PATTIRO (Center for Regional Information and Studies) was founded on 17 April 1999 in Jakarta is a non-governmental organization that dedicated all activities to actualize good governance and to improve public participation in Indonesia, particularly in the local level. In other words, PATTIRO is trying to encourage the fulfillment of regional autonomy purpose, which is improvement in the public service quality that in turn improving the welfare of the society.
ANNUAL REPORT 2012
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In 2012, PATTIRO makes sure that three focus areas are managed well. PATTIRO continuously works for better qualities of public service, better governance, ensuring constant efforts of creating social justice, but in more modern, simple, and accurate ways.

Achievements of PATTIRO’s programs in 2012 have produced good outputs. Program of acceleration of gender-responsive budget (anggaran responsif gender, ARG) implementation has produced the Gender-Responsive Implementation Guidelines (Juklak PPRG), which are being imposed on 4 Ministries/Institutions as their guidelines for preparing more gender-responsive budgets (ARG).

Completion of Program of Strengthening Integrity & Accountability – 2 (SIAP-2) has resulted a final report. The report contains recommendations for the Government based on findings in the field during the program implementation, for improved social-aid programs implementation in the future.

The SIAP-2 program has also produced the “Audit Sosial Multi Stake Holder (Multi-Stakeholders Social Audit)”, a module which anyone may use to audit social-aid program implementation as the Government budgeted.

During 2012, the Indonesia Water SMS (SMS Air) program has achieved data and information collection phase on the society’s needs and the water service. In the beginning of trimester II 2013, a tool of Indonesia Water SMS, namely a website, is expected to apply a pilot project in two cities in Indonesia, namely, Makassar, South Sulawesi and Malang, West Java.

Two new programs in 2012, namely, Program CATI and Program CSO Strengthening, implemented by PATTIRO (as the implementing partner of AIPD) in five working areas (provinces), start showing good performance. As for the Program CATI, local information commissioners (pejabat komisioner informasi, KI) and Documentation and Information Commissioners (Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi, PPID) are successfully elected already in several AIPD’s working areas.

On community’s side, Program CATI improves community’s capacity to be able to access information and build regular dialogue mechanisms with public institutions. For this end, PATTIRO successfully gives training, assistance, and facilitation to the community on accessing information from the Public Institutions.
On implementation of CSO Strengthening program, PATTIRO has finished –with varied achievements at different work regions- data collection (baseline survey), CSOs mapping to know CSO’s capabilities or capacities, and building CSO networks.

PATTIRO also conducts Capacity Building for CSOs by giving them knowledge of public finance management, training on local planning and budgeting, training on monitoring of public budget expenditures, and assistance to CSOs in doing Local Budget analysis and budget advocacy.

All of those programs’ achievements indicate that PATTIRO still exists and is acceptable among donor institutions. For all of the programs implementation and their achievements and other activities during 2012, we have prepared an annual report.

It is expected that this PATTIRO’s annual report 2012 may give explanation to the PATTIRO’s stakeholders, especially the donors, about its program implementations, works, and other activities, and also outputs it has produced during 2012.

Jakarta, June 2013

PATTIRO
As the Local Autonomy (decentralization) is ongoing, it has been for 13 years PATTIRO working for building Indonesia society’s capacities, especially in localities, to become a Civil Society power actively participates in making public policies and evaluating public services they receive. PATTIRO also encourages the Government, both at central and local levels, to build transparency and accountability in governance. To us, PATTIRO’s governing and executive boards and activists, results of the 13-year efforts are not satisfying yet. What PATTIRO has worked and achieved still far from what we wanted to achieve when we created PATTIRO.

In that position, to where the PATTIRO in the future is a must to think. Therefore, in November 2012 PATTIRO held Strategic Plan (Renstra PATTIRO) Workshop in Bandung City, West Java, to set and to project PATTIRO position among Indonesian NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) in three to six years.

The workshop set strategic plan that PATTIRO would apply to improve its strategic position and “bargaining power” as an influential NGO on policy making, public service, and improving administration, both at central and local levels.

PATTIRO wants results of the completed public studies in some areas are acceptable to and imposable on other ones as well. PATTIRO activists should be able to increase “bargaining power” in giving influence on public policy preparation and improved administration.

Still, the huge work PATTIRO carrying on now has a very long journey.

Jakarta, May 2013

Syahrir Wahab
Governing Board
Preface of PATTIRO Director of Executive Board

Increased PATTIRO’s Performance as Respond to its New Role

In 2012, PATTIRO starts a new role from organizer for program activities which are grantee in nature to implementing partner for the donor’s project.

PATTIRO work as implementing partner for AIPMNH (Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal & Neonatal Health) at NTT’s mother and children health program has marked that change of role. PATTIRO also becomes AIPD (Australia Indonesia Partnership for Decentralization)’s implementing partner at the CATI and the CSO Strengthening programs in five provinces of AIPD’s working regions.

The additional new role has changed PATTIRO’s work rhythm. There are strict schedules, obligation to follow the donor project’s design and less latitude, making PATTIRO become used to less latitude and strict working system.

Nevertheless, the additional role is conjunction with efforts to reform and to modernize PATTIRO. Strict schedule, less latitude, and strict working system have resulted output-oriented performance because of following-strict-timeline requirement.

In the meantime, the additional role has broadened more advocacy room for PATTIRO. If all this time PATTIRO only focuses on local level, then by 2012 it starts playing a role at national level.

The gender-responsive budget (ARG) implementation, in collaboration with four ministries/institutions, has built confidence that PATTIRO is capable of doing advocacy at national level. This is indicated by the role that PATTIRO plays in Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting Implementation Guidelines (Juklak PPRG) preparation as accelerated implementation of gender mainstreaming national strategy.

Also, PATTIRO prepares strategic plan (Renstra) to ensure its position in the future. PATTIRO wants to increase its influence on policies at national level. Sustainable development of tool from implemented program that is applicable to other programs is PATTIRO’s main objective. The important impact of the implementing activities is that PATTIRO is able to produce additional outputs beyond the planned ones and to inspire others to replicate PATTIRO’s programs.

PATTIRO expresses gratitude working partners such as USAID, AUSAID, HIVOS, The Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, and other donors, that have given funding supports during program implementation and completion in 2012.

Jakarta, May 2013

Sad Dian Utomo
Director of Executive Board
Chapter 1
PATTIRO AND DECENTRALIZATION

PATTIRO’s Role and Influence in Improvement of Policies and Governance.

“Through PATTIRO Raya network that is spread in 15 regions, PATTIRO has been working in 17 provinces, namely Banten, East Java, NTT, NTB, Papua, and West Papua; or more than 70 districts/cities in Indonesia, namely Serang, Tangerang, Semarang, Pekalongan, Surakarta, Malang, Jeneponto, and Makasar.”

Local Autonomy and Decentralization runs in Indonesia. In fact, however, civil society is not yet built. Society is the one that is marginalized in decision-making process, even in accessing public services. Enactment of Local Budget does not yet involve community participation, which leads to limited access to public services.

Corruption, collusion, and nepotism are still usual practices in bureaucracy, including in local administration. To combat these practices, PATTIRO has been 13 years assisting, educating, advocating, and facilitating community to build a civil society power, so that they can monitor and actively participate in policy-making process in government, particularly local government.

Through PATTIRO Raya network that is spread in 15 regions, PATTIRO has been working in 17 provinces and more than 70 districts/cities in Indonesia. Its activities have given positive impacts to society, as well as local governments, who feel helped by PATTIRO’s works. Community and local governments give positive responses to various policy research and advocacy efforts conducted by PATTIRO.

PATTIRO’s various policy research and advocacy efforts have made it into Top 30 of Good Governance and Transparency Think Tank, rated by University of Pennsylvania, USA, in 2011 and 2012. This success shows that PATTIRO is one of world’s significant think thanks.
In addition, some of PATTIRO activists become source persons of news for various mass media at local and national level. News coverage includes those at policy (regulation) making and public service issues at local level.

