bill of State Secret to Foker NGO in Papua, on 8 June 2009.
- Regional Consultation in 6 Regions of INFID on the Alternative Development Paradigm - Development as People's economic movements.

Concerning with the current political situation -- the general elections and the presidential election, INFID facilitated 3 meetings to consolidate CSOs in responding to the political development and democracy. Furthermore, INFID also participated in other meetings organized by Demos, Kontras, ELSAM, and WALHI to respond to the political situation.

c. Networking at International Level

In 2009 INFID participated in several international networks, old and new. INFID strengthened its membership in Jubilee South, Reality of Aid, and the Social Watch. INFID is consistently active in the Global Campaign against Poverty (GCAP). INFID also participated in the starting of a new network with the international networks of NGO National Platforms. New Rules, Washington, took the initiative for promoting IMF reform linking global NGOs with IMF headquarter.

A relationship is established with international networks at the ASEAN level, networks at the Asia and Pacific level, and networks in Europe, and South-South networking, which is, networking between the NGOs in Asia and the NGOs in Africa. Meanwhile, the South-North cooperation was initiated by the NGOs in Europe. So far, there is no strong network with the NGOs in America. However, in a limited basis, networking is conducted with New Rules and Human Rights First.

The Global Week of Action against Poverty was carried out from 12 to 18 October 2009 by the civil society in various countries. The theme of the 2009 campaign was: *global week of action against debt and IFIs*. INFID has tried to bring the issues of the global campaign to local level, to promote awareness of the people who are directly affected by development policies and programs supported by loans and policy prescriptions from IFIs. In 2009 INFID cooperated with its local members in South Sulawesi coordinated by Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen South Sulawesi (YLK Sulsel) launched various activities, among others: a one-day seminar in Makassar with the theme *Challenges and Prospects in Improving the Quality of the Human Development in Indonesia*. The theme of the activity was deliberately taken to coincide with the launching of the Human Development Report by UNDP several days earlier. In the report, the quality of the human development in Indonesia declined to 111 from 107 in 2007. The deterioration of the quality of the human development in Indonesia is primarily due to the decreasing quality of health services and education, as well as the decreasing access of the people to proper economic activities.

YLK and its networks in South Sulawesi also conducted rallies in Makassar to call for proactive actions of the government to eradicate poverty and to stop big projects funded by foreign loans that do not bring positive impacts to the livelihood of the local communities. YLK specifically mentioned the Bilibili Dam, financed by loans from Japan.



INFID also released press statement for national and local media, and a senior staff, Wahyu Susilo, wrote an article in *Kompas Daily* on MDGs and the New Government on 15 October 2009. In the statement that was issued on 16 October 2009, INFID pushed for the acceleration of the Achievement of MDGs by making it the priority agenda of the newly elected Government. INFID also urged the government to stop the dependence on foreign debts, both for policy drafting and for development programs. Furthermore, the Government of Indonesia should support the international agenda of the UN to push forward fundamental changes, including reforms in international financial institutions that have been proved to be unable to promote development in poor and developing countries.

In Asia-Pacific, INFID strengthened its membership and activities with Reality of Aid Asia Pacific (RoA Asia), Asia Pacific Movements on Debts and Development - Jubilee South, and the Asia Pacific Research Networks (APRN). Deputy Director of INFID was elected as member of the Board of APRN, while the Director of INFID was elected as the member of Steering Committee of RoA Asia Pacific.

INFID also strengthened bilateral cooperation with national networks and movements in the North for sharpening advocacy actions on bilateral debts. INFID and Erlassjahr from Germany conducted seminar and joint campaign on the cancellation of the debt for the purchase of the Ex-East Germany Warship both in Jakarta and in Germany. INFID and SLUG established cooperation for the study and campaign on the suspected "illegitimate" debt from Norway to Indonesia. Cooperation between INFID and Jubilee Australia was intense in 2009 related to the campaign on the cancellation of debts and debts swap from Australia to Indonesia. This cooperation included engagements with governments of Australia and Indonesia.

