

THE FORD FOUNDATION Grant Reporting

Grantee Name : Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Madani (KPMM)

Grant Number : 30137

Reporting Period : January 1st, 2012 to December 31st, 2012

Narrative Report

Reflections

During this program period, an encouraging development came from Makassar, South Sulawesi. NGO Council's representative in South Sulawesi which was established a mere six months ago has received recognition from the Mayor of Makassar. Relations between both parties have developed in a swift and productive manner. The Makassar Mayor has long been skeptical of existing NGOs, most of which are pseudo, unaccountable NGOs, thus it has been difficult for the local government to appoint reliable NGOs as partner or recipient of funds from APBD (regional budget). In light of this situation, the Mayor of Makassar has requested the South Sulawesi NGO Council representative to prepare a draft document as reference for formulating a mayoral regulation on the development of a transparent mechanism and accountability criteria for NGOs who will be working with the government or receiving APBD funds. The draft document is currently being discussed among Council members in South Sulawesi and scheduled for submission to the Makassar Mayor in February 2013.

Another encouraging development is the relatively significant surge in annual membership fee payments among Council members. In 2012, nearly half (41 institutions) of its members have paid their fees in full. This is considered an important milestone because despite being part of member obligation, the payment of membership fees has yet to become a tradition among Indonesian NGOs. Compared to other national NGO networks, Council has managed to achieve a high level of compliance in fee payment, particularly given that fact that the institution is still at its infancy. Membership fee payment is an indicator of a high sense of ownership and commitment among members.

Demands that Indonesia's NGO community improve its transparency and accountability has recently been a major discourse. Fierce criticisms have been hurled by stakeholders, including constituents, program beneficiaries, the government, private sector and even civil society organizations themselves. The collective response from the country's NGO community however remains inadequate. Many have criticized on Indonesian NGOs' non-compliance with the law as a significant number of NGOs registered as foundations and receive grants that exceed IDR 500 million do not publish their financial statements through local newspapers as required by Law No. 16/2001 concerning Foundations. Many national NGOs also fail to conform to Law No 14/2008 on Freedom of Information (FOI) and the majority of them disregard ISO 26000 that calls for the implementation of social responsibility for all types of organization, be it profit-oriented or non-profit entities. In addition, criticisms were also leveled at issues related to governance, financial management and program accountability that remain weak within many NGOs.

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Jl. Jakarta I No. 9, Lolong Belanti, Padang Utara, Padang, Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
Telp/faks:(62-751)445098, Email: sekretariat@kpmm.or.id
Website: www.kpmm.or.id

The NGO community in Indonesia is in fact now suffering from the consequences of its weak accountability. Despite the fact that most local and even national NGOs are rendered inactive due to a funding crisis, it still fails to prompt the NGO community into taking immediate action to rectify the situation and turning it into a joint movement.

It is understood that efforts to build common awareness among the NGO community in Indonesia need to seriously deal with certain challenges. In light of this, awarding incentives to accountable Indonesian NGOs would be an effective approach that needs to be developed. Council therefore has approached the government to advocate for the development of a transparent mechanism and accountability criteria for NGOs eligible for funds from APBD and corporations/state-owned enterprises, and to partner with the government for community empowerment programs. This incentive is expected to effectively support efforts aimed at bringing forth transparent and accountable NGOs in Indonesia.

For Indonesian NGOs to improve their transparency and accountability, the availability of adequate sources of funding is a necessity in order to support program implementation and overall organizational development. As 'traditional' sources of funding are increasingly hard to obtain, the ability of NGOs that rely on foreign grants to attain their stated vision and mission has been seriously affected. A two-year experience in building the capacity of member organizations in raising alternative funds from untapped sources shows a challenging road ahead. Lack of knowledge, experience, skills and commitment among NGOs in raising funds through new approaches is one of the weaknesses that still need to be dealt with. Intensified interventions in the following year are crucial to diversify financial resources which will help support NGOs in pursuing their goals and objectives.