In 2012, PATTIRO’s programs have resulted satisfying progress. Program of Acceleration of Gender Responsive Budget Implementation has produced Stranas PPRG (National Strategy of Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning Acceleration) and Juklak PPRG (Implementation Guide of Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning). The Stranas PPRG and Juklak PPRG have been implemented in four ministries/institutions as guideline or reference in developing gender responsive budget.

Completion of Program Strengthening Integrity & Accountability - 2 (SIAP-2) in October 2012 has producing Final Report that contains recommendations –based on program findings- to government. These findings may improve implementation of three social aid programs, namely BOS, Subsidized Fertilizer, and Raskin, in the future and make it more effective, efficient, and accurate. Program SIAP-2 also produces “Multi Stake Holder Social Audit” (ASMS) module that can be guide or reference in auditing social aid program that is budgeted by government.

These results prove that PATTIRO has high bargaining power (influence) within community, local governments, and mass media circle. As an organization that can give strong influence for shaping public policies and services that can respond broad range of community, PATTIRO also gives significant influence in improvement of policies and governance at local and national levels.

Three Focus Areas and Strategies Of Pattiro Within The Next 5 Years

PATTIRO decides areas where it focuses its attention and efforts of improving local governance in Indonesia. Through these focus areas, PATTIRO decides outcomes as the targets of change. Through these outcomes, PATTIRO’s strategic programs are mapped. This table shows PATTIRO’s focus areas, outcomes, and strategic programs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fokus Area</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Strategic Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Public Service Delivery Improvement.</strong></td>
<td>1A: Community in work regions can monitor performance of public bodies, including government, and can contribute in public service quality improvement.</td>
<td>- Improving capacity of community service users to contribute in public service quality improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1B: Public bodies, including government, in work regions, can provide services that conform to community needs.</td>
<td>- Developing public service models that are community needs fulfillment-oriented - Improving capacity of public service providers in order to improve service quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Public Policy Reform (making systemic change)</td>
<td>2A: Community in work regions are actively involved in developing and implementing policies, in order to improve their welfare</td>
<td>- Improving capacity and bargaining power of community, who are subjects to impacts, in order to be involved in policy process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 2B: Government in work regions can respond community needs through development and implementation of policies that involve community</td>
<td>- Developing policy instruments that respond community needs. Influencing national policies within decentralization context, in order to make policies more pro-people welfare. - Encouraging derived policies to complete operation or implementation of decentralization policies. - Reviewing and correcting decentralization policies that ignore community's welfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Public Finance Management Reform (change should be accompanied by sufficient budget allocation)</td>
<td>3A: Community in work regions can monitor public expenditures and provide inputs for pro-people budget management.</td>
<td>- Improving community capacity through development of models and hubs of groups of beneficiaries/community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 3B: Government in work regions allocate budget more effectively and efficiently, and more conform to community needs.</td>
<td>- Developing instruments of financial resource management and public budget monitoring that are orienting people's welfare. - Encouraging government to mobilize productive economic sectors as new sources of local income.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategic Plans of PATTIRO 2012 – 2015
NGOs’ Post-Reform Reflection

Reform Era, marked by the fall of New Order regime, has various problems at community level which need to be immediately addressed. These problems include human rights violation, conflict resolution, and multistakeholder issues. Also popular is good governance issue, which is brought by institutions that interact with donor agencies. Minister of Home Affairs at that time, Ryaas Rasyid, designed Local Autonomy, which is effective since 1999.

PATTIRO, established in such situation, initially started its activities by providing advocacy to communities as an effort of understanding community needs, which is a part of policy planning. PATTIRO started with advocacy on local regulation (Perda) initiatives and linked them with institution’s capability in legal drafting.

PATTIRO also started budget advocacy works with relation to gender mainstreaming and village fund allocation. PATTIRO focuses its activities on public services. PATTIRO and other institutions encouraged the issuance of Law on Public Services in 2009. The law is officially issued as Law no. 25/2009 on Public Services.

Post-reform changes pose a new question on NGO position: does NGO want to be New Social Movement or New Social Industry? And where is PATTIRO’s position in 3 to 6 years ahead?
PATTIRO’s Position: Existing and Projected

To see current position of PATTIRO among other NGOs in Indonesia, it needs to see where PATTIRO works most: at technocratic or politic level?

In some regions, such as Pekalongan, Lebak, and Serang, organizing is intensively carried out. Also, new awareness is risen, in which not only community that needs empowerment, but also legislatives and executives (local government work units).

Competence of organizing and technocratic skills is two main assets of PATTIRO. This is shown in PATTIRO’s experience in various donor projects that have inspired and been replicated. For instance, PATTIRO’s experience with ACCESS in Kupang, and experience in user-based survey and citizen charter, that have been used as model by AusAID-LOGICA2.

Within systemic framework, organizing efforts need supports from technocratic works. Naturally, the needs for technocratic works are emerged to accelerate achievement of organization’s objectives.

Therefore, PATTIRO needs to identify products they have produced as new social industry products. Lessons learned and best practices become “advertisement” that can motivate community, although they may not be replicated yet. It means that objective-wise, there is change in NGO movement, namely from social movement to social industry. This change will make great influence to NGO work patterns, such as in fund raising.

PATTIRO must grow culture of industrial behavior and movement mentality. Otherwise, the change will devour the organization. Industrial behavior is characterized by the existence of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and firm rules. Loose rules will only make anarchy.

Mapping and identification on its projects and produces, PATTIRO’s position among NGOs in Indonesia can be illustrated below:

Participants of Renstra PATTIRO in Bandung want PATTIRO to be in position B+ in 2018, targeting between in position B or in between position C and C+ in 2015.

Renstra participants want PATTIRO to have strong influence on policy-making, not only at local level, but also at national level, and with broader scope of regions.
In addition, the change of projection to position B+ will also be followed by improved popularity of PATTIRO in media and public. This will make easier in public fund raising. However, stepping to higher level has consequences of complying with certain requirements. To reach position B+, PATTIRO must be able to develop accurate Strategic Programs through focus areas as an effort to achieve outcomes. The outcomes must reflect what PATTIRO wants to achieve.

In addition, PATTIRO also has to make innovations by accommodating other sectors, such as economic and agriculture, and using its broad network. PATTIRO also has to have compatible organization structure that can keep focus areas on the track of reaching outcomes.

To strengthen work relation with PATTIRO Raya Network, it needs to develop mechanism and coordination with PATTIRO Raya Network. Some important notes on communication and coordination mechanism are taken from brainstorming session among participants of Renstra PATTIRO in Bandung:

1. To make existing PATTIRO Raya Statute more effective.
2. It needs sharing of mechanism of program/proposal submission that involves PATTIRO Raya Network, in order to avoid dualism of same proposals to donor agencies.

3. To make communication among networks more effective, director forum meeting must be revitalized. This is can be encouraged by using mailing list facility.

To reach position B+, PATTIRO also needs to build strong organization culture. Therefore, it needs to formulate directive or future projection (vision).

Results of formulation of Vision and Tagline of PATTIRO are:

**Vision**

Centre of Excellence for Better Local Governance

**Tagline**

Synergize the action, lead the change

Explanation of Vision:

“PATTIRO seeks to be center of excellence in achieving better decentralization. Intrinsic nature of decentralization is to bring government services to people, in order to improve quality of services and welfare of society.”

Explanation of Tagline:

“PATTIRO synergizes action and leads the change, which can be interpreted as we can lead the change only if we can synergize actions.”
PATTIRO in Six Years Ahead: Where Would It Be?
Three focus areas and strategies of PATTIRO within the next 5 years
CHAPTER 2
DECENTRALIZATION MAP 2012

Progress of Decentralization in Indonesia

Thirteen years of decentralization implementation in Indonesia after Reform Movement in 1998 should bring better public services to people. Decentralization should also promote improvement in public services and improvement in public budget that prioritizes community interests.