Bilateral cooperation with NGOs in the North have been proved to be more effective in the advocacy for cancelling debts or for pushing the governments to take appropriate actions to reduce debt burdens. These

bilateral actions can become good lessons for promoting intensive advocacy with focused targets in the future.

d. International Conferences

INFID participated in several international conferences, among others:

- 1) International Conference on Illegitimate Debt- Case Study is the Debt for Ex-East Germany Battle Ships organized by INFID-EED-Ehrlasjahr in April 2009.
- 2) UN Conference on Gender and HIV/AIDS, 10-13 March 2009.
- 3) International South-North Conference on Sovereign, Democratic, and Responsible Finance, Jubilee Movements, 7 - 14 June 2009 in Rome.
- 4) International Conference on Global Economic Crisis and Eurodad Annual Conference in Barcelona, where the Executive Director of INFID presented paper in the Opening of the Conference, in Barcelona on 16 - 20 June 2009.
- 5) Preparatory Workshop for Klimaforum in Copenhagen, 21 - 23 June 2009.
- 6) UN Conference on The World Financial & Economic Crisis, South-Caucus on Economic and Financial Crisis, New York, 22-27 June 2009.
- 7) International Meeting on Climate Change, Copenhagen December 2009, where INFID executive director assumed the role as a member of the International Steering Committee of Klimaforum (the Civil Society Forum on Climate Change).



e. The Meetings of Networks

In 2009 INFID participated in several meetings of networks at regional and international levels to formulate agenda and strategies for joint advocacy, among others:

1. Jubilee South Regional Meeting in Manila on 20-25 February 2009 to discuss the agenda and strategy of the campaign : Climate Change, Debt Audit and Illegitimate Debt and Privatization.
2. ASEAN People Forum, Bangkok, 19-23 February 2009, coordination of NGOs in ASEAN to escort the ASEAN Charter and ASEAN HR Commission.
3. Asia Pacific Conference on Climate Change and APRN/Reality of Aid, strategic meeting for the advocacy and campaign of the ADB Annual Meeting, Bangkok, 22-26 March 2009.
4. Gwangju International Peace Forum, Gwangju, South Korea, 15-19 May 2009, to establish cooperation with the NGOs in Korea, where INFID presented the experiences of Indonesia with foreign debts and human rights.
5. Regional Strategic Meeting on Cross Border Management Advocacy, East West Centre, Hawaii University America, 19 - 20 May 2009.
6. Coordination with NINDJA that plays the role of LO Japan for the advocacy on the ODA projects of Japan.
7. APRN Meeting to discuss CSO effectiveness. Held in Thailand on 8-10 November 2009.

3. Institutional Development

a. Legality Administration

- ❖ The formulation of the Statues and By-laws according to the Decision of the General Assembly. In the document of the notary act, it still requires the approval of the Ministry of Law and HR.
- ❖ The Draft By-laws was formulated and it will be discussed by the Board.

b. Resource Mobilization

- ❖ Donor's Meeting that was supposed to be held in December in Den Haag was postponed to January 2010 in Den Haag, Netherland.
- ❖ There is a commitment from several donors that they will support INFID (Development and Peace, Trocaire, etc.).
- ❖ There is a plan to do local fund raising.

c. Formulation of 2010 - 2015 Log Frame

As a follow-up of the decisions of GAM in 2008, INFID held regional consultations and seminars in 6 regions throughout Indonesia with the following activities:

- One-day Seminar on "Development as People's Economic Movement" with national resource persons and local resource persons from local government (governors), academes and NGO activists.
- Consultations with members and regional networks to accommodate and formulate inputs for the Logical Framework of INFID for 2010-2015.

The seminar and Regional Consultations also became a means to consolidate and strengthen cooperation and solidarity among members and networks of INFID in the regions.

