

REFLECTION AND TRANSFORMATION

Empowering Communities and Strengthening
Civil Society Organizations in Indonesia



YAPPIKA-ActionAid Annual Report 2023

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Foreword

REFLECTION AND TRANSFORMATION: EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES AND STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN INDONESIA

The past five years have been a dynamic period for YAPPIKA-ActionAid, marking half of our Country Strategy Paper (CSP) journey. Within Indonesia's ever-changing social and political landscape, we remain committed to being at the forefront of advocating for social justice, democracy, and human rights. Through various programs and initiatives, YAPPIKA-ActionAid strives to empower communities and strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) throughout Indonesia.

Community empowerment is our primary focus, aiming to improve quality of life, expand access to basic rights, and encourage active community participation in development. We achieve this through various activities such as leadership training, community group mentoring, and public policy advocacy.

Strengthening CSOs is also a vital pillar of our work and CSOs are strategic partners in realizing sustainable social change. Therefore, we are committed to supporting the growth and capacity development of CSOs, both institutionally and programmatically. Our activities include organizational mentoring, human resource capacity development, and facilitating CSO networks.

These two roles complement and reinforce each other. Community empowerment cannot be optimal without strong CSOs as facilitators and advocates. Conversely, CSOs need community support to effectively



Fransisca Fitri

Executive Director

implement their programs. Thus, efforts to empower communities and strengthen CSOs are two sides of the same coin that cannot be separated. Community empowerment cannot succeed without the support of civil society organizations. CSOs play a strategic role in identifying problems, formulating solutions, and advocating for policy change. Therefore, efforts to empower communities and strengthen CSOs go hand in hand.

During the 2019-2023 period, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has made significant progress. However, we also recognize that many challenges remain. Through a deep reflection process, we are committed to continuing to learn and adapt to make a greater contribution to Indonesian society.

YAPPIKA-ActionAid's journey in empowering communities and strengthening civil society organizations in Indonesia is a long and evolving process. We believe that with strong collaboration and a high level of commitment, we can build a better future for all.



**EMPOERING PEOPLE FOR SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND DEEPENING DEMOCRACY**



COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER, FIVE YEARS LATER

In 2023, YAPPIKA's Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2019-2028 marks its fifth anniversary, or halfway through its ten-year lifespan, which will conclude in 2029. The CSP serves as YAPPIKA's primary document and is divided into four program priorities for the same duration. As a living document with a considerable lifespan, the CSP can be reviewed, amended, and improved to maintain its relevance in a changing context. In 2024, YAPPIKA will review this CSP, specifically focusing on the formulation of expected results and their

corresponding indicators. The outcomes of this review will be reflected in YAPPIKA's programs in the coming years.

The YAPPIKA 2023 Annual Report is prepared to facilitate a retrospective analysis of the first half of the journey, drawing lessons from the implementation of the four program priorities. This report also provides insights into the management of the YAPPIKA organization, demonstrating how it is evolving as a learning organization.

◆ YAPPIKA Program Priorities 2019-2028

At the time the CSP 2019-2028 was prepared, President Joko Widodo was preparing to commence his second term in office, facing numerous development challenges. Despite President Joko Widodo's high approval rating (72 percent), YAPPIKA observed that Indonesia continues to grapple with persistent challenges, some of which have deep-rooted structural origins. While government institutions have been exposed to the concept of gender equality, both at the national and subnational levels, progress in addressing fundamental inequalities has been limited.

Patriarchy remains a dominant ideology that hinders gender equality within government and family structures. In patriarchal family systems, women and young people often lack empowerment. They are frequently excluded from decision-making processes, including those related to family budgets and health choices. Concurrently, conservative religious

views and customary norms significantly impede the fulfillment of women's economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights. Moreover, women continue to face barriers to participation in public sector decision-making, particularly in the areas of development planning and budgeting. At the village level, women and children have yet to secure the right to meaningfully participate in public decision-making processes.





While the exclusion of women from public and domestic decision-making persists, the status of women's welfare remains unsatisfactory. According to the 2016 Inter-Census Population Survey (Supas) conducted by Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the maternal mortality rate in 2016 was 305 per 100,000 live births. This statistic is concerning when compared to neighboring countries. The Malaysian Statistics Office recorded a maternal mortality rate of only 29.1, and Singapore recorded a mere 7 per 100,000 live births in the same year. Marriage and pregnancy at a young age are significant contributors to maternal mortality and various health complications. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health's Basic Health Research report in 2018 revealed that 30.8 percent of children under five years old (toddlers) were experiencing stunting. This figure is higher than the rate recorded in Malaysia (20.7 percent) in 2016. At the same time, the United Nations Statistics Division's World's Women report (2015) indicated that women in developing countries spend more time working in the domestic sector without pay compared to men, with limited access to decision-making and economic activities.

In families with patriarchal structures, women and children are often marginalized and excluded from decision-making processes related to education, family spending, and health care choices. In the public sphere, village governments often exhibit reluctance to involve members of society, especially women, in planning and budget allocation processes.

Driven by the organizational mandate to support the strengthening of civil society organizations at the national and sub-national levels, YAPPIKA responds to these challenges through programmatic interventions. YAPPIKA recognizes that quality public service provision without gender-based discrimination is fundamental for the growth of a healthy and well-functioning civil society. Consequently, YAPPIKA's core mandate of civil society capacity building serves as the foundation for the development of **Program Priority 1: Gender-Responsive and Inclusive Public Service (GRIPS)**.



In addition to the above issues, YAPPIKA also identifies various unfavorable situations faced by citizens and civil society organizations, especially those who are critical towards the exclusion of marginalized groups. These critical groups often face pressure, intimidation, and threats from the state. They are under surveillance for opposing the status quo, strictly controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) with Law No. 16 of 2017 concerning Community Organizations (CSOs). The law limits civil society organizations' resources and legal operational capacity.

Restrictions on civil society organizations can serve as an indicator of the quality of democracy in a country. In 2018, according to BPS records, Indonesia's democracy index was only 72.39 and falls under the "moderate" category. In addition to BPS, CIVICUS considers Indonesia's democracy status under the same category: "obstructed" or hampered. For many years since the collapse of the New Order in 1998, Indonesia's democratic status has never fully recovered from that category. For YAPPIKA,

this situation means challenges, which hinder the progressive fulfillment of human rights to the highest extent. In YAPPIKA's view, civil society organizations need to take several ways to improve the quality of Indonesian democracy based on the framework of democratic processes and institutions.

Theoretically, the quality of democracy is determined by, among other things, active citizenship, which means the involvement of citizens in political, social, and economic life in society and the state. Active participation of these citizens goes beyond involvement in formal mechanisms through democratic institutions, including involvement in building a healthy society. YAPPIKA believes active citizenship requires the capacity of civil society to be involved in realizing a healthy public virtue. Civil society's capacity deficit will undermine the quality of participation and inhibit its impact. Therefore, the increasing capacity of civil society is proportional to the depth of active citizenship and the public virtue as the end of political processes.

To this point, YAPPIKA views the capacity of civil society as a cornerstone for achieving two key goals. In addition to fostering active citizenship, civil society organizations must also be dedicated to creating and maintaining an enabling environment for the sustainable growth of civil society. Civil society organizations are responsible for safeguarding the environment and defending civic space from pressures and deterioration.

These two levels of change form the foundation of **Program Priority 2: Civil Society Organization Capacity Strengthening (CSOCS)** and **Program Priority 3: Civic Space Advocacy**.

Recognizing the social and political context, YAPPIKA acknowledges that Indonesia faces a constant risk of natural disasters due to its geographical position. Based on data from UNISDR, a UN agency for international strategy

for disaster risk reduction, Indonesia is highly vulnerable to various natural disasters: volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, as well as disasters due to climate change. As an archipelago nation situated on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is ranked among the top 265 countries at risk of tsunamis, adjacent to Japan.

Given the inherent hazards associated with its natural environment, mitigating natural disaster risks is inevitable for Indonesia. While nature presents challenges that cannot be easily manipulated, empowering communities to face the threat of natural disasters aligns with YAPPIKA's organizational capacity. Additionally, since YAPPIKA officially became a member of ActionAid International, working in the humanitarian sector and disaster preparedness has become a core theme of **Program Priority 4: Humanitarian and Resilience**.



Organizational Priorities

In addition to thematic retrospectives, the YAPPIKA Annual Report 2023 aims to capture and document lessons learned from the organization's growth throughout the 2019-2023 period.

As a learning organization, YAPPIKA strives to understand the evolving social and political landscape. One significant development is the emergence of new forms of social movements, driven by communication technology and social media. Concurrently, Indonesia's pyramidal demographic structure has given rise to a new layer of the economic middle class: a well-educated, creative, and socially engaged young population primarily residing in urban areas. This emerging class demonstrates a strong concern for the poor. Young people, who are highly active in the digital world, are eager to express their thoughts and demonstrate a compassionate attitude towards social disparities and injustices in society. They represent a valuable resource that can be mobilized for social good. Some members of this emerging class are financial supporters of YAPPIKA's programs.