Concerning KPMM and its role and position, the organization is the initiator of the NGO accountability movement in Indonesia. KPMM's efforts in improving NGO accountability need to be maintained and scaled up. KPMM on the other hand needs to remain responsive to external conditions (political and legal environment) that can affect its role and position as the driving force behind the social movement. KPMM is also expected to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of its members amid the funding crisis confronting most sub-national NGOs in Indonesia.

Activities/Issues Addressed

Activities/Issues Addressed Identified in Proposal (to be filled out by Foundation staff)

1. Conducting eight public hearings, discussions and press conferences regarding the role of the National and Regional Councils, and participating in government decision making forums to educate policy makers about NGO concerns.
2. Organizing two training programs for sixty National Council members to improve capacity in financial and organizational accountability.
3. Organizing two meetings with five experts to develop tools for evaluating NGO Code of Ethics compliance, training thirty NGO representatives to use the new tools, and facilitating evaluation of 100 National Council members.
4. Organizing four meetings of the National Council's Ethics Committee to monitor implementation of NGO Code of Conduct compliance.
5. Organizing ten NGO meetings to facilitate formation of Regional Councils in West Sumatera, East Sumatera and South Sulawesi.
6. Organizing ten meetings of KPMM members in West Sumatera to plan and monitor implementation of their Code of Ethics.
7. Conducting focus group discussions with experts to develop a fundraising module which would then

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- be used to train 25 NGO representatives and providing fundraising mentoring to NGO members in two provinces.
8. Providing recommendations to government, private companies, donor agencies and the media regarding the transparency and accountability of its NGO members.
 9. Conducting a study on the viability of developing tax incentives for philanthropic contributions.
 10. Providing assistance to National Council members to set up databases and libraries in their respective organizations.

Activities/Issues Addressed

1. *Activity 1: Conducting eight public hearings, discussions and press conferences regarding the role of the National and Regional Councils, and participating in government decision making forums to educate policy makers about NGO concerns.*

By the end of 2012, NGO Council has been involved in the organizing of various activities aimed at educating policy-makers about NGO concerns. Specifically for 2012, activities conducted include the following: (1) developed MSF forums in the provinces of South Sumatera and South Sulawesi in advocating for NGO access to community empowerment programs run by the local government; (2) held a public hearing with the Makassar Mayor to push the local government to develop a more transparent CSO program management mechanism (8 August 2012) and jointly prepared the draft Makassar mayoral regulation on this issue; (3) conducted dialogues and jointly organized a seminar with the Makassar Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) to address various issues related to NGOs and their increased presence in Makassar (3 September and 1 October 2012); (4) held a seminar and workshop on 'CSR Program Management Policies and Practices in Regions and Opportunities and Challenges for NGOs in Managing CSR Programs' (3-5 December 2012) in which one of the resource persons is a representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs, in addition to representatives from corporations (Sari Husada) and NGOs; (5) involved in the seminar on 'Global Perspective and National Movement Towards Corruption Free Regions' organized by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (18 April 2012); (6) involved in a hearing on promoting public participation for improving public services held by Kinerja-USAID with the Public Services Deputy of the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (18 June 2012); (7) involved as a member of the Coalition for Freedom of Association in advocating against the Bill on Community Organizations in cooperation with various NGOs in Jakarta; and (8) acted as resource person in a dialogue on 'CSR Wisdom' at Radio SMART organized by IBL. The theme is highly relevant with NGO Council's role in forging cooperative ties and becoming an equal and critical partner for the government and corporations.
2. *Activity 2: Organizing two training programs for sixty National Council members to improve capacity in financial and organizational accountability.*

This capacity building program is based on assessment results on the implementation of the Code of Ethics or principles of accountability among Council member organizations. Based on the assessment results, several key components need to be strengthened, including: 1) ability to formulate program and organizational strategic planning, 2) transparent and accountable financial management and reporting in conformity with PSAK 45 accounting standards, 3) understanding and awareness on NGO principles of Code of Ethics or accountability. The following activities have been conducted to strengthen the aforementioned capacities: workshop and training on Logical

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Framework Analysis (LFA) in Jakarta attended by 15 member institutions; discussion on the internalization of the Code of Ethics in Riau, Kendari, South Sumatera and Kupang attended by 28 member institutions; financial assistance in cooperation with Bina Integrasi Foundation (YBIE) in South Sumatera and Riau attended by 13 member institutions.