The following are the schedules of the consultations and seminars in the 6 regions in cooperation with the host members:

No	Region	Venue	Host	Date
1.	Sulawesi, Papua, East Kalimantan	Makassar, Hotel Celebes Indah, Makassar, Jl. G. Latimojong No. 142 B, Tel. : (0411) 330 950, Fax : (0411) 330 739	YLK South Sulawesi	14-15 March 2009
2.	Sumatra	Medan, Hotel Semarak International, Jl. Sisingamanga raja no. 50, Tel : (061) 735 5777, 735 5888	BAKUMSU	24-25 March 2009
3.	Java	Solo, YBKS Guest House	YBKS	21-22 April 2009
4.	West Kalimantan	Hotel Orchardz, Ruang Angsana Jl. Gajahmada no. 89, Pontianak Tel : (0561) 768 999, 736 568; fax: (0561)	Institute of Dayakology	2-3 June 2009

No	Region	Venue	Host	Date
5.	Bali, NTT, NTB	761 999 Hotel Sasando International Jl. RA. Kartini no. 1, Kupang, NTT Tel. : (0380) 833334 - 7	PIAR	1-2 July 2009
6.	Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bogor,	Gedung YTKI, Jakarta	INFID	30 July 2009



The consultations came out with a draft of Logframe for INFID Program for the period of 2010 - 2015. The Logframe was finalized in a workshop of Board members and INFID Secretariat in Cisarua, Puncak, on 18 - 20 August 2009, and the 2010 - 2015 was also finalized.

d. Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation

PME has been regularly established in INFID for every three months. Due to political situation that made it impossible for all staff to be in office, the PME for January - March and April - June 2009 was held once in July 2009. The second PME was held in December, including the preparation for the 2010 Annual Planning.

The following are the Coordination Meetings that were held :

1. 7 January 2009, Coordination meeting for the finalization and synchronization of the 2009 Work Plan.
2. 27 January 2009, Coordination meetings for the follow-up of the 2008 Annual Planning for reviewing the 2009 Budget Program, follow-up of the Proposal, Regional Consultation in 6 regions, Discussion of Evaluation of Intermediate National Development Plan of the government, Seminar on the German Warships, Advocacy on ADB in Bali, and the Preparation of

the delegation to CSWS 53 in New York, and the response to the Jakarta Commitment.

3. 16 March, Coordination Meeting in the Secretariat to review the activities from January to March, review of fund allocations and raising, and to make the plans for April to June 2009.
4. 3 April 2009, Coordination Meeting for the program to review the fund allocation for the Seminar on the German Warships and Advocacy on ADB in Bali, Regional Consultation, and Monitoring of the Election in INFID.
5. Coordination Meeting held on 5 June 2009 to discuss about the format of the preparations for the 25 years anniversary of INFID, which would peak in June 2010.
6. Coordination Meeting held on 10 July 2009 to discuss the follow-up of the discussions and evaluations of the Financial Crisis and the preparations for the Regional Consultation of INFID in NTB, NTT, and Bali that would be held on 2 -3 July 2009 in Kupang.
7. Coordination Meeting held on 9 October 2009 to talk about the preparations for the Global Week Action and Training for Researchers on 11 - 25 October 2009 in Makassar.
8. Coordination Meeting held on 30 November 2009 to synchronize the activities of the program in the last 2 months, November - December 2009.

e. SOP Review

A Draft SOP on finance (revision of the old SOP) was formulated and would be discussed and approved by the Board.

f. Annual Internal Evaluation

The Annual Planning that was set in early December 2009 was cancelled because most of the activities of the program of INFID were implemented in December 2009 and the team members were exhausted by the December activities. Therefore the Annual Meeting was postponed to 14 - 17 January 2010.

g. External Audit (Financial Audit)

The Audit Report for 2008 program was finished and had been sent to funding agencies in April 2009. Meanwhile, the Audit Report for 2009 will be submitted on the first quarter of 2010.

h. Facilitation of the Members of INFID

Facilitations of the members of INFID were provided to:

1. Antarini Arna (Deputy Chairperson of the Board of INFID) who attended the 2nd East Asia Human Rights Forum in Taipei on 10 - 14 May 2009.