YAPPIKA also recognizes the potential for collaboration with the corporate sector. However, such partnerships must be based on strong common ground while carefully avoiding conflicts of values, double standards, and violations of organizational mandates, particularly those related to the promotion of human rights and social justice.

To respond and adapt to the above dynamics, YAPPIKA devises three organizational priorities, as follows:

Organizational Priority 1: Raising Sustainable Resources reflects YAPPIKA's adaptation to the changing environment. This adaptation is also YAPPIKA's approach to making organizational programs part of the broader public's efforts towards the common good. For YAPPIKA, which strives to earn the trust of society, this program priority underscores the desire to enhance accountability between CSOs and stakeholders, encompassing individual and institutional donors, as well as membership in international federations.

Organizational Priority 2: Knowledge Development and Learning. Under this priority, YAPPIKA strives for continuous improvement. For YAPPIKA, performance measurement serves as a valuable tool for assessing the organization's learning curve, identifying internal challenges, and guiding its adaptation to evolving environments and challenges.

Organizational Priority 3: Strengthening Governance towards AAI Affiliate Members outlines YAPPIKA's strategies to enhance organizational governance, accountability, and credibility towards donors and the public.



How YAPPIKA Works

To achieve the great ideals above, YAPPIKA adheres to the principles of human rights. This human rights-based approach (HRBA) has four pillars: empowerment, solidarity, campaign, and alternatives. HRBA puts marginalized groups at the centre of human rights work, starting from conceptualizing problems, formulating solutions, and demanding accountability from the state. With empowerment, YAPPIKA supports communities to understand the mechanism for fulfilling human rights without discrimination. With HRBA, YAPPIKA prioritizes the mechanism for fulfilling human rights without damaging the environment and ensuring a good future for next generations.

This not only allows YAPPIKA to assist, but we also facilitate the learning and organizing process for the community, actively involved in policy advocacy and partners with various civil society organizations to strengthen social movements and expand the reach of the program.

By encouraging the community to be the subject of rights, YAPPIKA upholds universal values of justice and human dignity. In accordance with the organization's vision and mission, people's rights, and promoting the fulfilment of people's rights are inclusive and gender-responsive, organizing the people, and strengthening the role of civil society organizations.



Community Support and YAPPIKA Transformation

Public support for YAPPIKA continues to grow. Our records show that public funds entrusted to these organizations have tended to increase over the past five years. This increase pushes this organization to be more open and transparent. YAPPIKA understands that the mechanics of accountability are a moral obligation that comes from receiving the trust of the community. YAPPIKA believes public trust is the guiding light that keeps this organization committed to its mandate in carrying out its functions in civil society. YAPPIKA also recognizes the value of public scrutiny as a natural mechanism to maintain high organizational governance standards.

The community fund allows YAPPIKA to encourage the fulfilment of basic rights of citizens beyond the limits of conventional charity. In addition to tangible and intangible outcomes, inclusive public service programs within the PPI cluster supported by community funding enable beneficiaries to develop the capacity to become organized and empowered community members. Empowerment is the basis

for them to carry out active citizenship and engage critically with the state and government at the local level.

Public support also gives YAPPIKA a foothold to equally stand before the government and the community. In some cases, public service advocacy programs lack the funds while government development priorities neglect the fulfilment of basic rights. Under such circumstances, YAPPIKA and the community were able to showcase an alternative financing model as well as the management of basic service infrastructure development, especially in the education and health sectors.

These are the new areas that YAPPIKA has ventured into thanks to flexible financing from public funds. This public-supported financing model enables YAPPIKA to tailor the programs to different contexts across various sites. The flexibility of financing with community funds also allows the program to adjust its implementation methods, approaches, and strategies to adapt to the changing context.





**GENDER RESPONSIVE &
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE**



GENDER RESPONSIVE AND INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE (GRIPS)

From CSP 2019-2028, YAPPIKA generated Program Priority 1 (PP 1), comprising four programs that simultaneously address challenges in the inclusive and gender-sensitive public service sector. Broadly speaking, PP 1 has four main indicators as follows:

- Build inclusive pilot schools where teacher groups and school committees actively resolve issues in their schools;
- Build an early detection system for stunting involving residents and the government;
- The creation of basic services including education, health, and population administration that accommodates vulnerable groups; and
- Increased active participation of women's groups and women's leadership at YAPPIKA work sites in advocating for the provision of basic services.

Until now, the Safe Schools and Healthy Villages Programs have been the backbone of the Program Priority 1 in achieving the targets set in the 2019-2028 CSP.

Throughout 2023, YAPPIKA runs two flagship programs as a translation of PP 1 above. The first program is the Safe Schools Program (Program Sekolah Aman, PSA), which we have been running since 2016. Meanwhile, the second program is the Healthy Village Program (Program Desa Sehat, PDS) since 2019.

The two main programs are funded by individual donors, supporters who entrust their assistance to the organization. The two programs showcase how YAPPIKA mobilizes civic activism, resources, compassion, and citizen support to help fellow citizens.

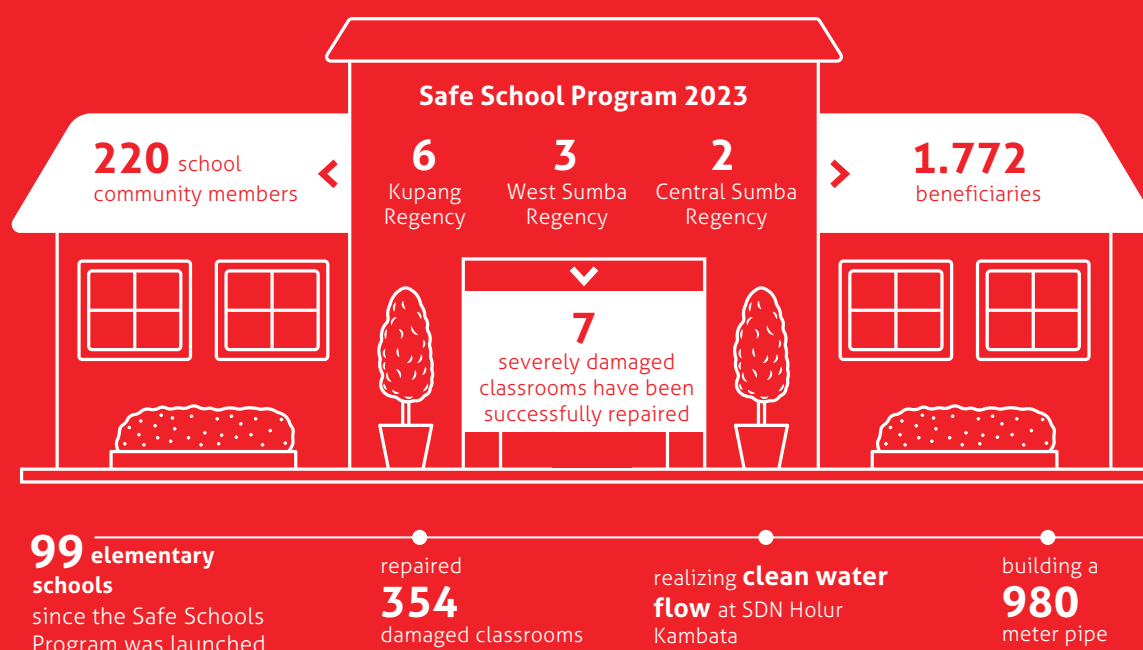
This section demonstrates how YAPPIKA translates PP 1 into the implementation of programs with a human-rights-based approach. More than just reporting on the achievements and performance of the program, YAPPIKA aims to share with readers the story of how this organization manages the program while working and undergoing the process as a learning organization guided by human rights principles.

Safe School Program

The program, which began in 2016 from Bogor Regency (West Java), Serang (Banten), and Kupang Regency (East Nusa Tenggara), has been running for almost a decade and has expanded to other regions. Until the first half of CSP 2019-2028, this program has successfully assisted various schools in selected areas (**See Infographic II.1.**).

Program Components: PSA has three main components: advocacy, empowerment, and alternative financing. The advocacy component aims to empower citizens to ensure that the state, as a duty-bearer, enforces and fulfills human rights. YAPPIKA recognizes that in certain situations, the state, for various reasons, may not fulfill human rights, especially the right to education.

Distribution of Safe School Program 2016-2023



The community itself may sometimes lose sight of how to ensure the state has policies that guarantee the progressive provision of education services.

In such circumstances, the program responds by supporting citizens, as rights-holders, to speak with local governments. Facilitated by local partner organizations, community members contact the local government and bring their first-hand observations to the discussion.

