



The Year of Expansion



2019

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA
Laporan Tahunan Annual Report

The year of expansion



PRAKARSA menetapkan 2019 sebagai “tahun ekspansi”, baik dari sisi program maupun dari sisi kemitraan. Seperti yang diilustrasikan pada laporan organisasi dari tahun ke tahun, Kebijakan Fiskal, Kebijakan Sosial, dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, secara konsisten merupakan isu yang menjadi perhatian utama sebagai perwujudan dari mandat organisasi. Namun, pada 2019, PRAKARSA berupaya untuk memperkuat diskursus gender berbasis pada pendekatan interseksionalitas pada hampir seluruh fokus isu yg ada. Kajian mengenai *Unpaid Care work*, *Gender Responsive Budgeting* dan *Business Inclusive* merupakan rangkaian kajian dan studi yang dipandang krusial dalam membangun mimpi kesejahteraan dan keadilan baik untuk laki-laki ataupun perempuan seperti yang yang dicita-citakan oleh para pendiri PRAKARSA.

Pada 2019, PRAKARSA memperkuat kolaborasi dengan meningkatkan perannya pada arena multipihak tidak hanya sebagai bagian dari Kerjasama tetapi merupakan inisiator dan leader dalam Kerjasama yang dilakukan. Bagi PRAKASA, 2019 merupakan momentum untuk bersiap diri untuk mengoptimisasikan kecepatan sehingga dapat lepas landas pada 2020.

PRAKARSA sets 2019 as “the year of expansion”, both from the program side and from the partnership side. As illustrated in the organization’s reports from year to year, Fiscal Policy, Social Policy and Sustainable Development are consistently an issue of major concern as a manifestation of the organization’s mandate. However, in 2019, PRAKARSA seeks to strengthen gender discourse based on an intersectionality approach in almost all existing focus issues. Studies on *Unpaid Care work*, *Gender Responsive Budgeting* and *Business Inclusive* are a series of analysis and studies that are seen as crucial in building dreams of welfare and justice for both men and women as aspired by the founders of PRAKARSA.

In 2019, Prakarsa strengthens collaboration by increasing its role in the multi-stakeholder arena not only as part of Cooperation but as an initiator and leader in the Collaboration being carried out. For PRAKASA, 2019 is a momentum to prepare in optimizing its speed to take off in 2020.

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Kata Pengantar

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Ah Maftuchan

Direktur Eksekutif
Executive Director



Salam hangat untuk semua,

Tahun 2019 telah berlalu. Ada capaian, ada hambatan dan ada dinamika yang lahir dari kerja setahun ini. Untuk melihat itu semua secara menyeluruh, maka kami perlu menyusun Laporan Tahunan 2019 sebagai bentuk pertanggung-jawaban kami kepada publik dan mitra kerja di mana pun berada. Laporan Tahunan ini juga kami tujukan sebagai salah satu dari upaya membangun transparansi dan akuntabilitas program-keuangan yang kami jalankan. Kami berharap dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan stakeholders agar ringan tangan mendukung kerja-kerja PRAKARSA.

Kami sadar bahwa acap kali melakukan pengulangan kesalahan seperti Sisipus yang terus-menerus mendorong batu ke puncak gunung meskipun akhirnya batu itu selalu jatuh kembali ke dasar. Namun Sisipus kembali melakukannya secara berulang-ulang tanpa ada perubahan cara dan pendekatan agar batu itu tidak kembali jatuh ke dasar. Kerja ala Sisipus seperti menegaskan bahwa dia sedang bekerja untuk kesia-siaan. Tentu saja kami tidak ingin seperti Sisipus, maka kami harus belajar dari pengalaman yang tertulis agar kami dapat dengan mudah menemukan pelajaran dari perjalanan setahun ini sehingga ke depan kami dapat bekerja lebih baik. Itulah pentingnya kedudukan laporan ini bagi kami di PRAKARSA.

Sebagai Direktur Eksekutif PRAKARSA, saya mewakili seluruh pengurus, staf, associate dan penasihat untuk menyampaikan pengantar Laporan Tahunan 2019. Tahun 2019 merupakan "tahun ekspansi" bagi PRAKARSA, baik dari sisi program maupun dari sisi kemitraan. Secara programatik, kami mendapatkan komitmen program dari beberapa lembaga pembangunan internasional dan nasional baik yang

Warms greeting for everyone,

2019 has passed. There are achievements, there are obstacles and there are dynamics that have been emerging from this year's work. To see all of this as a whole, we need to compile a 2019 Annual Report as a form of our responsibility to the public and partners everywhere. We also aim at this Annual Report as one of the efforts to build transparency and accountability for our financial-programs. We hope to increase stakeholders' trust so that they can help support PRAKARSA's work.

We are aware that we often did repeat mistakes like Sisipus who keeps pushing a rock up to the top of a mountain even though it always ends up falling back to the bottom. But Sisipus did it over and over again without changing the ways and approaches so that the stone did not fall back to the bottom. Sisipus' work is like asserting that she is working for nothing. Of course we don't want to be like Sisipus, so we have to learn from written experience so that we can easily find lessons from this year's journey so that in the future we can work better. That is how important the position of this report is for us at PRAKARSA.