2. Delegation of INFID (Board member and member of INFID from Malang and Papua) who attended the 53rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women that were represented by :
 - a. Esthi Susanti (Surabaya - East Java, HIV/AIDS Campaigner)
 - b. Tahi Ganyang Butar-butur (Papua, HIV/AIDS Campaigner)
 - c. Sartiah Yusran (Kendari-Sulawesi, HIV/AIDS Campaigner)
3. Sartiah Yusran (Board Member of INFID) who attended the Asia Regional Workshop on Advancing Advocacy on Reproductive Health, in Bangkok on 30 November - 3 December 2009.
4. Besides facilitating the members of INFID who attended international activities, INFID also facilitated one of its members KITAS (temporary stay visa) application so that the member could accommodate foreign volunteer.
5. Facilitated the members who attended the UN Sessions in Geneva.
6. Facilitated the Written Statement of the members of INFID by using the accredited consultative status of INFID.
7. Facilitated the members and networks in recruiting finance staff (Kontras and Kapal Perempuan).

CHAPTER III LESSONS LEARNED

I. Challenges in 2009

There are internal and external challenges in 2009 that need attentions. For internal challenges, INFID Secretariat faced the challenges as follows:

- a) Limited human resources. The number of staff is still insufficient; from the 13 staff of INFID, only 5 persons (including the Director and Deputy Director) are working directly in substantial programs. The others are in support system: finance and administration.
- b) At the same time, INFID received increasing requests from its networks at the national and international level to participate in various meetings and conferences.
- c) Furthermore, to fulfil the commitment of INFID to improve the capacity of its staff, INFID gave the Research Coordinator (at the same time in-charge of the advocacy on Civilian Supremacy and HR) the opportunity to take scholarship for a Masters Degree at the National Defence University. (UNHAN). Allowing the Research Coordinator to obtain his Masters Degree was considered useful for future program of INFID and networks. However, allowing the Research Coordinator to acquire this education would also put more burdens to other personnels in taking care of the research program and the networking of the SSR.
- d) In order to resolve the limited human resources of INFID Secretariat, the recruitment of staff should be conducted. However, due to the lack of funds for the implementation of the programs and fulfilment of the obligations of INFID Secretariat, the recruitment of new staff could not be conducted.

The External Challenges of INFID are:

- a) The intense political situation at national level since early 2009 to October 2009 because of the General Elections. This political situation affected the implementation of various activities because INFID and members should respond to this political situation.
- b) The different political positions and the partisan tendency of several organizations weaken the consolidation of the civil society organizations.
- c) The attention of the mass media was focused on the political issues related to political parties and the general elections and tended to take side to certain political competitors.
- d) The economists who used to be partners of INFID became partisans during the general and presidential elections. Most of the economists or economic expert teams became supporters of certain political parties so that INFID and the mass media had difficulties in finding independent economists to discuss about the latest economic situation.
- e) The situation of the global financial and economic crisis attracted most of the attention of the civil society organizations that participated in the international network of civil societies.

f) The civil societies from different countries were divided in dealing with the situation of the crisis and reform agenda of the economic system and international financial. Some of the civil societies in developed countries, especially America, tend to fully support the decision of their government without considering international solidarity to promote global justice.