To ensure that the community has an effective participation mechanism, this program utilizes the second component: empowerment. This component supports communities in the program area in establishing a forum for themselves. In the forum, stakeholders from schools, including teachers and principals, are

involved. They participate alongside community leaders and parents representing the interests of their children. Through the community forum, they discuss various aspects related to school-based education service improvement programs.

The subjects of discussion in these communities are diverse, ranging from plans for engaging with the government to school improvement agendas. Evidence review and analysis serve as the basis for arguments when engaging with the government. In fact, these communities are capable of finding solutions for school renovation projects and skilled worker procurement. The School Community is also able to tackle complex issues such as monitoring government policy and scrutinizing the budget allocation for the education sector.



The school community can also negotiate with the Local Government through the School Community regarding the school improvement plan. Negotiations may result in an agreement on the amount of Local Government budget allotment for education. There are times when the Local Government lacks the budget for school improvement despite the need for immediate renovation. In this case, the program may provide funds to cover all costs. In other situations, when the Local Government fund is available, the program may only need to cover a part of the project cost. If the Local Government is able to provide the entire budget for infrastructure improvement, the program will finance other components that according to specific needs at the program site.

In this program scheme, the School Community is a forum for empowered citizens to influence government policies and implementation. Facilitators are key holders of the capacity building and community empowerment, which

are prerequisites for the school community to carry out advocacy. Together with facilitators, the School Community engages with local authorities to convey their thoughts as a forum for their children's right to a good education.

As a forum for citizens, the School Community has proven its ability to bind community members and enable them to carry out collective work, such as cultivating school gardens with crops of economic benefit. Relying on voluntary work, school community members in all program sites manage a small land by planting a variety of crops and vegetables, or fish ponds. The revenue from this activity is spent on student nutrition, procurement of seeds and production facilities, while a little remaining money is paid to the labor of the project. Until 2023, 1,772 children in Kupang and Sumba have enjoyed the benefits of the work, from an area of 10,505 square meters. The West Sumba Education Office uses the project as a reference for the Green School model.

Flexibility enables the project to respond to specific situations in the program site. In some sites, schools lack reading facilities to support student learning. This program responds by providing books which are made available for students. For some types of books, students and parents may take and read them at home and must return the books to the Reading Corner for other students and parents to read later.

In some sites, quite a lot of students have not mastered reading and writing. Some of them also have difficulty catching up in certain subjects. In response to this need, the program facilitates Learning Center Initiatives, where students in need can spend some extra hours learning at school or at their homes, under the guidance of their teachers.



As originally designed, the program believes that the quality of good education services relies on four pillars: accountability in service delivery, a healthy environment, quality learning, and good infrastructure. To build a solid understanding of this logic, the School Community studies various aspects needed to ensure that their engagement is of good quality and has a beneficial impact. Supported by this program, they learn about education policies, budget monitoring, and early childhood education service quality assessment.

Since 2022, this program has added the theme of disaster preparedness. Briefings on the preparation of vulnerability maps and disaster risk reduction action plans have been given to 11 School Communities. In addition, various disaster drills have been carried out independently, in collaboration with the local Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD).

Social inclusion has been added to the program's main theme. Started in 2023, this program supported the capacity development of select schools to adopt inclusive education principles. Training for teachers in West Sumba and Central

Sumba (East Nusa Tenggara) on inclusive education has been implemented to help them address the educational needs of students with special needs. After the training, two elementary schools in West Sumba and Central Sumba were selected to pilot inclusive education through the Decree of the Local Education Office, so that they are allowed to accept students with special needs.

Lessons Learned: After more than five years, the PSA has succeeded in providing support to underprivileged citizens, who do not enjoy the right to adequate and quality education. More than that, PSA also gives YAPPIKA some important notes to learn.

First, this program is primarily driven by members of the School Community, which is central to all the work on improving basic services in the education sector. When the School Community has a sense of ownership and responsibility for its school, they will care more about the school's maintenance and development. Through various activities, such as school meetings, working groups, and extracurricular activities, the school community is actively involved in decision-making and improving the quality of local education. They learn to develop the skills and leadership needed to be more empowered. They are also able to support each other in the network within the district, especially for peer learning and knowledge exchange related to basic education service advocacy.

Second, although it is not an easy task when dealing with government bureaucracy, this program takes evidence as the main foundation of advocacy. Almost all of the activities at the program site rely on the evidence and arguments built on it to convince the Regional

Government of what steps and alternatives can be chosen to solve the challenges of education services. The success of advocacy by the School Community in almost all program sites is determined by the magnitude and reliability of the evidence underpinning the advocacy.

Third, capacity building is a stepping stone to improve education services under the PSA. The School Community, parents and teachers, have succeeded in improving the quality of education services thanks to the learning process they undergo throughout the program duration. Those who already acquired knowledge from local sources are able to use their knowledge with greater impact after gaining new knowledge and skills accordingly.

Third, meaningful participation at the grassroots level grows from community ownership. The program is managed based on the principle of participation with respect for local capacity. Therefore, the improvement of educational services at the program site is built upon the efforts of local residents, the School Community, parents of students, and local leaders. They become active participants at all stages of advocacy, starting from planning, implementation, and school reconstruction/renovation. They are also responsible for overseeing the implementation of the renovation project, including ensuring the use of more environmentally friendly local materials.

Fourth, collaborative efforts involving the government, the community, and civil society organizations are an adequate response to the challenges of educational services at the program sites. This approach has proven to be effective and worthwhile in various situations and locations.

School Garden for Students' Nutritional Intake

The Kebun Gizi (school gardens) project, implemented under the PSA program in West Sumba Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, has received positive feedback from the school, the School Community, parents, and the Local Government. Following a preliminary study conducted with the school community, this initiative commenced in 2022 at two public elementary schools: SDN Rajaka and SDN Hoba Jangi.

The gardens at these schools have been harvested twice, yielding a variety of vegetables such as chicory cabbage, kale, snake bitter melon, tomatoes, green beans, and chili peppers. Some of the produce has been consumed and served in school meals for students. The remaining produce is sold by the School Community and distributed among School Community members and teachers. "We encourage them to share the harvest and serve it on students' plates," said Marcel, a staff member of the Bahtera Foundation, a partner of the PSA program in West Sumba.

Meanwhile, Markus, the Chairman of the Rajaka Elementary School Community, stated that the garden is a valuable asset to the community. "This is crucial for improving the nutritional intake of children in Sumba. We do not encourage them to sell but to consume the harvest," he emphasized, expressing his gratitude to YAPPIKA and the Bahtera Foundation. At the end of 2023, the school's garden will be expanded with a fishpond, where they will cultivate catfish and tilapia.

HEALTHY VILLAGE PROGRAM

Like PSA, the Healthy Village Program (PDS) is a flagship program primarily financed by community contributions, especially from individual donors. This program originated with a study on the health of mothers and children, specifically those who are stunted or experienced stunting during their early development. Preceded by findings regarding the main causes and viable solutions, treatments, and prevention strategies, this program was launched in 2018. Until 2022, the Healthy Village Program has been implemented in two districts: Jember (East Java) and Wonosobo (Central Java).

Fundamentally, PDS is an integrated effort to enhance the quality of life within the community, with a particular focus on the health of mothers, children, and adolescents. This program is grounded in a participatory approach, necessitating the active involvement of community members, community health post (Posyandu) cadres, and village governments. Their engagement is crucial because the root causes of stunting are primarily rooted within the household and community environment. Poor nutrition, inadequate sanitation and access to clean water within households, prevalent diseases and infections, poverty, lack of education, and suboptimal parenting practices all necessitate interventions at the household and community levels. Therefore, Posyandu cadres play a vital role in stunting prevention.



Cadres, the vanguard. As frontline players in the field of maternal and child health, Posyandu cadres commonly play roles in monitoring, early detection, education, counseling, and providing additional food through Posyandu. They are also skilled in collaborating with government health workers and are capable of facilitating community empowerment for stunting prevention.

With the cadres as the backbone, PDS operates under the Mutiara Program in Jember and the Kelanting Program in Wonosobo. Until 2023, PDS has successfully reached 20 villages/sub-districts in the two districts, with capacity strengthening provided for pregnant women, Posyandu cadres, health workers at

the Health Center, and equipment support. PDS was supported by 223 Posyandu cadres participating in coaching and training on practical skills.

Utilizing resources provided by PDS, Posyandu cadres regularly visit villages, checking the health of mothers and their babies, providing counseling and education, and uploading their data to an online monitoring form. Until 2023, Posyandu cadres in Jember and Wonosobo have reached 2,104 pregnant women, and conducted four periodical ultrasound examinations during pregnancy for each of them. Their agility in providing screening services has increased the coverage from 25 percent to 69 percent of the total number of pregnant women in the village.