In the last ten years, many inefficiencies and ineffectiveness occur in local development. For instance, horizontal conflicts arise as negative impacts of new-established regions and direct election of regional heads, and mismanagement of budget that leads to corruption cases that involve 291 regional heads and their vices, more than 3000 local legislative members, and 1500 bureaucratic apparatus.

On the other side, however, decentralization also gives creative room for local governments to make innovations in public service delivery, such as Integrated Licensing Service in many regions, electronic procurement system of goods and services (LPSE/SPSE), which is later adopted as national regulation that has binding power for all local governments.

Thus, there should not be any reasons for going back to centralistic system that ignores creative room and minimize preference of stakeholders in local jurisdiction. Decentralization process should be continuously conducted and improved, and PATTIRO concentrates on maintaining the decentralization process and improvement.

Through the three focus areas, namely Public Service, Public Service Improvement, and Public Budget Management Improvement, PATTIRO keeps conducting activities and producing works that can contribute directly or indirectly to improvement in Local Autonomy administration (decentralization).

PATTIRO strengthens community control on decentralization (policy and public services at local level) from demand side through training, capacity strengthening, assistance, and advocacy to community. To be a power that can run control function, community must be educated, so they can understand their rights, access information, understand their rights in government, and control and measure government performance.

Simultaneously, PATTIRO gives assistance at supply side, namely government officials at local and central level, so that they can understand and run mechanism of qualified services and good chemistry in providing service delivery.
PATTIRO assists government so they can formulate good SOP of public service, and give examples of good public service delivery, such as those in Jembrana and Sragen, in which there are innovations in local administration. PATTIRO also assists government so that they can have ability to respond complaints, inputs, and recommendations from community, produce policies that address people’s needs, particularly marginalized groups’ (the poor’s) needs.

**PATTIRO’s View on Public Service Delivery**

Post-reform should have witnessed better public service delivery, since there are enough legal products that can guide to public service improvement, such as Law no. 25/2009 on Public Services and Government Regulation (PP) no. 65/2005 on Guideline on Formulation and Implementation of Minimum Standard of Service (SPM). Existence of both legal products should have improved quality of public service implementation. Yet, the implementation still faces flaws, particularly at local level.

Limited budget is also an obstacle in providing improved public service delivery. Many regions only set 30% of their total budget for public services. If 20% of this 30% of total budget is used for education service, it remains very small portion (that is, 80% of 30% of total budget) for public services. Consequently, community receives inadequate public services. In budgeting at local and national level, government should prioritize people’s interests.

At community side, community must be proactive and alert partner to evaluate public services. There must be mutual symbiosis between government and community. Community cannot merely demand their rights without doing their obligations. Both must be conducted, so that public services can be continuously improved. Such community function can only be materialized if organized community groups exist, because relying on one or two active community members is difficult. Community groups must be able to submit academic-nature proposals that are acceptable and feasible.

One of community’s evaluation functions on public services is manifested in Citizen Report Card (CRC) initiated by PATTIRO. CRC works by receiving all community complaints on certain public service. All of these complaints are compiled and validated on both sides, namely on community and service provider (government) sides. Report on community complaints must be real, instead of making up “fictional” problems, filtered rigorously, carefully examined, and validated its verity. If problem does occur, it needs to find solution (or repair) to address the problem by involvement of local government.

Since CRC system needs fund to be sustainable, the ideal condition is that CRC system is adopted by local government through Perda (local regulation), so that it can effectively monitor and evaluate public service delivery at field level.
Decentralization implementation is still far from hope, and there are many repairs needed. Many public policies are inappropriate and overlapped, which lead to conflicts of one policy with another. Therefore, PATTIRO seeks to build harmonization while policy is still in formulation process. To do so, PATTIRO makes public discussions on 5 law plans (RUUs) on local government issues.

As a part of civil society, PATTIRO takes initiative to be proactive in calling for harmonization of the 5 local government-related law plans, pursuing the improved quality of the laws to be produced. This is also to prevent various problems that may occur during implementation of the laws.

Harmonization of these five law plans (RUUs) is an example of improvement in formulation and implementation of public services. There are many Perda (local regulation plans) and RUUs (law plans) that contradict each other; even the ones that have been issued also contradict each other. Therefore, harmonization is a big effort to produce public policies that do not contradict each other in implementation level, as a mandate of decentralization implementation in public policy sector.

Another view and work of PATTIRO in Public Service area is improvement of position (level) of public policy on Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ), that is from Perpres (Presidential Decree) to UU (Law). This achievement is made because of PATTIRO’s involvement in KMPPP (People Coalition of Goods and Service Procurement Monitoring) in monitoring and scrutinizing draft of RUU PBJ (Law Plan on Goods and Services Procurement).

Historically, there are three laws during reform era that regulate and shape national procurement system. They include: Keppres (Presidential Decree) No 18/2000 on Guideline on Goods and Services Procurement for Government Institution, Keppres No 80/2003 on Guideline on Goods and Services Procurement for Government Institution, and finally Perpres No 54/2010 on Goods and Services Procurement. Problems arise as the existing regulations are limited because they are only at presidential decree level, hence their level must be improved to UU (Law).
The existence of Law is expected to address problems that arise because of public policy’s specific level, such as:

1. Scope of procurement is limited. Perpres 54/2010 regulates goods and services procurement that uses State Budget only, despite that many problems occur in procurement that does not use State Budget, such as procurement made by BUMN (State-owned Enterprise) or private sector.

2. Broadening of regulation content materials

3. Violation cases increase and are unsolved. Most (80%) corruption cases handled by KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission) are goods and services procurement cases.

4. Progress in administration that implies to goods and services procurement.

**PATTIRO’s View on Public Budget Management**

Decentralization policy is followed by fiscal decentralization, namely financial management at local level. PATTIRO views fiscal decentralization positively, as it indicates that central government conducts its commitment in improving financial management at central and local level, as mandated in Law no. 17/2003 on State Finance. The government’s commitment is strengthened by the issuance of Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) no 13/2006 on Guideline on Local Financial Management that gives clearance on how financial management reform is formulated and implemented.

Issuance of these two commitments encourages PATTIRO to participate in improving public financial management, particularly at local level. To improve public budget management, PATTIRO works in budgeting reform, namely change of budget formulation process to encourage government for making budgeting that is more public participatory.

PATTIRO encourages community (at demand side) to be more actively involved in public budgeting process gradually, from the musrenbang (development planning forum) at village, subdistrict, district, and province levels. PATTIRO also encourages and strengthens community capacity so that they can influence budgeting process; understand how budget is formulated by local legislatives, and analysis Local Budget.

At supply side, PATTIRO encourages government develop budget participatively (involving community). PATTIRO has been doing it in Lebak, Banten, Tangerang, and Solo. At planning level, PATTIRO encourages government to develop pro-poor and gender-responsive budget. The assistance provided to them is telling and providing training to government and local legislatives about what pro-poor and gender-responsive budget is.

So far, PATTIRO views that public finance management at local level (fiscal decentralization) has improved greatly, although the implementation at local government level does not run well yet. For example, budget composition analysis results show that budget composition is still dominated by expenditures for government apparatus than for community. Averagely, budget allocation composition in local level is 70%-30%. Other regions, however, show better composition, such as 60%-40% and 50%-50%.

Some local governments even allocate budget for community higher than for government apparatus. Unproportional composition and management public finance in local level is caused by central government policy on Local Budget management, in which there is no sanctions on local government that makes such unproportional composition of local budget. For instance, Permendagri (Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs) no. 37/2012 on Guideline of Local Budget 2013 Formulation requires that capital expenditures should be allocated at 29% of total Local Budget. However, when PATTIRO examines Local Budget, it is found that some regions allocate capital expenditures at less than 10%. Local governments regard the Permendagri as a suggestion, instead of an instruction in formulating budget allocation. Without sanctions to impose, local governments make budget allocations as they please.
Actually there is law that regulates local financial management, namely Law no. 17/2003 on State Finance that requires that local financial management should comply with appropriateness and people-oriented usefulness principles. However, the regulation does not impose sanctions either. For example, one of local government’s Local Budget-related obligations is disseminating it. Without sanctions, many local governments feel free to ignore the regulation. They keep local budgeting or RAPBD (Local Budget Plan) as secret. This is only one of problems at public policy makers’ side (supply side).