3. *Activity 3: Organizing two meetings with five experts to develop tools for evaluating NGO Code of Ethics compliance, training thirty NGO representatives to use the new tools, and facilitating evaluation of 100 National Council members.*

NGO Council has organized both Ethics Council and Secretariat meetings to discuss and improve reports submitted by the assessor on the implementation of the Code of Ethics. These meetings are attended by the Chair of the Ethics Council and two representatives from Council Secretariat who were intensively involved in the assessment process on Code of Ethics compliance. In addition, Ethics Council and Secretariat meetings were also convened to fine-tune assessment instruments based on feedback from evaluators according to past assessment experience. These meetings were held on 2-3 May and 11 June 2012 at Council office attended by most members of the Ethics Council and Secretariat.

4. *Activity 4: Organizing four meetings of the National Council's Ethics Committee to monitor implementation of NGO Code of Conduct compliance.*

These meetings have not been convened by the end of 2012 as no complaint was lodged on any breach of the Code of Ethics by a member. The imposition of rewards and sanctions shall be put into effect in 2013 based on the outcomes of an assessment scheduled for 2013.

5. *Activity 5: Organizing ten NGO meetings to facilitate formation of Regional Councils in West Sumatera, South Sumatera and South Sulawesi.*

In 2012, two NGO Council representatives were established in South Sulawesi and West Sumatera. The South Sulawesi Regional Council was set up on 2 July 2012. Its core programs include the development of thematic discussions for the internalization of Council Code of Ethics, development of multiparty forums that involve the government and corporations to open up access to community empowerment programs through APBD and CSR programs, and advocating local governments to develop a transparent mechanism and accountability criteria for NGOs who will serve as partners to the government. The West Sumatera Regional Council was established in mid-December 2012 in Padang without the formation of a new network. KPMM as an organization whose concerns are similar to Council agendas has stated its willingness to act as the Council representative in West Sumatera.

6. *Activity 6: Organizing ten meetings of KPMM members in West Sumatera to plan and monitor implementation of their Code of Ethics. KPMM*

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KPMM Board meetings and Code of Conduct Enforcement Board (DP3) meetings in 2012 were intended to discuss and decide on various issues related to the enforcement of the Code of Conduct and improvements to its mechanism. Agendas and resolutions in 2012 were follow-up to recommendations on the monitoring and evaluation of Code of Conduct compliance, imposition of sanctions for member institutions that fail to comply with the first issue of warning and the suspension of 2 KPMM member organizations. In addition, DP3 has also discussed on several recommendations put forward by KPMM National Consultative Meeting in 2012 concerning DP3 policies that need to be evaluated and the formulation of DP3 work plan (2012-2015).

7. *Activity 7: Conducting focus group discussions with experts to develop a fundraising module which would then be used to train 25 NGO representatives and providing fundraising mentoring to NGO members in two provinces.*

Activity type and output has slightly changed from the initial plan according to proposed revisions submitted to Ford Foundation. Upon re-evaluation, it was assessed that the planned fundraising training would not be able to generate the desired impact of enhancing institutional capacity with regard to fundraising. In view of this, the planned training program is replaced by a workshop on drawing up a fundraising strategic plan and implementation strategy as well as on facilitation/mentoring. Facilitation/mentoring is meant to assist institutions in finalizing their fundraising plans and implementation and is provided through visits and consultation via email and phonecalls. Facilitation includes fundraising assistance, helping link up with donors/corporations, and coaching on event organizing and other matters according to the need of the respective institutions. Participants are purposefully restricted only to institutions that genuinely demonstrate strong motivation and have had previous experience in raising funds from local sources, regardless of whether it led to failure or success. With regard to this, the selection criteria were identified and the selection process commenced.