Wardatul Hasanah: Strong Women from Kaliwining Village

Wardatul Hasanah (30) is an early childhood (Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, PAUD) teacher and the administrator of the Healthy Village House in her village, Kaliwining. In addition to being a member of the Family Assistance Team (Tim Pendamping Keluarga, TPK) formed by the Jember Regency Women's Empowerment Office, Warda is also a Posyandu cadre who works with the Mutiara Program (Improving Nutrition and Access to Health for Mothers, Children and Adolescents). Warda is an active woman, always busy with various activities. "I'm happy because I can have a lot of friends," he told YAPPIKA Team on June 13, 2023.

With a help from her spouse, Warda plants vegetables in her 42 square meter yard of ruins supported by Mutiara Program. She grows peppers, eggplants, cabbage, and tomatoes. Polybags are ready on her disposal to sow seeds of various veggies. "We will make hanging shelves, because the land is limited," said Hadi, a field assistant from YPSM Jember, a partner of YAPPIKA as the implementing partner of the Mutiara Program.

Warda's garden is in the ruins of his brother's abandoned house. "My husband did the cleaning," said Warda. Tukiman, Warda's husband, does support his wife. He also helps work the garden. "I help water and clean it," he said while looking around the garden.

Mrs. Warda is indeed a passionate person. She has a lot of energy, and so has her husband. When YAPPIKA Team proposed the addition of ponds and chickens, they were enthusiastic and eager to go further.

Complementing PDS is the strategy of providing supplementary food (Pemberian Makanan Tambahan, PMT) at Posyandu. This is one of the main methods of stunting prevention, meeting the nutritional needs of pregnant women. As a result, in Jember Regency, the number of pregnant women with anemia decreased from 14 percent to 8 percent, and the number of pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CED) decreased from 19 percent to 14 percent of the population in the program area. In addition to pregnant women, babies under five years old (toddlers) also receive supplementary food services and growth monitoring, including anthropometric measurements for children under five with nutritional problems, and growth services with standardized anthropometric equipment. This has contributed to reducing the prevalence of underweight infants from 12 percent to 7.18 percent.

The above record is quite encouraging, showing that the strategy to prevent stunting at the household and community levels is working well. However, to meet some of the family's nutritional needs, PDS supports the Communal 'Nutrition' Garden. Conceptually, the Communal 'Nutrition' Garden is a collective work, involving Posyandu cadres and local women, cultivating land owned by villages or individuals, to provide food and nutrition for families, especially pregnant women. This strategy is quite effective in communities with strong communal bonding, such as in the villages where the program is located. As a result, 129 families in Jember Regency have been able to meet some of their nutritional needs independently, thanks to the cultivation of food crops in their yards. In addition, 26 communal nutrition gardens have been established on several plots of land with a total area of 2,000 m². Some of the communal gardens are built on land owned by two Islamic boarding schools in

two different villages. In the communal nutrition garden, there are also several fish ponds with 30,000 catfish and 10,000 vegetable plants.

From this point, it can be seen that the role of volunteerism of Posyandu cadres are very essential; they are the catalyst in the process of realizing change. Village communities, with a wealth of social capital that they mobilize in their daily lives, are able to move collectively, provide community-based social services, and mobilize resources to address public health challenges. Volunteerism and participation have encouraged behavioral change at the level of young people (adolescents) in the village. As their capacity increases, 361 young people (218 females, 143 males) have become more active in the campaign agenda (promotion) of adolescent health issues and family nutrition surveys.

Policy advocacy. Along with the PSA, PDS also supports policy advocacy. The YAPPIKA team is involved in the drafting committee of the Regent's Draft Regulation on Stunting Reduction and Prevention of Child Marriage in Jember. In addition to the draft, the policy advocacy team has succeeded in increasing the budget allocation for Maternal and Child Health (Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak, KIA) interventions in 10 target villages. Each village receives an additional KIA budget of between IDR 30 million to IDR 40 million per year.

Integration of New Themes: In 2023, YAPPIKA, supported by the Ford Foundation, seeks to integrate climate change issues into public service advocacy. While these are managed under different programs, YAPPIKA collaborates with FITRA West Java in Sukabumi and KITA Institute in Wonosobo, to strengthen the capacity of affected local communities at geothermal energy project sites. This collaboration was designed to test the use of citizen report cards and more optimal complaint handling by local governments.

Covering four target villages (Sikunang and Campur Sari in Wonosobo, and Pulosari and Cipeteuy in Sukabumi), this modelling

program involves 80 community members and 50 CSO activists in capacity-building on public surveillance. The results of their monitoring were presented to the policy forum. In the forum, two proposals for improving health and disaster policies from residents in Dieng were well-received. The Wonosobo Regional Government conducted an examination for acute respiratory tract infections (ISPA) in communities affected by geothermal energy projects, and disaster response simulations were conducted by BPBD. After various problems were identified in the geothermal project area, this accountability pilot program was followed up by utilizing intervention strategies supported by PDS.

In collaboration with the Directorate General of Highways of the Ministry of Home Affairs, YAPPIKA has provided SPM-based planning optimization training to 65 Wonosobo and Sukabumi Regional Government officials.

Lessons learned. During the 2017-2023 period, the YAPPIKA Healthy Village Program has yielded several important lessons, including:

- **Cadres are key:** Posyandu and human development cadres are the spearheads of program implementation at the village level. Strong capacity will enhance the quality and contribute to the overall program's success. Investing in their capacity development through relevant training, methodologies, and instructors/mentors will always yield positive results.
- **Role of Government:** The government, even at the lowest level, is the custodian of public funds. Policy and budget support from the village government are crucial for the program's sustainability.
- **Intervention in the right areas:** Directing efforts towards the most critical areas can significantly impact outcomes. PDS demonstrates that nutritional interventions, such as supplementary feeding, vegetable gardening, and stunting prevention, are effective because they directly address the root causes of the problem with targeted solutions.



**STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATION CAPACITY**



CAPACITY BUILDING AND LEARNING ORGANIZATIONS

Capacity building for civil society organizations has been one of YAPPIKA's core mandates since its inception. This foundation has remained integral to YAPPIKA's work with the mission of Indonesian-Canadian cooperation, even after joining the ActionAid International Federation in 2016. Since then, YAPPIKA-ActionAid has consistently used the YAPPIKA-ActionAid brand for public communication.

The affiliation with the ActionAid International Federation provides a new framework for women's leadership, as well as humanitarian action and disaster resilience. This new framework broadens the scope of YAPPIKA's work, necessitating a greater commitment to humanitarian efforts. Thanks to the extensive similarities in the initial missions of the two organizations, the new framework coexists harmoniously with the mission of increasing the capacity of CSOs. On several occasions, humanitarian missions and CSO capacity building are interconnected and mutually supportive.



In 2009, under the mandate of capacity development and assessment, YAPPIKA successfully developed the Organizational Capacity Performance and Assessment Tools (OCPAT). This instrument emerged from YAPPIKA's accumulated experience with various civil society organizational capacity assessment tools, such as OCA (Organizational Capacity Assessment) widely used by USAID, ODST (Organizational Development Snapshot Tools), and several other tools. Like a learning organization, YAPPIKA acknowledges the contributions of various organizations that pioneered the development of measurement tools and organizational capacity building.

OCPAT was designed not only to assess the capacity of CSOs in Indonesia but also to be adaptable to specific organizational characteristics. YAPPIKA believes that the results of OCPAT help CSOs identify weaknesses and strengths and map out areas for improvement. OCPAT assesses five internal components of the organization: organizational orientation, governance, organizational management, program management, sustainability, and organizational performance. OCPAT also identifies internal and external factors that may influence and shape the organization.

After the capacity assessment, CSOs can continue their development by devising an organizational development plan. This plan includes institutional capacity, human resources, programming, network strategy, and policy advocacy. Anticipating this need, YAPPIKA has established a pool of facilitators and mentors ready for capacity-building assignments. Training tools have also been developed and are readily available for training use, open to revision and adjustment based on their application in various contexts.



The challenge of increasing the capacity of CSOs: OCPAT has been developed as a measurement tool with a comprehensive scope: mapping strengths and weaknesses, goal formulation and strategy development, progress monitoring, and managing the learning process and organizational development. Therefore, the assessment of organizational capacity with OCPAT is expected not to stop at the capacity measurement stage. However, after 15 years of using OCPAT for 150 CSOs, only some have conducted assessments more than once, limiting the monitoring of their capacity development.

In YAPPIKA's view, organizational capacity building is a long-term investment with recurring capital outlays before Indonesian CSOs can fully benefit from the process. However, in Indonesia's large CSO population, YAPPIKA recognizes that systematic

measurement and capacity building have yet to become mainstream in the CSO realm. There are still many CSOs that exclude capacity building from their organizational plans. They measure organizational capacity on an ad-hoc basis, by project and piecemeal, without a firm coherence with the organization's mission. With OCPAT, YAPPIKA has prepared support in the form of tools and facilitators that can be accessed by Indonesian CSOs to guide them throughout the capacity measurement process until the preparation of the follow-up plan.