Other supply side’s problem is that human resources in local government are weak at budget management. Placing wrong persons in the position often causes fatal problems. Factors like political or personal attachment with Local Election winner officials often cause this problem. When persons with inappropriate education background or experience, but are politically close to the winning party/individuals, are assigned to hold leadership of local financial management, such as BAPPPEDA, budgeting process may goes inappropriately as well. The officials’ lack understanding of budgetary knowledge causes this problem.

At community side (demand side), different problem occurs. Community does not understand budget, thus they do not what they should do to Local Budget. Their awareness and understanding on budget should be improved through capacity building, so that they are aware that they have right to understand the budget.

These obstacles drive PATTIRO to organize and strengthen community’s (CSOs’) capacity, so that they can be skillful in judging people’s capacity on budgeting and able to demand for budget reallocation for better, more effective and efficient expenditures.

Local governments’ responses to PATTIRO’s actions vary; some find them helpful, some find them annoying. PATTIRO currently abandons conspicuous method of criticizing budget, such as blowing up the problems in media. This is to minimize conflicts because of sensitiveness issues; in which blowing up the problems in media is like blowing up local government’s incapability. PATTIRO prefers dialog process with government.

Some local governments have showed commitments for improvement of budget planning, in the form of transparency, management, and compliance with budget formulation. For instance, in transparency, Lebak Regency government is implementing budget transparency by issuing Perda (local regulation) of Budget Transparency long before UU KIP (Law on Public Information Openness) exists. Another example is Solo municipality that makes posters on Local Budget.

PATTIRO also conducts advocacy on budget consistency with political promises that are expressed during campaign of regional head candidates. RPJMD (middle term local development plan) as a campaign material is usually developed by consultant of regional head candidate. The plan is usually made for sole purpose of increasing popularity of the candidates. If consultant does not have thorough understanding of budget and expenditures, and if the candidate that hires him/her wins, such RPJMD may be problematic as it may lead to inappropriate budget use.
CHAPTER 3
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN 2012, PROGRESS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THREE FOCUS AREAS OF PATTIRO

1 Community Access to Information (CATI)

Objectives of CATI program implementation are:

1. Encouraging legalization of Information and Documentation Management Officials (PPID) particularly in Local Government Work Units (SKPD) of Finance, Education, Health, Infrastructure sectors and Bappeda at province and district levels.

2. Through CATI program, 150 PPID in five provinces, namely East Java, Papua, West Papua, NTB, and NTT, are assigned.

3. Encouraging establishment of Local Public Information Commission (KIPD) at province level.

4. Providing capacity improvement to PPID and KIPD.

5. Providing assistance to PPID and KIPD.

Referring to mandate contained in Law no. 14/2008 on Public Information Openness, PATTIRO cooperates with Australian Indonesia Partnership for Decentralization (AIPD) seek to support community’s access to information, in a program called Community Support to Information (CATI). Program CATI is supported by AIPD, implemented in 5 provinces and 20 districts in eastern Indonesia.

CATI focuses on creating information transparency, particularly information that support and relates to budget planning and management, as well as public service delivery at province and district level in AIPD work regions. Program CATI is implemented by PATTIRO as the implementing partner of AIPD.
Progress and Obstacles of Implementation of Program CATI in 2012

In 2012, Program CATI is still in establishment of KIPD, PPID, and community information center in 5 provinces that are work regions of AIPD. This is because the program is launched in the end of June 2012.

Activities like technical assistance, training, and regular meetings among information giver and receiver are carried out in NTB, which is relatively more developed and accelerated. Its local government is more open and community is active in demanding information.

Progress or program achievement in other regions, such as in NTT and Papua, runs slow. In NTT, the community is active, while the local government works slowly. PPID only exists in some SKPDs, hence people develops initiatives to request information to local legislatives or executives. Similar condition occurs in Trenggalek, East Java Province. In Papua, Program CATI runs slowly because of escalated conflict potentials. In other regions, such as West Papua and East Java, Program CATI achievements in 2012 are quite satisfying.

Viewed from EoPO achievements, program achievement level at the end of this period is far from target, because it is still at preparation of implementer apparatus/organization of KIP (Public Information Openness) in public bodies. Such efforts cannot be separated from Program Support to CSO in Public Budgeting, which is also managed by PATTIRO.

Contributions of Program CATI to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Outcomes of Program CATI give significant contributions to three focus areas of PATTIRO. Establishment of Information Commission, PPID SKP, and community strengthening for accessing information are among Program CATI’s outputs. From Public Service Delivery Improvement, these outputs can guarantee communities in work regions are able to monitor performance of public bodies, including government, and to contribute in improvement of public service quality. Public bodies in work regions, including government, are able to provide services that conform to community’s needs.

Other outputs of Program CATI are in turn can support other two focus areas, namely Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform.

2 Support to CSO for Greater Capacity and Participation on Budgeting

Program of CSO Strengthening is a program for building awareness and improving community’s capacity in planning, formulation, and implementation of public budget.

This program runs by building coalition/alliance of CSOs, particularly those that work on budget advocacy, as a social movement of civil society. As implementing partner of AIPD, PATTIRO implements CSO Strengthening Program in five work regions of AIPD.

Objectives of this program are:

1. Giving understanding to civil society on local income sources and local financial management mechanism.
2. Improving awareness and capacity of civil society participation in planning, budget allocation, expenditure tracking, and monitoring/measuring benefits of budget accountability.
3. Encouraging CSOs to focus on issues of main sectors, so that they can optimize their functions and be equal partners in discussions with government and parliament.
4. Building coalition/alliance of CSOs as a social movement of civil society for budget advocacy.
Progress and obstacles of Implementation of Program CSO in 2012

Obstacles faced in implementation of Program CSO Strengthening are:

1. There are no/very few CSOs that focus on budget advocacy and have concern on public service issues.
2. Big NGOs/CSOs that have enough capacity are already highly occupied by activities and programs from other institutions.
3. Friction among CSOs that makes them reluctant to build network/coalition.
4. CSOs capacity varies.
5. NGOs/CSOs have conflict of interest with government, either individually or institutionally.

Yet PATTIRO has developed mitigation plan to anticipate these problems/risks, hence the obstacles are addressed well.

In 2012, progress of implementation of CSO Strengthening Program is at phase of CSO capacity strengthening through training and assistance.

As a sustainable program that is continued even after AIPD stops financing it, this Program of CSO Strengthening will be carried on and going through the same cycle, such as Baseline Survey, CSO Mapping, etc., repeatedly and gradually reach to the establishment of strong and integrated CSO network.

Contribution of Program CSO Strengthening to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Significant contribution from outcomes of Program CSO Strengthening to PATTIRO’s focus areas is particularly on Public Finance Management Reform.

Active involvement of CSO in policy making, budget planning and allocation, and improvement of public budget management information transparency at local level will make CSOs in work regions able to monitor public budget expenditures and give inputs for budget management that is more pro-people. Also, government in work regions can allocate budget more effectively and efficiently that conform to community’s needs.

Other outputs of Program CSO Strengthening implementation will in turn encourage two other focus areas, namely Public Policy Reform and Public Service Delivery Improvement.
Program Implementation in 2012, Progress and Contributions to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

3 Indonesia Water SMS (SMS Air Indonesia)

Indonesia Water SMS is a program that brings a tool/mechanism for improving public services by receiving and detecting all data and information on water service that comes from community and sent via SMS facility on cellular phone.

Indonesia Water SMS Project aims at addressing the lack of information, transparency, and communication in many roles in urban water sector, including housing water, water utility, local government, and informal water sector.