II. Impacts of 2009 Program and its Contributions to the 2010 Program Strategy:

a) Impacts of the 2009 Program

- The results of the Researches of INFID can be used as the basis of argument lobby, campaigns, and networking.
- A space for policy dialogues with the Government and DPR has been established, related to the issues of concerns of INFID.
- The position of INFID related the issues of global financial and economic crisis and its impact to Indonesia becomes for civil society and the mass media.
- The government responded to the proposal of INFID related to MDGs, so that the government takes the initiatives for making special policy and strategies to accelerate the Achievement of MDGs.
- BPK and KPK are interested in monitoring and auditing loan agreements and the use of foreign debts, and started to push the government to be more selective and prudent in making loans agreements.
- The networking with the members and the civil society at the national and international level was maintained and strengthened.
- INFID was able to participate in several national and international meetings that were also attended by the government of different countries and civil societies.
- Consultation with the members of INFID in 6 regions was successfully carried out, and raised some initiatives and plans for future joint actions.
- The Logical Framework for the 2010-2015 program of INFID was formulated participatively with members and networks in the regional consultations.
- There are increasing numbers of experts from various professional and academic backgrounds interested in the issues raised by INFID, particularly on Foreign Debts, People-centred economy and MDGs.

b) Contributions for the 2010 Program

- The Logical Frame Work for the 2010 -2015 Program was formulated and this will be the basis for formulating the 2010 Work Plan.
- The results of the Researches, lobbies, campaigns, and networking can be continued and used for the advocacy work at the national and international level in 2010 and in the following years.

- Changes were made in the strategy and focus issues of advocacy of INFID so it can respond directly to the problems of development.
- There was an agreement on the formation of BAPPERA (People's Development Planning Body) that will support the strengthening of researches and advocacy strategies.
- Cooperation between the INFID Secretariat and the members of INFID was strengthened.
- The availability of well-trained human resources who can conduct researches, as a result of the Training for Researchers that was conducted 3 times since 2008 to 2009.

III. Program Strategy for 2010-2015

Based on the results of the Regional Consultations and as a response to the actual situation, especially in relation to the Global Financial and Economic Crisis, INFID changed the strategy of its program, especially focused issues:

In the 2003-2009 Long-Term Work Plan, the Focus Issues of INFID are:

- a) Civilian Supremacy, Reforms in the Security Sector - focus is on the Military Budget and realization of Democracy and the fulfilment of HR.
- b) Campaign for Debt Reduction
- c) Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Reduction.

In the 2010-2015 Long-Term Work Plan, the focus issues of INFID are:

- (1) People-centred Development (PROSPECT): the promotion of an alternative development paradigm, by strengthening and promoting development as people's movements. This will include grassroots people's economy, village autonomy, local wisdoms for climate change adaptation and mitigation, promotion of transparency and accountability of the taxes for international investments for regional development (directed to the development of trust funds from extractive industries), campaign for a just taxation, Research and campaign for investments for the sustainability of development and impact of investments to the local economy and human rights.
- (2) The consolidation of efforts and actions towards the achievement of MDGs within the framework of ESC Rights (MDGs): focus on the campaign to promote the capacity building of the local governments to achieve MDGs, consolidate the civil society efforts to promote the Achievement of MDGs, and campaign for the cancellation of illegitimate debts to reduce the debt burden of the country so that the state budget can be for allocated for the Achievement of MDGs and the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights. The program and strategy will be related to PROSPECT, by strengthening the ownership and awareness of the people's own development goals. In this program, INFID will promote *MDGs as My Development Goals*.

- (3) The consolidation of democracy and human rights (DEMAND), focusing on the monitoring of the reforms in the security sector (TNI and Police) and the various challenges/problems on democracy and the fulfilment of Human Rights.
- (4) Institutional Development and capacity development of Indonesian CSOs to support advocacy works at national and local levels.

Focus programs no. 1 - 3 will be conducted through three main strategies:

1. Research, Publication, and Documentation;
2. Political Actions: Lobby, campaigns, and education of the masses;
3. Capacity development of CSOs.

The program no. 4 will ride on the joint program with the governments and official donors who are interested and open to the initiatives and participation of CSOs in promoting development and aid effectiveness.