8. *Activity 8: Providing recommendations to government, private companies, donor agencies and the media regarding the transparency and accountability of its NGO members.*

Within this year, Council has managed to conduct an accountability assessment of its member organizations through their implementation of the Code of Ethics. Based on the assessment, there are three levels of compliance: "satisfactory" (compliance level of above 80% on Code of Ethics indicators), "adequate" (compliance level of 50%-70% on Code of Ethics indicators) and "consolidation" (compliance level of below 50% on Code of Ethics indicators). Indonesia NGO Council may then be able to recommend credible member NGOs to the government, corporations, donor agencies and the media. These recommendations however are still restricted because improvements to the assessment methodology are required, particularly as this is the first time an assessment is conducted, and the fact that indicators have yet to meet the SMART criteria and the quality of assessors needs to be improved.

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9. *Activity 9: Conducting a study on the viability of developing tax incentives for philanthropic contributions.*

Based on the approved proposal, this activity is not included as part of NGO Council activities.

10. *Activity 10: Providing assistance to National Council members to set up databases and libraries in their respective organizations.*

- a) In line with developments in Council activities, a more dynamic website is necessary. Since August 2012, NGO Council's website development covers: (a) a new website appearance/visual design; (b) reorganizing of website structure; (c) additional rubrics to publish Council's supporting instruments according to accountability principles and mechanism (in this case SOP and work plan), and (d) integration of website with social networking media to optimize the dissemination of information. The number of website visits saw a sharp increase, registering at 25,011 hits by 14 January 2013 and 96 incoming emails enquiring about: (a) Indonesia NGO Council membership criteria and requirements; (b) book purchases, and (c) general information on NGO.
- b) The first edition of the journal 'NGO Accountability, How Far Has It Gone?' was printed for as many as 1,500 copies. Some 1,000 copies are distributed nationwide in cooperation with distributor CV DiandraPrimamitra Media. The journal is also sold in almost all branches of the Gramedia bookstore in Indonesia and other bookstores, such as Togamas and Trimedia. To promote the Accountability Journal, launching ceremonies were held in Jakarta (3 December 2012), Makassar (17 December 2012) and Malang (19 December 2012) and advertised through posters, NGO mailing lists and universities. The second edition themed 'NGO Governance' is still in the making and scheduled for publication in May 2013.
- c) As a newly established institution that needs to make itself known more widely to the public at large, Indonesia NGO Council has also launched promotional activities through the distribution of merchandise in the form of: (a) t-shirts, (b) ballpoints, (c) shoulder bags, and (d) stationery cases. Merchandise items are given out as souvenirs to guests attending Council activities, and as tokens of appreciation to various parties supportive of Indonesia NGO Council activities. Another promotional media for Council internal and external activities are balloons emblazoned with Council characters.

Indicators of Success

Indicators of Success Identified in Proposal (to be filled out by Foundation staff)

1. The National Council of Indonesian NGOs is recognized by the government, the private sector, NGOs and the public at large as an umbrella organization for local NGOs;
2. Three Regional Councils are established and operating;
3. NGO membership in the National Council continues to increase;
4. National Council members have an increased and diversified funding base, especially from

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Jl. Jakarta I No. 9, Lolong Belanti, Padang Utara, Padang, Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
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- domestic funding sources;
5. National Council members are implementing the NGO Code of Ethics and the national accounting standards (known as PSAK 45); and
 6. An Ethics Council has been established and is functioning to enforce implementation of the NGO Code of Ethics by providing rewards and sanctions.