Capacity building seems to still be an unpopular practice within the CSO financing model. As a civil society support organization through capacity building, YAPPIKA observes that various non-conventional financing and management models have emerged in the Indonesian civil society landscape.

The CSP 2019-2028 sets a target for YAPPIKA to improve organizational governance in 50 districts/cities. Being obligated with a policy advocacy mandate, YAPPIKA is also liable for achieving the target of strengthening CSOs' ability to influence public policy and serve their constituents in 50 districts/cities, and to foster resource organizations at the local level, at least in five locations.

From 2019 to 2023, YAPPIKA has utilized OCPAT with 53 CSOs in Indonesia, assisting them in improving various technical and thematic capabilities. Capacity strengthening activities within various YAPPIKA programs during the same period have increased this number to 198 CSOs.

Eka Munfarida, Director of Kita Institute: More than Ordinary Cooperation



Kita Institute, with an office in Wonosobo, Central Java, works in the protection of women's rights, especially trafficking in persons (TPPO) and migrant workers, household economy, and the environment. This organization was established on April 30, 2008, on the initiative of CSO activists, students, and women religious leaders.

Starting in 2022, Kita Institute has partnered with YAPPIKA for the Healthy Village Program. In Wonosobo, the program works with communities affected by geothermal projects, most of which are in the Dieng highlands. "For us, the partnership with YAPPIKA is more than an ordinary cooperation," said Eka Munfarida, who has served as the Executive Director of the Kita Institute since 2018.

YAPPIKA's collaboration with Kita Institute is not limited to implementation assignments. In this collaboration, YAPPIKA also supports the Kita Institute to develop several capacities. A flexible approach allows capacity-building support to be organized according to the needs of partner organizations. This flexibility allows Kita Institute to receive training in the fields of research and survey, community organizing and advocacy, program design and reporting, and financial administration. As time passed, that capacity-building support, for example, in the field of financial reporting, began to be seen. "The 2023 financial statements of the Kita Institute have been audited with a fair opinion without exception," said Eka.

In addition to technical capacity, YAPPIKA also assists the Kita Institute in developing and implementing safeguards that are important for the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment or PSEAH (Program of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment). From the collaboration of PDS, the advocacy line of the Kita Institute has succeeded in utilizing research and survey capacity to gain first-hand experience in dialogue and intervention in stunting reduction policies in Wonosobo.



CIVIC SPACE ADVOCACY



DEFENDING CIVIC SPACE FROM SHRINKING AND DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING

In the last five years, civic space in Indonesia has significantly narrowed. Various policies and practices restricting freedom of expression, assembly, and association have threatened the sustainability of democracy and good governance. In 2020, we observed the dissolution and mandatory registration of mass organizations as a significant threat to civil liberties. The dissolution of mass organizations without due legal process constitutes an abuse of power aimed at silencing critical voices and opposition. Meanwhile, the obligation for CSOs to register and meet various requirements serves as a tool to limit the space for community organizations.

The state has practiced non-democratic lawmaking by excluding the public from deliberative processes. The Job Creation Law, commonly known as the Omnibus Law, exemplifies a law enacted without public participation and consideration of the people's aspirations. Laws born from untransparent and exclusive processes tend to benefit certain groups at the expense of the wider community's

interests. The Omnibus Law also exemplifies a case where the state deploys "buzzers" to spread false and misleading information, create false awareness, and mobilize blind fanaticism among the general public. Moreover, "buzzers" also fuel polarization, hindering healthy dialogue.

Beyond the influence of "buzzers" and bots actively working for the state, threats to civil liberties in the digital space also stem from Law No. 19 of 2016, popularly known as the ITE Law. The original law – Law No. 11 of 2008 – was intended to protect citizens from cyberbullying and limit electronic transactions for criminal purposes. However, it inadvertently ensnared critical and pro-democracy voices from activists, journalists, and other citizens. Since 2017, criminalization under the ITE Law has escalated. SAFEnet, in its report "The Collapse of Our Digital Rights," recorded 48 cases in 2017. This number increased to 96 cases in 2018 and 170 cases in 2019. In 2022, the number of criminal cases related to the ITE Law reached 207, decreasing to 97 cases the following year.





Civic space in Indonesia is still under pressure from various threats, including attacks on human rights defenders, wiretapping, and cyberattacks such as doxing and impersonation. Despite these challenges, YAPPIKA, along with many other CSOs, continues to defend civic space from further deterioration and narrowing.

PP3 mandates YAPPIKA to achieve several goals. Firstly, to advocate for a legal framework that protects civil society. Secondly, to strengthen the capacity of partners to promote the freedom of association and assembly. Thirdly, to increase understanding and support among communities that work with YAPPIKA, to ensure freedom of organization and assembly. Fourth, to cultivate and strengthen tolerance among young people towards Indonesia's diversity.

These ambitions require extra effort to materialize. Recognizing that everything YAPPIKA undertakes aims to respond to the challenges faced by civil society, YAPPIKA's involvement in the Coalition for Freedom of

Association is a crucial step towards achieving these goals. By joining the coalition, YAPPIKA contributes to building collective strength among CSOs, amplifying their voices, and advocating for broader impact.

To realize a legal framework that ensures freedom of association, YAPPIKA proposes the inclusion of the Association Bill (RUU Perkumpulan) in the National Action Plan (RAN) on Open Government Indonesia (OGI), along with six other proposed commitments on civic space. Four of the seven YAPPIKA proposals were selected for inclusion in the OGI RAN, although the proposal on the deliberative discussion regarding the Association Bill was excluded from the RAN.

Complementing advocacy efforts within the executive branch, YAPPIKA and a number of CSOs encouraged the improvement of open practices in the institutional governance of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR) through the Open Parliament

Indonesia (OPI) initiative. In this initiative, YAPPIKA proposed improvements to complaint handling and community aspirations within the House of Representatives.

As the Co-coordinator of the Philanthropy and Donation Accountability Alliance, YAPPIKA has drafted a policy brief titled "Optimizing Community Participation in Sustainable Development Programs through the Revision of the Money and Goods Collection Policy." YAPPIKA has also been involved in improving the academic paper and the Civil Society version of the Public Donation Bill (RUU Penyelenggaraan Sumbangan). In the broader international arena, YAPPIKA, in collaboration with YLBHI, produced and submitted a report to the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association (UNSR FOA) on the accountability of violations of the right to freedom of assembly and organization in Indonesia.

During 2023, YAPPIKA continued to improve the understanding and capacity of policy implementers related to freedom of organization and assembly through a number of dialogue activities. YAPPIKA leveraged the discussion space for the 2023-2024 OGI RAN to equip the Directorate of Politics and Communication of Bappenas, the Directorate General of AHU of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and the Deputy for Domestic Political Coordination of the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law, and Security with insights on the urgency of the Association Bill.

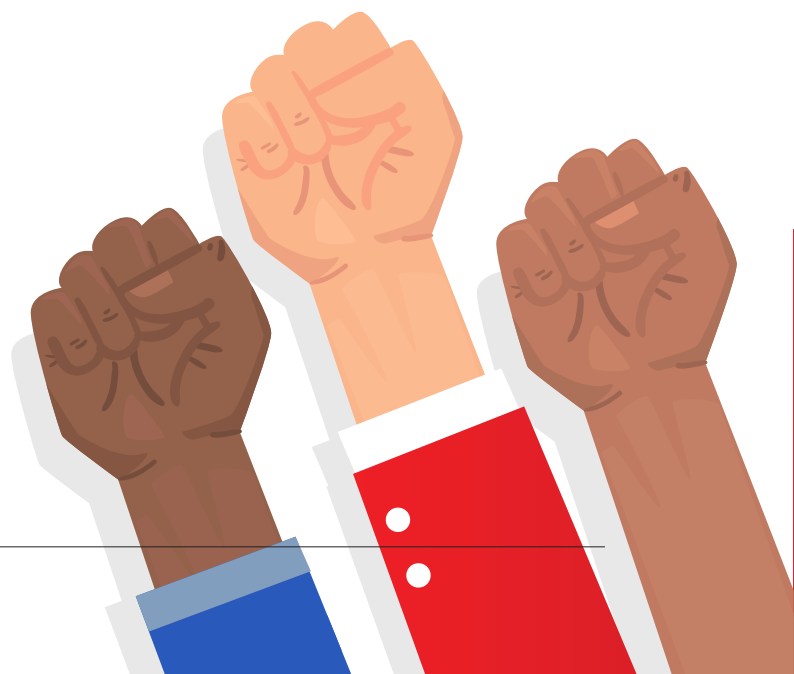
YAPPIKA, together with the Philanthropic Alliance, has also successfully convinced the Puspaniak (House of Representatives Research Agency) to accept our findings and inputs into their study on the rules for CSOs in collecting money and goods. The small input will be included in the agenda for the discussion of national legislation in the House of Representatives. In the executive line, through

intense dialogue, YAPPIKA managed to secure a commitment from the Ministry of Home Affairs to incorporate our recommendations into its internal policies.