Important notes:

The campaign for debt reduction is not the main focus issue; rather, it will be one of the strategies for the Achievement of MDGs and the Fulfilment of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The campaign for debt reduction will be focused on three main issues:

- (1) The exposure of cases of illegitimate debts through research.*
- (2) The lobby for debts-swap for MDGs to donors and the Indonesian government.*
- (3) Monitoring plans of new loans agreements and lobby the parliament to be more thrifty and prudent in the budget planning to avoid new foreign debts.*

Total debt cancellation is impossible, since it has become the political stand point of the government of Indonesia. The maximum effort is how to reduce debts burdens through debt swap for development, while at the same time exposing the cases of illegitimate debts as lessons for future international loans agreements.

===&&&&===

KEP-408/KM.6/2004

Kantor Pusat:
Sentra Kramat B-18
Jl. Kramat Raya No. 7-9
Jakarta 10450
Telp. 021-3156131
Fax. 021-3148966



KEP-019/KM.5/2005

Kantor Cabang:
Sunan Kalijaga No.63A
Jakarta Selatan 12160
Telp. 021-72792640
021-72792650
Fax. 021-72792620

Number: 052/EB&R-CJ/LAP-GA/III/10

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To:
The Executive Board
INFID ASSOCIATIONS
Jakarta.

We have audited the accompanying financial position of **INFID Association** ("INFID") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related summary of fund and expenditure statements, and cash flows statements for the years then ended, which is expressed in Indonesian Rupiah. These Financial statements are the responsibility of the executive board. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the summary of fund and expenditure statements is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the summary of fund and expenditure statements. It also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall summary of fund and expenditure statements presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As disclosed in note 2.7 to the financial position, INFID has an obligation to accrue employee benefit based on government regulation and law of state about termination benefits and amount of employee benefits, gratuity and compensation benefits by Associations. INFID has not adopted the standard yet and has not set up any provision regarding employee benefits.

In our opinion, except the implication of employee benefits as explained in third paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **INFID Association** as of December 31, 2009, the summary of fund and expenditure statements and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia. And for the year ended in December 31, 2008, except the implication of employee benefits as explained in third paragraph and the effect does not incorporate the financial statements LO Brussels as described in note 12 to the financial statements, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **INFID Association**, the summary of fund and expenditure statements and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia.



EkaMasni
Bustaman
& Rekan

KANTOR AKUNTAN PUBLIK

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The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that INFID will continue to operate as going concern entities. INFID is a non-profit organization whose source of income only from grantors, if there is no grantor, than INFID will not able to do its activities.

This reports solely to assist you and is not to be referred to or distributed for any purpose to anyone who is not a member of management and donors.

KAP EkaMasni, Bustaman & Rekan

No. KEP-019/KM.5/2005

Dra. Eka Masni

Public Accountant License No. 98.1.0235

Jakarta, March 9, 2010

NOTICE TO READERS

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, summary of fund and expenditure statements, and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Indonesia. Accordingly the accompanying balance sheets and summary of fund and expenditure statements, and cash flows and their utilization are not designed for those who are not informed about Indonesian accounting principles, procedures and practices. The standards, procedures and practices applied utilized in Indonesia to audit such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Indonesia.

UNION ASSOCIATION
 STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 As at December 31, 2016 and 2015
 (The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

2016	2016	2015	2014
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash	1,171,200.00	1,171,200.00	1,171,200.00
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	-
Other Assets	1,171,200.00	1,171,200.00	1,171,200.00
Total Assets	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00
Total Liabilities	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00
Equity			
Member Contributions	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-
Total Equity	-	-	-
Total Liabilities and Equity	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00	2,342,400.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INFID ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As Of December 31, 2009 and 2008