Progress and Obstacles of Implementation of Program Water SMS Indonesia in 2012

Until 2012, implementation of Project Water SMS Indonesia already reaches data and information collection on community’s and water service provider’s needs, and then the collected data and information are compiled in multistakeholder dialog activities by inviting and involving relevant experts.

The involved experts are not those of water only, but also of sanitation and communication technology. This is important to clarify data and information, and then compile and process them into materials for developing Water SMS System.

Obstacles in implementation of Water SMS Program are faced during data collection, in which many stakeholders, including community, that inquire whether the system already exists, what the system does, how it is run, and whether the system is effective.

Obstacles also come from water service provider. There are no personnel who handle procedure and incoming information. To address this problem, PATTIRO provides training and assistance to community and anyone who give information, as well as to water service provider. PATTIRO also develops Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on handling incoming information.

Contribution of Indonesia Water SMS Program to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Outcomes of Indonesia Water SMS Program provide significant contribution to three focus areas of PATTIRO, particularly Public Service Delivery.

Incoming information and forms of information-handling will help community to monitor performance of public bodies, hence they can contribute in public service quality improvement.

Public bodies, in this case water service provider in work regions, can provide service that conforms to community’s needs. Other outputs of implementation of SMS Water Program will encourage achievement of two other focus areas of PATTIRO, namely Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform.
4 Acceleration of Implementation of Gender Responsive Budget (ARG) in Indonesia

This Acceleration of Implementation of Gender Responsive Budget phase II has short and long term objectives. The short term objectives are:

1. Facilitating improvement of implementation guideline of PPRG (Gender Responsive Budget and Planning) for local and central level by PPRG Implementer Team
2. Encouraging juklak (implementation guide) on PPRG for local and central level.
3. Improving skill of Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection (KPP&PA) in conducting their tasks and functions in assisting Gender Responsive Budgeting implementation at ministry/institution and local levels.

The long-term objectives are:

1. Creating gender equality and fairness through implementation of Gender Responsive Budget.
2. Strengthening roles of KPP&PA in coordinating and facilitating ministry/institution in gender equality issues.
3. Improving capacity of local government in implementing gender responsive policies and budget.

Gender Responsive Budgeting (PPRG) at central and local levels must be implemented by integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting in planning and budgeting policies. Planning and budgeting should refer to PPRG. In short term, it needs juklakto guide the implementation of strategies at central and local levels.

In Program ARG phase I, PATTIRO has completed drafting and distribution of juklak to four ministries. To follow-up this step, more efforts are needed to make the juklak a basis for PPRG in central and local level.

Regarding the importance of implementation of the Juklak PPRG, PATTIRO seeks to accelerate solution of the juklak through a program called “Acceleration of Implementation of Gender Responsive Budget in Indonesia Phase II”. This is one of PATTIRO’s programs implemented in 2012.
Program HIVOS-KIP contains a system developed by PATTIRO to promote a community that is aware of rights-to-information. Program HIVOS-KIP is embryo of information openness system that is applied by Program CATI. Program HIVOS-KIP aims at encouraging creation of information transparency through Program of Citizen Strengthening for Freedom of Information at Local Level.

As a continuation of Program HIVOS-KIP of previous years, this program is implemented in Kendal Regency (Central Java Province) and Serang City (Banten Province) in 2012. The continuation phase of Program HIVOS-KIP is started on July 1, 2011. It is implemented for 16 months, which ended in October 2012.

Progress and Obstacles of Implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting (ARG) Program in 2012

To accelerate implementation of Juklak PPRG, in 2012 PATTIRO carried out these following activities:

1. Establishing and strengthening National PPRG Team to improve Juklak PPRG for central and local levels.
2. Advocating implementation of Juklak PPRG as legal guidance that binds planning at central and local level, through lobbying and audience with four ministries and local governments, dissemination, and campaign at central and local levels.
3. Providing technical assistance to KPP&PA on implementation of gender responsive budget at central level and institutions (Women Empowerment Agency) at local level, through activities like: regular discussion with KPP staffs, training for trainers, facilitation of implementation of Juklak PPRG, workshop on sharing and learning, thematic discussion on certain themes (conform to participants’ needs), development of PPRG assistance media, and workshop on achievements of PPRG implementation in ministries/institutions.

Obstacles faced in implementation of this program include: low commitment of institutions’ heads, change of personnel in KPP&PA, weak coordination among ministries/institutions, and slow enactment of Juklak.

Contribution of Program ARG to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Outcomes of Program ARG will give significant contributions to three focus areas of PATTIRO, particularly the Public Service Delivery Improvement.

Existence of national strategy of gender mainstreaming (Stranas Percepatan PUG) and Juklak PPRG at central and local level will enable public bodies give services that conform to community’s needs. National strategy and Juklak PPRG will be mandatory guidelines in implementing budgeting and planning, hence government’s plans and budget will be more gender responsive.
Progress and Obstacles of Implementation of HIVOS-KIP in 2012

1. Activities of Program HIVOS-KIP implemented in 2012 are:
2. Strengthening of Civil Society through citizen discussions on basic health services (Jamkesmas, Jamkesmasda, and SKTM) in Kendal Regency.
5. Citizen discussion for civil society (CSO) strengthening in gender equality development planning in Serang City.
6. Citizen discussion in gender equality development planning in Serang City.
7. Development of citizen charter commitment and community discussion on development of cooperatives organization, Kendal Regency, Central Java.
8. Serial discussion for strengthening of citizen group network (I) in Curug Subdistrict, Serang City, Banten.
9. Serial discussion for strengthening of citizen group network in Kasemen Subdistrict, Serang City, Banten.
10. Strengthening of PPID through implementation of FGD for collecting information from public bodies of Kendal Regency.
12. Strengthening of grass-root FGD as a vehicle of movement for creating Civil Society of Serang City.
13. Strengthening of grass-root FGD on legal framework of PIW as organization vehicle for society of Serang City.

Contribution of Program HIVOS-KIP to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Outputs and recommendations of Program HIVOS-KIP will ensure communities in work regions to be able to monitor performance of public bodies, including government, and to contribute in improvement of public services.

Monitoring, control, and contributions of society will make public bodies, including government, in work regions able to provide services that community needs.

Implementation of systematic and sustainable monitoring, control, and contribution from society will eventually encourage achievements of two focus areas of PATTIRO, namely Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform.
Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Program - 2 (SIAP-2)

Objectives of the Program SIAP-2 are:

1. Revealing integrity and accountability issues of program budget expenditures in Ministry of Education (School Operational Aid/BOS); Ministry of agriculture (rice subsidy for poor families/Raskin); and Ministry of Social (subsidy for fertilizer price for farmers).

2. Building integrity and accountability model recommendation to support prevention against budget mismanagement in implementation of BOS, Subsidized-fertilizer, and Raskin programs.

3. Encourage the integrity and accountability system model in budget expenditure of BOS, Subsidized-fertilizer, and Raskin programs at relevant departments.

4. Encourage constructive dialog among citizens, CSOs and press with government and legislatives on implementation of better integrity and accountability system to support successful and efficient budget expenditure of BOS, Subsidized-fertilizer, and Raskin programs implementation.

Program SIAP-2 is a program carried out by PATTIRO as an effort to create effective public monitoring system to prevent corruption in government expenditures in education (BOS), agriculture (subsidized fertilizer), and social welfare (Raskin/ rice subsidy) sectors, by prioritizing integrity and accountability functions.

Program SIAP-2 is implemented in 10 cities in 8 provinces, namely Aceh Besar, Bandung Barat, Gresik, Jayapura, Janepono, Lombok Barat, Pekalongan, Semarang, Serang, and Surakarta.

In general, SIAP-2 consists of 4 main activity groups, namely assessment (research); capacity building; advocacy; and supporting activities, such as workshop for program implementers, book writing, and film making.
Progress and Obstacles of Program SIAP-2 in 2012

Activities carried out by PATTIRO in Program SIAP-2 in 2012 include: advocacy at local and national levels to strengthen coalition of institutions that share the same vision; Workshop and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Social Audit in Program regions; publication/campaign that is designed to improve active participation of community in monitoring implementation of BOS, Subsidized-fertilizer, and Raskin programs.