To strengthen community understanding and support regarding the guarantee of freedom of association and assembly, YAPPIKA published a "Pocket Guide to Self-Management Type 4" for community groups that directly benefit from the program. With this guide, community members can identify procurement mechanisms for goods and services that they can access to support their activities. In the youth environment, YAPPIKA is actively involved in the dissemination of research findings from Myanmar youth, conducted by the ASEAN Youth Forum, to strengthen tolerance among them.

After five years of implementing the 2019-2028 Country Strategy Paper into various programs, threats to civic space have not subsided. The challenges faced by civil society in the next five years will likely be greater than the small successes achieved in the previous five years. Maintaining civic space must be a continuous effort, a work never done.

From all these efforts, YAPPIKA recognizes that broad public support is vital for advocacy. Relying solely on internal efforts by increasing organizational capacity is not enough to defend civic space from shrinking. Influencing external factors such as the government and the private sector is crucial for successful advocacy.





HUMANITARIAN AND RESILIENCE



FIVE YEARS OF THREAT

Various books, writings, and disaster reports about Indonesia typically cite the background of its geographical position: a volcanic belt that circles several tectonic plates, including the Pacific Plate, the Philippines, Juan de Fuca, Cocos, and Nazca. Several volcanic events have occurred along this belt known as the Pacific Ring of Fire, leaving a noticeable mark on nature. Two of them are the eruptions of Krakatau (1883) and Tambora (1815). Since 2000, significant natural disaster events have included: the Indian Ocean tsunami (2004), Yogyakarta earthquake and tsunami (2006), Sidoarjo mud flood (2006), Merapi eruption (2010), Mentawai earthquake and tsunami (2010), Sunda Strait tsunami (2018), COVID-19 pandemic (2020), Palu earthquake and tsunami (2021).

The 2019-2023 period reveals a complex picture of humanitarian action in Indonesia. On the one hand, we are witnessing an increase in awareness and capacity in responding to disasters and other humanitarian issues. However, on the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic presented significant challenges, forcing the government to divert most of its resources to handling COVID-19, consequently hindering other disaster management efforts. However, the pandemic has also served as a catalyst for innovation in disaster management, such as the use of digital technology in communication and coordination.

Despite these challenges, there is hope that disaster preparedness in Indonesia will continue to improve. Increasing public awareness, technological developments, and the government's commitment to reduce disaster risk are positive steps. Closer collaboration between the government, the community, and the private sector is also key to building a more resilient Indonesia to disasters.

So far, we can see improvements in coordination and collaboration between the government, CSOs, and the private sector in responding to disasters. In emergency response situations, both will improve the effectiveness and efficiency in the distribution of humanitarian aid. The increase is also accompanied by a focus on risk mitigation and preparedness through an early warning system, community training, village and community leadership for disaster preparedness, and investment in disaster-resilient infrastructure.

In addition, we also see small victories of the gender equality and inclusion movement that makes it more integrated into humanitarian efforts. The special needs and rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and minority groups receive sufficient attention. With the above context, YAPPIKA feels that it has made the right decision regarding the Priorities of Program IV of Humanitarian and Resilience Action. PP IV has five impact indicators, namely: 1) Increased community-based protection programs integrated into community structures; 2) Community disaster preparedness plans are available and running; 3) Communities can conduct campaigns and advocacy to mitigate disaster risks; and 5) National policies in disaster management are influenced through research and evidence from community participation.

Through the ANCP (Australian NGO Cooperation Programme), throughout 2023, YAPPIKA is working with 101 women from 15 economic groups to strengthen their resilience through economic ventures and pre-cooperative savings and loans. The strengthening of women's economic groups is based on social solidarity by building critical awareness through various production activities and the utilization of the potential of local village resources to overcome nutritional adequacy and build the foundation of food sovereignty at the village level.

In addition to targeting women's groups, through the WLCBP (Women-Led Community-Based Protection) Program, YAPPIKA also assists young people in Taman Jaya Village, Pandeglang, Banten. Together with them, YAPPIKA develops the production of herbal drinks and natural cosmetics, utilizing social solidarity for ecological sustainability. In the same area, the ANCP Program also facilitated the group of young people to collaborate with the Garut Ecological Islamic Boarding School, the Indonesian Ecology School, the Editor of Trubus Agricultural Magazine, and others.

The ANCP program has reached about 2,000 people, mostly women in both adult and child and adolescent groups in protection and capacity building services. (See infographic). This program has also received 78 community activists who act as paralegal focal points to handle gender-based violence (GBV) cases. The community activists also managed to establish contact with a network of actors at the national and sub-national levels.

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To strengthen women's protection, at the end of 2023 YAPPIKA together with the CWGI (CEDAW Working Group Indonesia) network have produced an instrument to monitor the implementation of CEDAW on the situation of women in disasters/humanitarian crises. This instrument has been piloted to monitor the implementation of CEDAW in Indonesia related to the fulfillment of the rights of women and vulnerable groups in disaster situations by involving the government, CSOs and communities. The benefits of the monitoring include; i) Disaggregated data and vulnerable groups in disaster-prone areas at the national level have not been available since the pre-disaster stage; ii) The participation of women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster management policies and programs is still very minimal, including representation in the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DRR Forum); iii) The protection of women from GBV has not integrated the prevention and handling of gender-based violence pre-disaster and post-disaster. The handling of GBV has also not involved law enforcement and community-based service institutions; iv) Gender mainstreaming (PUG) for humanitarian workers is still limited and sectoral. There is no policy that increases capacity for health workers, humanitarian workers, and government officials; and v) Reproductive health promotion programs have not accommodated the various gender-based structural problems experienced by women. Access to reproductive health services is often hampered by the stigma against women regarding their marital status.



292 residents

👤 196 women 👤 96 men

actively collaborated with the local government to organize inclusive disaster simulations at the household and village levels



This disaster simulation involves

- Organizations of people with disabilities
- Village governments
- BPBD
- Social Services
- PMI
- The Destana Team (Disaster Resilient Villages) at the district level

From year to year, YAPPIKA's existence in disaster management continues to strengthen and gain recognition from key actors, including the government. In mid-2023, YAPPIKA was appointed to the SPAB National Facilitator Team formed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. With this opportunity, YAPPIKA and KPPPA (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection) have collaborated to produce the DKRPPA (Women-Friendly and Child-Friendly Village/Village) model in a disaster/climate crisis situation. This model will be tested in Poso and several KPPPA work areas in 2024.

From 2019-2023, we noted some important lessons:



The Importance of Coordination and Collaboration: Strong coordination between various actors in humanitarian action is essential to ensure an effective and efficient response.



Community Preparedness: Increasing community awareness and capacity in dealing with disasters is crucial to reduce the negative impact of disasters.



Flexibility and Adaptation: Humanitarian systems must be able to adapt quickly to changing conditions and contexts.

PP4 Humanitarian Action and Resilience during the 2019-2023 period has brought about quite exciting results. However, there are still many challenges that must be overcome to ensure that everyone has access to the humanitarian assistance they need. By continuing to learn from past experiences and adapt to change, we can build stronger and more resilient humanitarian systems in the future. Sustainable funding and sufficient and sustainable financing are essential to ensure the sustainability of humanitarian action.