As the Executive Director of PRAKARSA, I represent all management, staff, associates and advisors to deliver the introduction to the 2019 Annual Report. 2019 is an "expansion year" for PRAKARSA, both from the program side and from the partnership side. Programmatically, we have received program commitments from several international and national development agencies, both short, medium and long duration. In partnership, we also strengthen partnerships with think-tanks, governments and universities on the agenda of knowledge production,

berdurasi pendek, menengah maupun panjang. Secara kemitraan, kami juga memperkuat kemitraan dengan think-tank, pemerintah dan universitas untuk agenda produksi pengetahuan, pertukaran pengetahuan dan advokasi kebijakan.

Ada beberapa tonggak yang menjadi penanda dari “tahun ekspansi” ini, antara lain: Pertama, berhasil memperluas dan memperkuat peran PRAKARSA di tingkat global dan regional. Hal ini ditandai dengan terpilihnya PRAKARSA sebagai Co-coordinator Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia (TAFJA) periode 2019-2022, jejaring CSOs dan think-tank di tingkat Asia yang konsen terhadap isu perpajakan. Selain itu pada 2019 PRAKARSA juga menjadi Coordination Committee dari Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ), jejaring CSOs dan think-tank di tingkat global yang konsen isu pajak. PRAKARSA juga berkolaborasi dengan think-tank global berbasis di Amsterdam Belanda, SOMO (The Center for Research on Multinational Corporations). Dengan SOMO, PRAKARSA berhasil menyelesaikan riset “How the Indonesia-Netherlands tax treaty enables tax avoidance: an analysis of the treaty and Indonesian court decisions on corporate tax disputes”. Di isu keuangan berkelanjutan, PRAKARSA juga menjadi salah satu inisiator pembentukan Fair Finance Asia (FFA) yang konsen mendorong industri keuangan atau perbankan agar menerapkan prinsip-prinsip keuangan berkelanjutan.

Kedua, PRAKARSA masih dan/atau berhasil mendapatkan kepercayaan beberapa lembaga donor pembangunan untuk menjalankan beberapa program antara lain: (i) Fair Finance Asia project dengan dukungan Oxfam-NOVIB dan SIDA, program yang mendorong sektor keuangan atau perbankan agar lebih bertanggung jawab dengan mengimplementasikan prinsip-prinsip keuangan berkelanjutan; (ii) BfdW (Brot fur die Welt) yang mendukung pelaksanaan kajian pembiayaan UHC dan participatory monitoring pelaksanaan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional; (iii) Ford Foundation yang mendukung pelaksanaan kajian isu perpajakan; (iv) Oxfam di Indonesia yang mendukung pelaksanaan program riset dan penyusunan panduan pemberdayaan ekonomi perempuan (IWIL Project); (v) Yayasan TIFA dan INFID yang mendukung kajian kebijakan kerja layak untuk anak muda dan kelompok perempuan; (vi) HIVOS melalui project VOICE yang mendukung program welfare improvement on social welfare for elderly in Indonesia.

Ketiga, mampu meningkatkan kontribusi dalam penguatan reformasi kebijakan berbasis bukti di

knowledge exchange and policy advocacy.

There are several milestones that mark this “year of expansion”, among others: First, the success of expanding and strengthening the role of PRAKARSA at global and regional levels. This is marked by the selection of PRAKARSA as Co-coordinator of Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia (TAFJA) for the period 2019-2022, CSOs networks and think-tanks at the Asian level that are concerned with tax issues. In addition, in 2019 PRAKARSA will also become the Coordination Committee of the Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ), a network of CSOs and think-tanks at the global level that are concerned with tax issues. PRAKARSA also collaborates with a global think-tank based in Amsterdam Netherlands, SOMO (The Center for Research on Multinational Corporations). With SOMO, PRAKARSA has successfully completed research “How the Indonesia-Netherlands tax treaty enables tax avoidance: an analysis of the treaty and Indonesian court decisions on corporate tax disputes”. On the issue of sustainable finance, PRAKARSA is also one of the initiators for the establishment of Fair Finance Asia (FFA) which is concerned with encouraging the financial or banking industry to apply sustainable finance principles.

Second, PRAKARSA is still and / or successful in gaining the trust of several development donors to run several programs, including: (i) the Fair Finance Asia project with the support of Oxfam-NOVIB and SIDA, a program that encourages the financial or banking sector to be more responsible by implementing the principles - sustainable finance principles; (ii) BfdW (Brot fur die Welt) which supports the implementation of UHC financing studies and participatory monitoring of the implementation of the National Health Insurance; (iii) Ford Foundation which supports the study of tax issues; (iv) Oxfam in Indonesia, which supports the implementation of research programs and the preparation of guidelines for women's economic empowerment (IWIL Project); (v) TIFA and INFID foundations which support the study of decent work policies for youth and women's groups; (vi) HIVOS through the VOICE project which supports the welfare improvement program on social welfare for elderly in Indonesia.