Actual Results to Date

1. The National Council of Indonesian NGOs is recognized by the government, the private sector, NGOs and the public at large as an umbrella organization for local NGOs. Throughout two years of operation, NGO Council has gained the trust of the government, international institutions including donors, the private sector, NGO community and the public. Government recognition of Indonesia NGO Council's presence as a newly established organization is evident in its involvement in various government programs, and also in government's willingness to work with NGO Council, such as for the seminar and workshop on CSR Program Management Policies and Practices in Regions, and Opportunities and Challenges for NGOs in Managing CSR Programs, held on 3-5 December 2012. One of the resource persons for the event was a representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, NGO Council was invited to a seminar on 'Global Perspective and National Movement Towards Corruption Free Regions' organized by the Ministry for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, as an NGO participant dedicated to efforts aimed at promoting NGO transparency and accountability in Indonesia. In addition, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs was also willing to act as resource person for the first edition of the Council Journal and the Makassar local government in particular has entrusted NGO Council with the responsibility to jointly draft a mayoral regulation on the mechanism and selection criteria for NGOs eligible to enter into partnerships with the government, and to promote the development of CSR forums with NGOs in Makassar.

Apart from the government, NGO Council has also gained the trust of international agencies as reflected among others in STAAT-USAID's request to NGO Council to recommend prospective NGOs for involvement in a workshop on study outcomes on the NGO sector in Indonesia. NGO Council was also given the opportunity to collaborate with Kinerja-USAID in managing the program on promoting public participation in improving public services in 11 districts/cities. Furthermore, NGO Council in cooperation with ASPPUK, PPSW, PEKKA and ACE has joined forces with HIVOS in conducting discussions on the development of mobilization strategies, and Council was also invited to attend a discussion spearheaded by the World Bank on initiatives related to social accountability.

NGO Council has intensively fostered effective communication and constructive relations with the private sector. An important milestone is the willingness of SariHusada to act as resource person and provide financial support to NGO Council for the organizing of a seminar and workshop on CSR. In addition, seven other corporations have been more than willing to hold dialogues with Council member organizations, and several companies such as Elnusa-Pertamina, Nestle, Sari Husada and Palyja, have even explicitly expressed their preparedness to partner with Council members and Secretariat. As follow up to these sub-national activities, Council's representative in Makassar has held discussions with the CSR administrator for PT Maruki International Indonesia operating in Makassar. NGO Council is also involved in discussion forums between NGOs and

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corporations under Health and Business Roundtable Indonesia (HBRI) and Education and Business Forum (EBF), organized by CCPHI since July 2012 until present.

There is also greater recognition from other NGOs, among others, indicated in the increasing number of requests for information from NGOs in various regions through email correspondence and Council website concerning Council membership procedure and requirements. By December 2012, some 29 emails were received from NGOs in Papua, Nias, Atambua, Pontianak, Bojonegoro, Lumajang, Tuban, North Aceh, East Java, Bogor, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Lombok and Tebing Tinggi. Council was also invited to act as resource person for a radio talkshow on CSR Wisdom organized by Indonesia BusinessLink at SmartFmRadio Jakarta on 26 September 2012. NGO Council was requested to attend as participant in the monitoring and evaluation process on aid effectiveness in Indonesia held by Partnership which was highly relevant to one of Council's main agendas concerning Code of Ethics. NGO Council is involved in the Coalition for Freedom of Association, a national coalition advocating against the Bill on Community Organizations that tend to restrict freedom of association for civil society organizations.

Apart from the trust shown by the foregoing parties, NGO Council has also been well received by the general public. This is evident in the immense public interest and positive response towards radio talkshows, discussions and press conferences at the Makassar Tribun Timur daily as part of the campaign to promote the implementation of NGO Code of Ethics in Makassar, and the public dialogue on NGO Council Code of Ethics Compliance attended by various parties in Makassar. Such level of public enthusiasm reflects on how NGO Council has managed to secure public trust. Response from the Indonesian public is also indicated in the significant rise in Council's website traffic that reached 25,011 visits and the receipt of 96 emails by 14 January 2013 enquiring on: (a) Indonesia NGO Council membership criteria and requirements; (b) book purchases; and (c) general information on NGO.