PATTIRO also prepared Final Report on overall program implementation, which includes all findings from program implementation in every work region. Based on these findings, PATTIRO give recommendations on measures to be taken by budget implementers to help improvement of program implementation in the future. Recommendations produced by PATTIRO in Final Report SIAP-2 will be submitted to relevant ministries.

Program SIAP-2 also produces Social Audit Module. To give more benefits and usable for broader audiences, the complete module titled “Audit Sosial Multi Stake Holder” is printed and distributed by PATTIRO.

Contributions of Program SIAP-2 to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Outputs and recommendations of Program SIAP-2 compiled in Final Report of SIAP-2 and “Audit Sosial Multi Stake Holder” module give significant contributions to three focus areas of PATTIRO, particularly in Public Policy Reform.

Outputs and recommendations of Program SIAP-2 will encourage government to respond community’s needs through formulation and implementation of social aid programs that are effective, efficient, and accurate.

The module on social audit for multistakeholders will encourage implementation of systematic and sustainable monitoring, control, and contributions from community to formulation and implementation of government’s social aid programs. They eventually encourage two focus areas of PATTIRO, namely Public Service Delivery Improvement and Public Finance Management Reform.
FOINI and Law on Public Information Openness (UU KIP)

Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FOINI) is a network of civil society organizations and individuals that intensively promote information openness in Indonesia.

FOINI is metamorphosed from civil society coalition for freedom of information (KMI) that has been initiated and monitored RUU KMIP (Law Plan on Freedom of Public Information) until it is legalized as Law no. 14/2008 on Freedom of Public Information (UU KIP). FOINI is currently operating in 11 province hubs with national coordination in Jakarta. FOINI is committed to broader the network hub.

For the next three years (2012 – 2015), PATTIRO will act as coordinator of FOINI, with mandate of being motor of network. FOINI's functions include: clearing house, advocacy, and capacity building.

Progress and Obstacles in Implementation of Program FOINI in 2012

In 2012, FOINI made assessment on implementation of UU KIP on CSOs. The results are:

1. CSOs are basically very open to every information request; however, the spirit is not yet institutionalized as mandated in UU KIP.

2. Information service is currently available for colleague organizations. There are only few information requests from community, except those submitted to organizations that work on community assistance.

3. Hampering factors for CSOs in developing service and managing public information are less optimized organization procedure, limited human resources, and limited infrastructures and facilities of organization.

4. CSOs focus public information openness movement on supply and demand aspects. Supply aspect orients advocacy on government public bodies to implement mandates of UU KIP. Demand aspect orients at community strengthening that may enable community to access public information.

5. CSOs view UU KIP an instrument for supporting their works in obtaining data. But in practice, CSOs still find obstacles for finding data, such as obstacles in bureaucratic process.

Results of the assessment are expected to be basis for improving performance of CSOs, particularly those joined FOINI, to improve and promote public information openness.

Contribution of FOINI to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

Establishment of FOINI can provide significant contributions to three focus areas of PATTIRO, namely Public Service Delivery Improvement.

Other outputs of agenda implementation of FOINI activities will also encourage other two focus areas of PATTIRO, namely Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform.
AIPMNH (AUSTRALIA INDONESIA PARTNERSHIP FOR MATERNAL AND NEONATAL HEALTH)

1. Main objective of AIPMNH: improving the health of mothers and newborn children (KIBBLA) in NTT Provinces and target districts.

2. Short term objectives of AIPMNH: improved number of birth-giving in adequate health care facilities, improved priority for maternal, neonatal, and children health in district’s budget, and improved management of financial supports for Puskesmas, which include provision of baby beds, Jamkesmas (health insurance for society), and Jampersal (health insurance for giving birth).

3. Long term objectives of AIPMNH: elected province and district governments can effectively manage national and local resources, as well as from donors, to progressively achieve targets of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in maternal and neonatal health sector.

- Why maternal and neonatal health matters in NTT?
- Maternal and infant mortality rate in NTT Province is much higher than that of other provinces in Indonesia. The cause of such high rate is mostly preventable by appropriate actions and treatments.
- Program AIPMNH has components that are designed to improve implementation of health service and involvement of community, to provide supports to health system, and to support reform of performance and accountability system.
- PATTIRO helps facilitating and improving capacity of SKPD in NTT Province in implementing gender strategies in maternal and children health program.
- Program AIPMNH supports districts in implementing their work plans which emphasize strengthening of skills of service providers through clinical trainings.
- Program AIPMNH works at province level and some districts in NTT in order to:
  - Improving System Performance and Accountability by supporting local government organizations of NTT province and districts in achieving improvement of accountability, performance, access, and sustainability of maternal and neonatal health services through these efforts:
    - Improvement of financial and resources management.
    - Improvement and repair of performance reporting to society.
    - Implementation of performance-based financing and improvement of harmonization in various health sectors.
Progress and Challenges in Implementation of Program AIPMNH in 2012

Implementation of this program addresses society’s behavior in attaining health through improvement of knowledge and community participation in maintaining their own health by using various health services.

PATTIRO makes monitoring and evaluation on capacity of planning and budgeting, strengthening of policies and regulations that are influential to maternal and neonatal health services, strengthening of roles and coordination of government institutions, non-government institutions, and AIPMNH.

Program activities carried out in 2012 are:

- Improving capacity of SKPD in 10 districts of NTT for implementing gender strategies in maternal and children health.
- Facilitating audit of gender participation in three districts of Flores Timur, Sikka and Kupang;
- Facilitating trainings for facilitators of gender-responsive budgeting and planning at province level and in eight districts;
- Facilitating capacity strengthening for women cadres in legislatives, religious leaders, custom/ethnic leaders, and other leaders on gender issues in 14 districts and province level.

This program also addresses society behavior in attaining health through improvement of knowledge and society involvement in health maintenance by using various health services.

Contribution of Program AIPMNH to Three Focus Areas of PATTIRO

To three focus areas of PATTIRO, Program AIPMNH gives significant contributions to the Public service delivery improvement aspect.

Outputs and recommendations of Program AIPMNH will encourage government to its ability of responding to community needs in decreasing maternal mortality rate, and improving infant health in NTT Province.

Other outputs of Program AIPMNH implementation will also encourage the other two focus areas of PATTIRO, namely Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform, as well as to efforts of improving mother and infant health rate.
CHAPTER 4

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS OF PATTIRO IN 2012

1 Training Module on Budget Advocacy for CSOs

This book is training module on budget advocacy for CSOs. It contains substantial materials on planning and budgeting training activities provided by PATTIRO and AIPD to CSOs.

This training module is written as main guide and reference for facilitators in trainings of AIPD and implementing partner, so that the trainings can fit CSOs' needs. The module can be used by facilitators in designing training.

This module can also be used for anyone, both CSOs and individuals, who concern local planning and budgeting issues, because it contains information and reading materials that are easy to read and learn for anyone.

This module is also modifiable for its users, which means that not all materials of sessions and themes must be delivered in training. Users can choose and use any materials they need. This module can be used for local planning and budgeting trainings out of PATTIRO’s and AIPD’s scope of work. Anyone can use this module for giving local planning and budgeting training in all of Indonesian regions.

PDF version of this module can be downloaded for free in http://pattiro.org/?p=2103.
2 National Strategies for Gender-Mainstreaming Acceleration through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (Stranas PPRG)

This book helps the efforts of accelerating gender mainstreaming implementation that conforms to RPJMN (Mid-Term National Development Plan) 2010-2014. The Stranas PPRG (national strategies of gender planning and budgeting) aims at ensuring that development cycle at central and local levels can be more purposeful, systematic, synergetic, and sustainable.