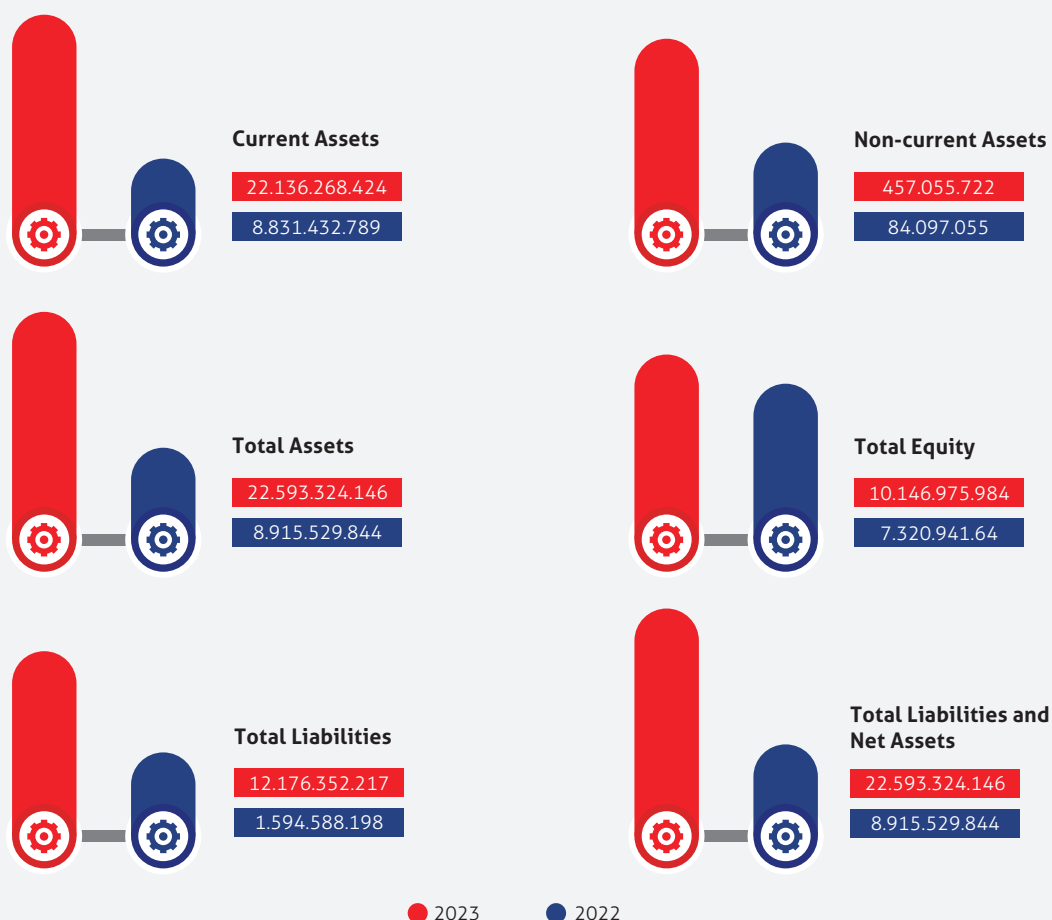
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YAPPIKA-ActionAid's financial statements ending on 31 December 2023 have been audited by the Syarief Basir 8 Rekan Public Accounting Firm in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) in Indonesia and obtained a fair opinion in all material matters.

Statements of Financial Position	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets	22.136.268.424	8.831.432.789
Non-current Assets	457.055.722	84.097.055
Total Assets	22.593.324.146	8.915.529.844
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities	12.176.352.217	1.594.588.198
Equity	10.146.975.984	7.320.941.64
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	22.593.324.146	8.915.529.844

Statements of Comprehensive Income	2023	2022
Revenue	35.479.906.361	31.821.073.489
Expenses	32.653.872.027	30.238.805.641
Surplus (Deficit)	2.826.034.334	1.582.267.848

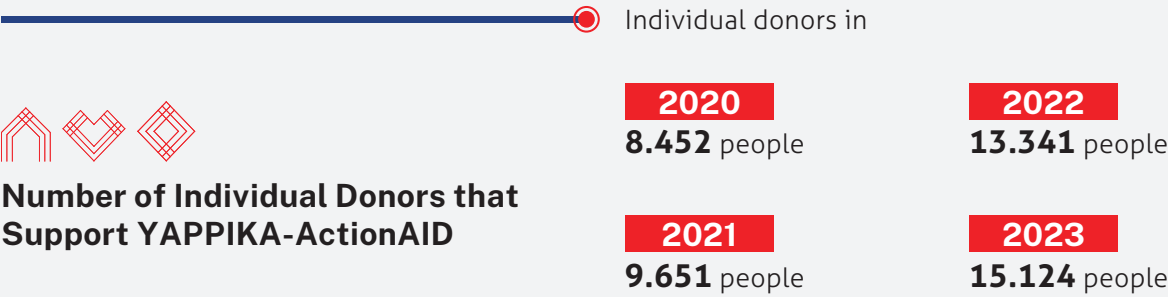


PUBLIC FUNDRAISING

Consistent Growth in Public Support

The number of YAPPIKA-ActionAid’s individual donors continues to grow annually. This serves as limited evidence that the findings of the World Giving Index, conducted by the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) from 2022 to 2024, which ranks Indonesia as the world’s most generous nation, holds true. The basis for this generosity is largely demonstrated by public donations to religious-related causes. However, the growth in individual donors experienced by

YAPPIKA-ActionAid offers hope that generosity for issues beyond the religious sector is also developing within Indonesian society. A similar phenomenon can be observed in the increasing number of non-profit organizations raising individual donations through various channels, such as Face-to-Face campaigns, campaigns on crowdfunding platforms, and other digital channels.



Lessons Learned

Public fundraising to support issues outside the religious sector holds significant potential in Indonesia, although it is not without its challenges. A number of prerequisites are required, including campaign messages that are understandable to the broader public, a strong organizational reputation, appropriate donor recruitment channels, supporting fundraising infrastructure (human resources, financial transaction technology, standard operating procedures), and robust systems for donor management and services.

From a macro-level perspective, the growth of non-religious public donations is a signifier of the emergence of more varied social movements and activism in Indonesia. This movement is crucial for sustaining the financial independence of civil society organizations (CSOs) to pursue their vision, mission, and role in building a better Indonesia.

To further develop fundraising from individual donations, YAPPIKA-ActionAid will create new methods in line with technological advancements and present strong, creative campaigns to target the appropriate public segments.



I Putu Agus Sugiarta

IT Manager PT Spirax Sarco Indonesia

“

I still remember when I first met with representatives from YAPPIKA-ActionAid. Their spirit truly inspired me, and about seven years ago I proudly became part of the YAPPIKA-ActionAid family. Let us come together as donors, because the contributions we make are a great source of hope for those who are most in need. Together, let's turn change into reality.



I Putu Agus Sugiarta visit to an elementary school to support the Safe School Program in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara.



ORGANIZATIONAL PRIORITIES



FINANCING, KNOWLEDGE AND GOVERNANCE

This third Organizational Priority is measured by several key indicators, namely (1) Strong organizational governance: Demonstrating strong organizational governance for YAPPIKA's strategic leadership; (2) Contribution to regional and international initiatives: Actively participating in regional and international initiatives (dual citizenship); (3) Alignment with AAI Federation standards: Ensuring YAPPIKA's systems and processes are in line with the AAI Federation standards; (4) Strengthening accountability and credibility: Building and maintaining strong accountability and credibility to donors and the public.

◆ Financing for sustainability

The dependence of Indonesian CSOs on financial support and financing from foreign donors has often been discussed. Various studies have been carried out, and many alternatives have also been explored. However, the problem of dependency looks difficult to solve.

Changes in the context of global development, and Indonesia's position as a middle-income country, have impacted the flow of funds from abroad, leading to a decrease. This tendency departs from the assumption of Indonesia's stronger economic capacity and its own development needs. They think that Indonesia no longer needs as much assistance as before. At the same time, donor countries also tend to shift their focus to countries with higher poverty rates. And to finance basic needs, these countries are considered to have a more urgent priority for assistance. However, the shifts in development fund allocation are also influenced by global health, or sustainable development, which may not be the main focus of funding in Indonesia.

Although the causal focal point is not singular, the CSO financing crisis raises questions. Due to the shift in the allocation of foreign funds from Indonesia to other countries or trickle-down

effect, if any, unable to benefit from economic growth? Does the redistribution effect or trickle-down effect, if any, not touch civil society organizations at all?

In addition to the above challenges, the 2019-2023 period is marked by the COVID-19 pandemic which has had a significant impact on the philanthropic sector, both domestically and internationally. Many donors have reduced or even stopped providing aid due to the economic crisis caused by the pandemic. They, as well as the private sector, are changing their financing priorities by allocating funds also tend to decrease. Most of the sources of financing for CSOs shrank during the pandemic.

Despite facing challenges, the 2019-2023 period also opens up new opportunities for CSO exposure. The involvement of CSOs, which is still in the process of tackling the pandemic, has increased its exposure in the eyes of the public. The role of CSOs looks stronger, when the country is dealing with the outbreak. At that time, various civil society initiatives are emerging to mobilize solidarity for humanity, and CSOs need to increase their capacity to manage finances and seek new sources of funding to ensure their sustainability.

YAPPIKA measures the achievement of OP 1 based on an increase in the volume and diversity of funding sources from philanthropy, partnerships, institutions, and service provision to ensure organizational sustainability. Last year, we were quite successful in this effort. Data sharing for individual giving fundraising channels among six organizations (YAPPIKA, UNHCR, Save the Children, Plan International Indonesia, Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara, and Greenpeace Indonesia) shows that YAPPIKA has performed quite well. With a strong reputation as a public fundraiser, YAPPIKA has successfully realized an international contribution of Rp 830,586,467 to the International ActionAid Federation.

Until the end of 2023, YAPPIKA was supported by 15,124 active individual donors. This number represents 96 percent of the target number of individual donors for 2023. When viewed from the total unrestricted income obtained from individual donors until the end of December 2023, YAPPIKA achieved 89 percent of the target of IDR 19,965,669,994. Meanwhile, from company and foundation sources as of the end of September 2023, YAPPIKA's achievement was only 19 percent of the target set at IDR 1,320,525,855.