2. Three Regional Councils are established and operating.
By the end of 2012, three Council representatives at the provincial level were established, namely the South Sumatera Regional Council, South Sulawesi Regional Council and West Sumatera Regional Council. Representatives in South Sumatera and South Sulawesi are newly formed institutions. The West Sumatera Regional Council on the other hand is represented by KPMM, an institution that has long made a presence in the province. All three entities each have their own coordinator, office, supporting infrastructure and program planning; some planned programs have even commenced according to the expected output.
3. NGO membership in the National Council continues to increase
A relatively substantial number of NGOs have shown their interest in becoming a Council member. Nearly 29 NGOs have requested for information through email and the Council website. Several institutions, such as PKM/ACE, PPSW Jakarta, Flower Aceh and others in South Sulawesi are currently in the process of meeting membership requirements. By the end of 2012, Council membership has increased from 93 NGOs to 96 NGOs. Certain institutions face difficulty in fulfilling these requirements. Based on Council Articles of Association, an institution applying for membership must be recommended by at least 3 Council member organizations and has been established for no less than 2 years.

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4. National Council members have an increased and diversified funding base, especially from domestic funding sources.
Ten member institutions facilitated in this program have their own fundraising strategy and managed to act upon it for this program implementation period. Their fundraising activities have each succeeded in securing funds and other resources. Their fundraising approach is developed in conformity with their respective vision, mission, core program and capacity. From the 10 institutions under facilitation, three have been selected to receive grant aid as they are assessed to have the highest commitment and have been successful with their fundraising campaigns. The awarded grants shall be utilized to help ensure the sustainability of fundraising efforts, either from public funds or earned income. Facilitation is provided by PIRAC through visits, emails and phone calls.
5. National Council members are implementing the NGO Code of Ethics and the national accounting standards (known as PSAK 45).
Based on an assessment of the implementation of Council Code of Ethics, at least 34% of members have applied the Code of Ethics in a “satisfactory” manner which signifies that more than 80% of indicators set forth in the Code of Ethics are implemented. Another 41% are still at the “adequate” level for complying with 50-79% of Code of Ethics indicators, and the remaining 25% are considered to have not taken part in the assessment, thus no score is awarded, either because the assessor has not submitted a report or the institution concerned has only joined as member upon completion of the assessment process. Out of 96 member institutions, 72 were assessed.

With regard to the adoption of applicable accounting standards (PSAK45), a significant number of members still need to build their capacity, particularly in developing organizational and management policies, in addition to ensuring financial reporting that complies with PSAK45. Several of them (12 institutions) have received assistance in 2012 through cooperation with YBIE and facilitation for the rest is scheduled for 2013 and 2014, including in strengthening other capacities necessary to optimally apply accountability principles.
6. An Ethics Council has been established and is functioning to enforce implementation of the NGO Code of Ethics by providing rewards and sanctions.
The Ethics Council was established since the founding of NGO Council in 2010 and has carried out its function in developing the Code of Ethics, complaints mechanism for any breach of the Code of Ethics and the necessary instruments to enforce the Code of Ethics. With regard to rewards and sanctions applicable to members, throughout 2012 the Ethics Council has not handed down any decision on this matter but instead recommended that priority be given to the capacity building of all member institutions according to their needs after the initial assessment has been performed. As such, the bestowing of rewards and imposition of sanctions shall only enter into force in 2013 onwards.

Goals

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Expected Goals to be Achieved (to be filled out by Foundation staff)

KPMM, working alongside the NGO Accountability Working Group, will help develop the National Council of Indonesian NGOs into a certification institution that provides recommendations and guides NGO members to improve their accountability and their effectiveness.

Goals Achieved to Date

Becoming an institution with the “authority” to recommend accountable Indonesian NGOs involves a long-term process and requires gradual and ongoing efforts. The first step that Indonesia NGO Council should make is to build itself into a reliable institution and earn the recognition of key stakeholders, including the government, corporations, donors and the public. To this end, adequate capacity, accountability, credibility and popularity is of utmost importance. Towards the second year of operations, Indonesia NGO Council is engaged in continual efforts to meet these prerequisites. Indonesia NGO Council has gradually made its presence increasingly felt and managed to gain recognition from the government and corporations. The government has engaged NGO Council in meetings discussing government regulations and programs at the national and local level. In South Sulawesi, good relations have been forged between the local government and Indonesia NGO Council representative in South Sulawesi, particularly in drafting regulations on the development of a transparent mechanism and accountability criteria for NGOs eligible to receive APBD funds and partner with the government. Indonesia NGO Council has also caught the attention of the private sector that has expressed interest in the organization’s concern over the issue of NGO accountability. Several companies, such as Nestle, Palyja and Elnusa Pertamina, have specifically invited NGO Council to work together in managing CSR funds.