This Stranas PPRG book contains Target, Policy Directives, and PPRG Strategies. The targets include: (1) strengthening of PPRG legal basis at local level; (2) enactment of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation mechanism at ministry/institution level and local government, and for PPRG implementers and motors; (3) implementation of PPRG at ministry/institution of the next administration period; (4) implementation of PPRG in selected provinces; and (5) strengthening capacity of PPRG implementers and motors organization.

PDF version of this Stranas PPRG is downloadable for free in http://pattiro.org/?p=2522

3 Implementation Guideline for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (Juklak PPRG) that is a follow-up of Stranas PPRG

Gender mainstreaming acceleration through PPRG as attachment 1 and 2 of Circular of four ministries/institutions, consists of: Attachment 1 is Juklak PPRG for ministries/institutions at central level, while Attachment 2 is Juklak PPRG for local government. Juklak PPRG for ministries/institutions contained in Attachment 1 of Stranas PPRG aims at being reference for implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Acceleration through PPRG in ministries/institutions, hence the measure can be more targeted, systematic, and synergetic at national (ministry/institution) level.

This Juklak PPRG also serves as guide for KPP&PA, Bappenas, and Ministry of Finance in monitoring and evaluation of implementation of PPRG in ministries/institutions. Targets of Juklak PPRG for ministries/institutions are: enactment of PPRG implementation, monitoring, and evaluation mechanism at ministries/institutions level. Broadening scope of PPRG to output level can also be target of this Juklak PPRG.

Juklak PPRG for local government contained in Attachment 2 of Stranas PPRG aims at aims at being reference for implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Acceleration through PPRG in local government level, hence the measure can be more targeted, systematic, and synergetic at local (province, city/district) level.
This Juklak PPRG also serves as guide for KPP&PA, Bappenas, and Ministry of Finance in monitoring and evaluation of implementation of PPRG in local (province, city/district) level. Targets of Juklak PPRG for local (province, city/district) government are: formulating designing gender responsive budget and monitoring and evaluating local budgeting and planning.

Both Juklak PPRGs are issued and signed by 4 ministries, namely BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, and KPP&PA (Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection) through Joint Circulars, namely Joint Circular No. 270/M. PPN/11/2012, No. SE-33/MK.02/2012, No. 050/4379A/SJ, and No. SE46/MPP-PA/11/2012 on National Strategies on Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG).


4 Final Report SIAP-2

Program of Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Program - 2 (SIAP-2) is implemented by PATTIRO using funding from USAID. Objective of this program is creating effective public monitoring system to prevent corruption in social aid programs in education, agriculture, and social welfare sectors.


In general, activities of SIAP-2 at national and local levels are grouped into 4 main activity groups, namely assessment (research); capacity building; advocacy; and supporting activities, such as workshop for program implementers, book writing, and film making.

In Final Report of implementation of Program SIAP-2, PATTIRO also gives recommendations for implementers of social aid program budget. The recommendations are expected to help improving program implementation, hence future implementation will be better, more effective, efficient, and accurate.
PATTIRO views there are not enough instruments that enable community to be involved in monitoring government’s social aid program implementation. Existing monitoring instruments on social aid programs that are developed by government agencies concern more on financial audit and program performance audit.

When existing social audit tends to find evidence for defense and advocacy for one party, the social audit developed by PATTIRO has different perspective and method. For PATTIRO, findings in social audit can encourage stakeholders to work together towards improvement of public services at various levels, namely implementation, system, and mechanism.

Implementation pattern of social audit in the Manual ASMS can be used by any institution that conduct social audit on government-initiated social aid programs. This is because the Manual ASMS is developed as based on experiences and field testing in various program audit activities and modified to be simpler, more effective, efficient, and easy-to-use for anyone.

By using this Manual ASMS, it is expected that if the same programs are continued, program implementation will improve. This is because this social audit can identify or formulate solutions and recommendations for system improvement, which include policy formulation at national level and implementation mechanism at local level.

PDF version of Manual ASMS can be downloaded for free in http://pattiro.org/?p=2156

Video of Social Audit Implementation Guideline

This video portrays procedure or guidelines of conducting multistakeholder social audit. It consists of theory and practice of Social Audit. Detailed explanations and diagram of Social Audit process, value chain analysis, and integrity and accountability framework is also contained in the video.

This video is an instrument of advocacy monitoring that is expected to help government in evaluating their programs. Guideline of social audit on integrity and accountability will be used to encourage stakeholders to work together in improving public services at implementation, system, and mechanism levels.
7 Calendar of Year 2012 SIAP

This calendar is a part of SIAP-II Program publication. The calendar design contains guidelines and critical points of social aid program implementation, namely BOS, Raskin, and Subsidized-fertilizer programs.

8 Kumpulan Materi Khutbah Jumat
Tema; “Akuntabilitas dan Integritas Program Pemerintah”.

This book contains religious teaching materials for Friday prayer. Packaged in specific theme of integrity and accountability of government’s social aid programs, this book is designed for community with high population of Moslem.

The idea comes from SIAP-II program implementers of Aceh Besar. Publication of this book is cooperation result of PATTIRO Aceh and ISKADA (association of bachelors and cadres of dakwah/religious teaching).
CHAPTER 5

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND AGENDA OF PATTIRO

PATTIRO’s Organization Structure

There is no essential change on PATTIRO’s organization structure during 2012. Even so, some change has been done to the executive board. The main one is the director replacement which takes place at 18 February 2012.

Having through all of activists’ internal discussion and Executive Board meeting, Mr. Sad Dian Utomo has been elected as PATTIRO’s new Director of Executive Board who will take responsibility from 2012 to 2014. This director change is made in compliance with the Foundation’s regulations and an organization renewal.

In response to the new programs introduction and also to civil society’s demand for “expansion”, and to strengthen PATTIRO at regional level, PATTIRO also adds local staff and facilitators in 2012.

Implementation of SMS Water, CATI, and CSO Strengthening programs require more staffs and facilitators. Total number of PATTIRO’s Activists, Staff, and Facilitators are 113, consists of 33 Activists and Staff in Jakarta, plus 80 Activists and Facilitators in local level.

Furthermore, since 1 September 2011, PATTIRO had moved its office from Tebet area to Cilandak, at Jalan Intan No. 81, Cilandak Barat, Jakarta Selatan 12430, Indonesia, to be exact. PATTIRO moved because it needs more spacious room, easier access, and accommodation for local activists.

The new office in Cilandak area, Jakarta Selatan, is representative enough to fulfill PATTIRO’s needs as the growing number of programs and activities. There are three more rooms, which can accommodate many staffs and meeting requirement on discussion of program implementation.
# PATTIRO’s Agenda in 2013