Knowledge and learning

In addition to being known as a CSO with a good reputation in public fundraising, YAPPIKA aims to participate in producing knowledge for the public. We put this determination in Organizational Priority 2, which is measured in completeness, stability, and competence in the organizational structure, performance-based and meritocracy organizational management; having an encouragement to behave in sustainable learning; adopting a regular basis monitoring system; and, producing and publishing organizational knowledge on a regular basis.

Systematic and regular measurement of staff performance is still a challenge for YAPPIKA. We have not been able to realize the same performance assessment instrument across divisions/units, even though we have discussed the concept since the second quarter of 2023. Some divisions/units have not yet conducted a systematic performance assessment. We still need to improve capacity in the field of HR (Human Resource) before we have an optimal performance appraisal system.

On the other hand, this organization continues to contribute to various knowledge exchange forums. YAPPIKA representatives are one of the active participants in the capacity building series on "Freedom of Expression: International Law and the Practice in Myanmar" organized by the Center for Law and Democracy (CLD). YAPPIKA representatives are also active participants in the Asia Learning Forum organized by the ActionAid Federation under the theme of Advancing ActionAid's Youth Engagement and the theme of the People's Vaccine Alliance.

YAPPIKA successfully organized peer data sharing for individual giving fundraising in Indonesia involving 6 CSOs. This activity is the first time in Indonesia that has been initiated independently to study the trend of individual giving in Indonesia, especially for non-religious-based CSOs.

Throughout 2023, YAPPIKA has been quite productive in publishing organizational knowledge. There are at least 6 reports/studies/journals/papers, and 1 module/guide. Here are the resulting knowledge products:

a. Reports/studies/journals/papers:

- Report as input to UNSR FOA on Accountability for Violations of the Right to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association
- The Administrative Politics of Freedom of Organization for Believers and Its Implications for Access to Resources and Public Services in Indonesia, *Parapolitika: Journal of Politics and Democracy Studies*, Vol. 3 No. 1 (2022), pp. 56-68. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33822/jpds.v3i1>
- The paper "Improving Protection and Resilience of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Case Study of Inclusive Vaccination" was presented at the 4th International Conference on Indigenous Religions.
- The paper "Building Women-Led Community-Based Protection at the Village Level in Improving Community Resilience Post-Disaster: A Case Study of Humanitarian Action and Resilience Programs in 5 Districts" was presented at the AIWEST-DR 2023 Conference.

- Short briefs regarding advocacy opportunities related to the situation in Myanmar: These briefs were compiled as preliminary reading materials for the preparation of action plans and collaboration for the situation advocacy framework in Myanmar, in collaboration with ActionAid Myanmar, the AA Global Secretariat, and the AA Regional Office. These briefs contain information related to ongoing advocacy, advocacy opportunities at the national and regional levels, and recommendations for ActionAid's advocacy working group regarding the situation in Myanmar.
- Short brief regarding ASEAN Civil Society Conference / ASEAN People Forum (ACSC/ APF): This short brief aims to assist ActionAid member country colleagues in the Asia and Southeast Asia region in identifying potential advocacy and collaboration spaces in conjunction with Indonesia's chairmanship of ASEAN.

b. Modules/guides

- Type IV Self-Managed Project Pocket Book for Community Groups



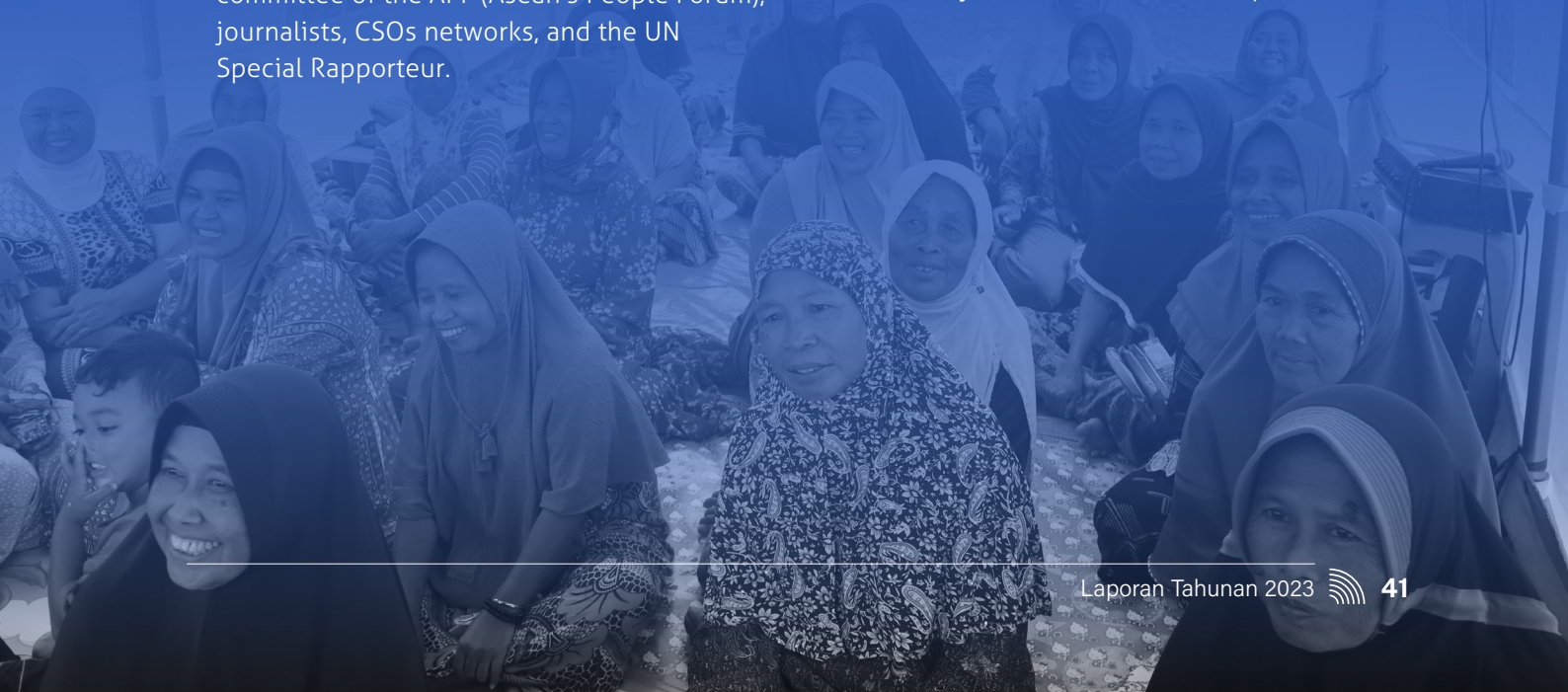


STRENGTHENING YAPPIKA'S GOVERNANCE IN TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS AAI AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Not only about identity and organizational name, dual citizenship for Indonesian CSOs always brings other challenges that require adjustment. The same is true of what we experienced. Since joining the ActionAid International Federation, we have had to adjust the governance of this organization, especially in the areas of accounting and financial administration. The results of the audit by the public accountant gave us a Fair Audit Opinion Without Exception (WTP).

During 2023, YAPPIKA was able to increase its presence on regional and international initiatives. Here are some of YAPPIKA's contributions:

- YAPPIKA is actively involved in regional initiatives to respond to and promote peace and justice in Myanmar and initiates joint advocacy and action collaborations with ActionAid Myanmar, the Regional Office and the ActionAid Global Secretariat. In this initiative, YAPPIKA then played a role in facilitating the findings of AA Myanmar and forwarding a number of these findings to relevant stakeholders, including: members of the national committee and steering committee of the APF (Asean's People Forum), journalists, CSOs networks, and the UN Special Rapporteur.
- As a continuation of its previous advocacy work, YAPPIKA is also actively involved in global initiatives to promote justice for the Palestinian people. This year, YAPPIKA together with the Global ActionAid Secretariat prepared a communication package regarding the update on the situation in Myanmar to rally public support.
- YAPPIKA was also involved in formulating ActionAid interventions in the process of drafting legally binding instruments on business and human rights together with ActionAid's working group on business and human rights issues, together with a number of other ActionAid member countries, including: AA Global Secretariat, AA Bangladesh, AA UK, AA USA, AA South Africa, and others.
- YAPPIKA was specifically requested by the AAI Federation to propose advocacy strategies at the regional and international levels for the liberation of Palestine. In particular, YAPPIKA provided Short Notes for Advocacy on Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine. The AAI Federation requested this based on YAPPIKA's activeness in helping the advocacy of Palestinian independence during the 50th anniversary of the Palestinian occupation.





YAPPIKA-ActionAid

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