In the forthcoming third or fourth year into its establishment, Indonesia NGO Council is expected to have earned the “authority” from the government, corporations, donors, NGOs and the public in giving recommendations on accountable NGOs in Indonesia.

Indonesia NGO Council’s role and function to facilitate NGOs and build their capacity in enhancing accountability has been carried out within this two-year period. NGO Council has its own Code of Ethics in place that incorporates NGO accountability principles. The Code of Ethics also includes indicators that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). Furthermore, Council has established a complaints mechanism and handling procedure on breaches of the Code of Ethics. In the event of non-compliance, the Ethics Council will then have a standard policy for dealing with the matter. In efforts to increase the accountability of its members, Council has also conducted a range of capacity building activities through training, technical assistance/facilitation, discussions, and others.

Organizational/Environmental Changes (as requested by program officer)

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As local NGOs are fast expanding, the NGO community in Indonesia must urgently deal with an increasingly acute funding crisis. This situation is also experienced by several KPMM members. Two member organizations must even make do with severely limited operating funds, leaving them without the wherewithal to proceed with program execution. This will unquestionably affect program implementation and outcomes for this period. In response to this, KPMM during its national consultative meeting in March 2012 has decided to prioritize efforts in building the fundraising capacity of its members and advocating to the government to allow access to APBD funds and CSR funds from corporations and state-run enterprises. To achieve this, KPMM will work in concert with Indonesia NGO Council to effectively assume the role and position of Indonesia NGO Council representative for West Sumatera. Indonesia NGO Council as a fairly extensive national NGO network is expected to support advocacy work at the national and sub-national level. The reputation of KPMM and its members as an NGO network that campaigns for and applies NGO accountability principles can become compelling advantage for their advocacy work directed at local governments.

Issues(as requested by program officer)

Following the expiration of the board's term of office for 2009 – 2012, KPMM's 5th National Consultative Meeting held in March 2012 has made certain changes to the organizational structure, primarily on the composition of its Members' Council and Code of Conduct Enforcement Board (DP3) and the Executive Director.

KPMM Members' Council (for 2012 – 2015) comprises of 16 people who are representatives of member organizations. Each member organization has 2 representatives, namely the Executive Director and a member of the Board of Directors. Changes were also made to the composition of DP3 (for 2012 – 2015), except for the number of members which shall remain at 3 persons. The position of Executive Director is now held by Ismet Aljannata (for 2012 – 2015) who succeeded Khairul Amri.

Diversity

Compared to the previous period, the number of women in KPMM's board has slightly increased. From 16 people under KPMM Members' Council, six of them are women (40%). Out of three DP3 members, one of them is a woman (33%), and among the five professional and supporting staff, three are women.

Financial Report

Please use the accompanying Grant Financial Report worksheet to report expenditures of grant funds in each of the budget categories.

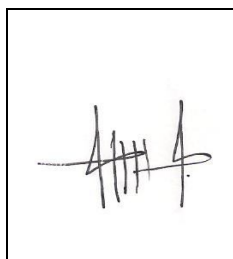
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Certification

Please check the box next to the following certification if it is accurate. If you are unable to check the box, please contact your Grants Administrator before submitting this report.



By submission of this report we hereby certify that the individual submitting this report is authorized to submit it on behalf of the organization and that we are in compliance with the requirements of the grant letter and that any funds expended have been expended in accordance with the purposes of the grant.

Name and title: Mr. Ismet Aljannata (Executive Director)

Email address: secretariat@kpmm.or.id

Phone number: 0751-445098

Secretariat:
Jl. Jakarta I No. 9, Lolong Belanti, Padang Utara, Padang, Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
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