In 2013, PATTIRO’s agenda will still focus on the continuation of the 2012 program implementation. PATTIRO has to ensure that program implementation during 2013 is within its three focus areas. The Water SMS, the ARG, the CATI, and the CSO Strengthening Programs will still continue in 2013. PATTIRO’s agenda during 2013 relating to those programs and its goals based on the three focus areas are presented on this table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Agenda / Program</th>
<th>Summary of Agenda / Program Implementation</th>
<th>Agenda / Program Goals based on the PATTIRO’s three focus areas</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1. | Strengthening of Information Openness in Local Level | - Accelerating the appointment and functions of Local Information Commissionaires (PPID) in several work regions of the CATI program that do not have appointed PPID yet.  
- Enhancing public institutions competence in information service by training for PPIDs at provincial and district levels.  
- Establishing Information Service System to ensure fulfillment of public rights to information by preparing Standard Operating Procedure  
- (SOP) for Public Institution.  
- Effort to establish a Commission on Public Information at provincial level by assistance during the establishment of Public Information Committee and the Selection Process of potential Provincial Information Commissionaires  
- Supports for procurement of structures and infrastructures for Information Committee (KI)  
- Supports for the Provincial KI’s Working Program preparation and implementation.  
- Giving training, assistance, and study trip to other provinces for Commissioner of Provincial KI.  
- Preparing SOP for the Provincial KI’s Institutional Management System  
- SOP implementation assistance for Provincial KI’s Institutional Management System and dissemination assistance for mechanism of information dispute settlement to the society.  
- Community Networks Establishment for Advocacy of Public Information.  
- Training, assistance, and facilitation for community to access information from Public Institutions. | - Appointment of Commissioner of Provincial KI and Supporting Staff who are capable of settling disputes, and established Provincial KI’s Institutional Management System.  
- Improved society’s capacity in accessing information as a mean of fulfilling basic rights, and to build regular dialogue between society and public institutions as feedback from the former about public service they have received.  
- Strengthening information openness at local level for community.  
- To PATTIRO’s three focus areas, implementation of this program in 2013 will give significant contribution from Public Service Delivery Improvement.  
- Outputs from further agenda implementation will give supports to two other PATTIRO’s focus areas, namely, Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Agenda / Program</th>
<th>Summary of Agenda / Program Implementation</th>
<th>Agenda / Program Goals based on the PATTIRO’s three focus areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. | Strengthening of Information Openness in Central Level                           | - Supervising selection process of Commissioner of Information Openness. This is one of PATTIRO’s responsibilities as a member of Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FOINI) coalition.  
- As a member of the FOINI Coalition for strengthening KI at central level, PATTIRO will continuously encourage information openness. This is an essential issue to support acceleration of the big issue of information openness, that is, the establishment of  
- Open Government Indonesia (OGI). The OGI is sponsored by Presidential Work Unit for Development Supervision and Control (Unit Kerja Presiden untuk Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan, UKP4), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Ministry of Communications and Information (Kemenkominfo)  
- Implementing knowledge  
- PATTIRO obtains from the CATI Program on OGI. | - The elected Commissioner of Information Disclosure who independent, competent, capable of completing tasks.  
- The established Open Government Indonesia (OGI) by implementing knowledge  
- PATTIRO gets from the CATI Program.  
- To PATTIRO’s three focus areas, the 2013 agenda for Local Information Disclosure during 2013 will give significant contribution from Public Service Delivery Improvement.  
- Other outputs from further agenda implementation will give supports to two other PATTIRO’s focus areas, namely, Public Policy Reform and Public Finance Management Reform. |
- Accelerating Gender-Responsive Implementation Guidelines (Juklak PPRG) both at central and local levels.  
- Related-ARG collaboration with Ministries/Institutions, among others, by holding workshop of sharing and learning activities, thematic discussion with the theme suitable to needs, developing media for PPRG assistance, and organizing workshop of achieved PPRG implementation in Ministries/Institutions | - Accelerating Gender Mainstreaming National Strategy (Stranas Percepatan PUG) and Gender Responsive Implementation Guidelines (Juklak PPRG), which PATTIRO has completed in 2012, as compulsory guidelines for gender-responsive budget planning and preparation in central and local levels of government.  
- Ensuring that Gender Mainstreaming National Strategy (Stranas Percepatan PUG) and Gender Responsive Implementation Guidelines (Juklak PPRG) become compulsory guidelines for gender-responsive budgeting and planning, hence national and local budgets are more gender responsive.  
- ARG program’s outcomes will give significant contribution to PATTIRO’s three focus areas, especially, Public Service Delivery Improvement.  
- Improvement. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Agenda / Program</th>
<th>Summary of Agenda / Program Implementation</th>
<th>Agenda / Program Goals based on the PATTIRO’s three focus areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4  | Public Policy Advocacy        | - Public Policy Advocacy by the advent of post-MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) in 2015. | - To control decision-makers and to consolidate support for enforcing and implementing public policy agenda of post-MDGs development both at central and local levels.  
- The Public Policy Advocacy agenda’s outcomes will give significant contribution to PATTIRO’s three focus areas, especially to Public Policy Reform. |
|    |                               |                                             |                                                               |
| 5  | CSO Network Strengthening     | - To strengthen networks among civil societies (CSO) in each program implementing area as determined in 2012.  
- To prepare list of networks established by CSOs in AIPD-CSO program implementing areas  
- To facilitate communications within the established CSOs networks.  
- To provide the CSOs with knowledge on Public Finance  
- Management, through training in Local Planning and Budgeting, training in Public Budget Use Supervision  
- To assist CSOs in doing analysis of Local Budget (APBD) and budget advocacy. | - Making CSOs as a power that is capable of supervising budget planning, preparation, and expenditures, and also capable of assessing benefits from budget uses.  
- Significant contribution given by CSO Networks Strengthening Agenda’s outcomes to the PATTIRO’s three focus areas is Public Finance Management Reform.  
- Other outputs from the agenda implementation above will give supports to two other PATTIRO’s focus areas, namely,  
- Public Policy Reform  
- and Public Service Delivery  
- Improvement. |
## Statement of Financial Position
**YAYASAN PUSAT TELAAH DAN INFORMASI REGIONAL JAKARTA**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011**
*(Expressed in Rupiah)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dec 31, 2012</th>
<th>Notes/</th>
<th>31 Des 2011</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ctn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalent</td>
<td>745,968,893</td>
<td>B.4, C.1</td>
<td>1,024,901,856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Account Receivable</td>
<td>209,243,205</td>
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<td>148,047,668</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance Payment</td>
<td>1,591,162,701</td>
<td>C.3</td>
<td>135,775,124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expense</td>
<td>115,000,000</td>
<td>C.4</td>
<td>177,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Current Assets</td>
<td>2,661,374,799</td>
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<td>1,486,224,648</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed asset-net of accumulated</td>
<td>71,680,344</td>
<td></td>
<td>111,441,777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depreciation of Rp165,443,810 in 2012 and Rp255,607,688 in 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non-Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>71,680,344</td>
<td></td>
<td>111,441,777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>2,733,055,143</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,597,666,425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Payable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued Expense</td>
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<td>Tax Payable</td>
<td>37,395,765</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Payable</td>
<td>26,220,583</td>
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<td>32,707,003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
<td>1,040,773,268</td>
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<td>316,411,289</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Long-Term Liabilities</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Loan</td>
<td>516,666,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>916,666,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted Net Assets</td>
<td>1,401,208,373</td>
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<td>1,011,596,955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted Net Assets</td>
<td>(625,592,498)</td>
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<td>269,658,181</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>775,615,875</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,281,255,136</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>2,733,055,143</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,597,666,425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year 2012</td>
<td>Non-Annual</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>8,802,558</td>
<td>5,586,592</td>
<td>6,132,173</td>
<td>25,233,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>8,802,558</td>
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<td>25,233,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ending Restricted of Net Assets</td>
<td>19,195,124</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19,195,124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>45,586,592</td>
<td>54,506,520</td>
<td>59,506,520</td>
<td>358,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>104,680,832</td>
<td>112,025,911</td>
<td>112,025,911</td>
<td>119,240,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Receipt</td>
<td>8,802,558</td>
<td>54,506,520</td>
<td>62,309,078</td>
<td>25,233,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursement</td>
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<tr>
<td>General and Administrative Expense</td>
<td>16,842,279</td>
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<td>16,842,279</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundraising Expense</td>
<td>94,925,899</td>
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<td>94,925,899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Disbursement</td>
<td>5,762,304,156</td>
<td>21,102,701,099</td>
<td>21,864,006,255</td>
<td>85,157,875</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increasing / (Decreasing) Net Asset</td>
<td>509,645,372</td>
<td>91,515,688</td>
<td>601,161,060</td>
<td>48,853,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET ASSETS</td>
<td>1,011,596,955</td>
<td>769,658,181</td>
<td>1,781,255,136</td>
<td>616,020,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balance of Net Assets</td>
<td>1,203,033,954</td>
<td>96,264,989</td>
<td>1,309,303,943</td>
<td>48,853,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priory Year adjustment of net assets</td>
<td>1,004,108,333</td>
<td>629,592,268</td>
<td>1,633,694,161</td>
<td>775,615,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending Balance of Net Assets</td>
<td>1,004,108,333</td>
<td>629,592,268</td>
<td>1,633,694,161</td>
<td>775,615,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>