(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

ASSETS	Notes	2009	2008
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.2, 3	1.972.380.047	2.931.498.429
Receivable to donors	4	-	786.654.948
Other receivable	5	14.133.399	33.632.799
Prepaid expenses	2.3, 6	30.000.000	120.000.000
Fixed assets	2.4, 7		
Acquisition cost		718.117.910	766.480.270
Accumulated depreciation		(718.117.910)	(766.480.270)
TOTAL ASSETS		2.016.513.446	3.871.786.176
LIABILITIES AND NET FUND			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to donor	8	-	3.681.600
Other payable/temporary income	9	-	1.166.956.594
Taxes payable	2.6, 10.a	2.364.000	14.705.300
Accrued expenses	11	-	386.693.400
		2.364.000	1.572.036.894
FUND	12		
Initial donation		-	-
Accumulated fund		2.014.149.446	2.299.749.282
Total fund		2.014.149.446	2.299.749.282
Total liabilities and fund		2.016.513.446	3.871.786.176

The accompanying notes to financial position
an integral part of these financial statements

INFID ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF FUND AND EXPENDITURE
For The Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

PROGRAM	Notes	2009	2008
Fund Resources			
Fund from donors	2.5, 13a	2.745.371.194	2.929.118.000
Fund from non-donors	2.5, 13b	252.623.487	228.889.979
Other donor	2.5, 13c	374.268.000	1.572.410.746
		3.372.262.681	4.730.418.725
Program activities			
Research and publication			
Civilian Supremacy		67.609.640	91.193.200
Debt		73.562.300	285.164.178
Poverty & MDGs		143.124.450	112.539.810
Publication, documentation and information		-	98.505.410
Information technology		-	49.365.600
Personal cost Program		125.385.925	264.611.860
		409.682.315	901.380.058
Advocacy			
Civilian Supremacy		346.677.014	103.460.539
Debt		573.813.450	270.758.549
Poverty & MDGs		289.429.101	289.521.440
Personal cost Program		430.675.190	404.778.007
		1.640.594.755	1.068.518.535
Institutional			
Institutional development, PME, Corporate MIS.		207.412.872	395.171.306
Organizational meeting		155.294.400	384.217.480
Acquisition & maintenance, HRD.		79.009.500	73.416.329
Personal cost Program		438.438.805	433.039.237
		880.155.577	1.285.844.352
Administration General Service			
INFID secretariat		668.901.665	580.695.188
		668.901.665	580.695.188
Working group & special project expenditure		274.715.500	1.197.762.183
		3.874.049.812	5.034.200.316
Deficit current year		(501.787.131)	(303.781.591)

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INFID ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF FUND AND EXPENDITURE - Continued
For The Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2009	2008
Deficit current year		(501.787.131)	(303.781.591)
Returned Siemenpuu surplus of fund current period		-	-
		(501.787.131)	(303.781.591)
Fund at the beginning of years		2.299.749.282	2.898.116.095
Adjustment	13.	216.187.295	(294.585.222)
Fund at the end of years		<u>2.014.149.446</u>	<u>2.299.749.282</u>

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INFID ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS CASH FLOWS
For The Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2009	2008
Deficit current year	(501.787.131)	(303.781.591)
Add/(deduct) items not affecting operating cash flows :		
Write-off fixed asset	94.276.800	-
Adjustment to beginning accumulated fund	167.824.935	(266.580.474)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	(239.685.396)	(570.362.065)
Changes in working capital :		
Receivable to donor	786.654.948	(690.705.948)
Other receivable	19.499.400	3.200.000
Prepaid expenses	90.000.000	(120.000.000)
Advance project	-	102.124.920
Payable to donor	(3.681.600)	(14.292.827)
Other payable/temporary income	(1.166.956.594)	(2.191.883.495)
Taxes payable	(12.341.300)	7.373.739
Accrued expenses	(386.693.400)	54.006.330
Net cash flow provided from operating activities	(913.203.942)	(3.420.539.345)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchased for fixed assets	(59.214.440)	(28.004.750)
Sale fixed asset	13.300.000	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(45.914.440)	(28.004.750)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net cash flow provided from/(used in) financing activities	-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(959.118.382)	(3.448.544.095)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		
Jakarta	2.931.498.429	6.014.766.302
Brussels	-	365.276.221
	2.931.498.429	6.380.042.523
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1.972.380.047	2.931.498.429

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