Third, being able to increase its contribution to strengthening evidence-based policy reform in Indonesia. PRAKARSA is getting stronger in conducting critical engagement with several Ministries / Agencies, including the National Social

Indonesia. PRAKARSA semakin kuat dalam melakukan critical engagement dengan beberapa K/L antara lain dengan Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional (DJSN), TNP2K, BKF Kemenkeu, DJP Kemenkeu, Dirjen Bea Cukai Kemenkeu, Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan, LIPI, KSP, OJK, BPS, Kementerian Sosial, Kementerian Kesehatan, Bappenas dan beberapa pemerintah daerah.

Dengan beberapa capaian tersebut, kami percaya diri menatap 2020 dan tahun-tahun depan. Dari sisi internal, kami sudah melakukan proses penataan kelembagaan dan organisasi secara lebih baik. Laporan Keuangan PRAKARSA 2019 "Wajar dalam Semua Hal yang Material" dan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia oleh auditor Kantor Akuntan Publik S Mannan, Ardiansyah & Rekan (Member of INTEGRA International). Secara eksternal, kami juga makin mendapatkan kepercayaan dari stakeholders dalam kegiatan produksi pengetahuan dan advokasi kebijakan berbasis bukti. Mitra kerja dari berbagai latar belakang menaruh kepercayaan dan harapan kepada PRAKARSA agar mampu menjadi "leading NGO-based think-tank" di Indonesia.

Capaian pada 2019 ini kami harapkan terus berkembang pada masa yang akan datang sehingga kapasitas, identitas, dan kontribusi PRAKARSA sebagai lembaga penelitian dalam melahirkan ide-ide kesejahteraan dan inovasi kebijakan akan semakin baik. Kami akan terus memberikan yang terbaik kepada para pihak. PRAKARSA berkomitmen untuk terus berpikir, bekerja dan berinisiatif untuk terbangunnya masyarakat yang lebih adil dan sejahtera. Kami berharap kepada Anda semua untuk turut berpartisipasi dalam mewujudkan komitmen kami.

Terima kasih semua pihak yang mendukung kami selama ini. Terima kasih kepada pengurus, associate, penasehat dan staf PRAKARSA yang telah bekerja cerdas dan bekerja keras. Terima kasih kepada donor pembangunan yang telah mendukung kerja-kerja PRAKARSA.

Terima kasih untuk kritik dan saran yang datang kepada kami. Selamat membaca laporan ini!

Rawa Bambu, Februari 2020

Ah Maftuchan

Direktur Eksekutif Perkumpulan PRAKARSA

Security Council (DJSN), National Team for Poverty Alleviation Acceleration (TNP2K), Fiscal Policy Agency of The Ministry of Finance (BKF Kemenkeu), DJP Ministry of Finance, Director General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia Science Institution (LIPI), Presidential Executive Office (KSP), Financial Service Authority (OJK), National Statistic Bureau (BPS), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, National Development Plan Agency/Ministry (Bappenas), and several other regional governments.

With these achievements, we are confident of looking forward to 2020 and the years ahead. From the internal side, we have carried out a better institutional and organizational structuring process. The 2019 PRAKARSA Financial Report is "Fair in All Material Things" and in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia by auditors of the Public Accounting Firm S Mannan, Ardiansyah & Partners (Member of INTEGRA International). Externally, we are also getting more and more trust from stakeholders in knowledge production activities and evidence-based policy advocacy. Partners from various backgrounds put their trust and hope in PRAKARSA in order to become a "leading NGO-based think-tank" in Indonesia.

We hope that the achievements in 2019 will continue to develop in the future so that the capacity, identity and contribution of PRAKARSA as a research institution in generating welfare ideas and policy innovation will be even better. We will continue to provide the best for the parties. PRAKARSA is committed to continuing to think, work and take the initiative to build a more just and prosperous society. We hope that all of you will participate in realizing our commitment.

Thank you all those who have supported us all this time. Thanks to the board, associates, advisors and staff of PRAKARSA who worked smart and worked hard. Thanks to the development donors who have supported PRAKARSA's work.

We extend our gratitude for critics and suggestions addressed to us. May you enjoy reading this report!

Rawa Bambu, February 2020

Ah Maftuchan

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA Executive Director

Testimoni Mitra PRAKARSA

PRAKARSA Partners' Testimonials



Zuzy Anna

Direktur SDGs Center UNPAD
Director of SDGs Center UNPAD

PRAKARSA, sesuai namanya telah banyak memberikan sumbangan pemikiran dalam bentuk berbagai inisiatif (PRAKARSA) best practices yang tentunya ditujukan untuk pengelolaan kesejahteraan masyarakat Indonesia pada khususnya. Terlibat dalam Inisiatif PRAKARSA sebagai *partner*, membuat kami SDGs Center UNPAD dapat belajar banyak dan tentunya bersama-sama mendorong pelaksanaan SDGs di Indonesia. Kami percaya PRAKARSA akan terus mengemban amanat memberikan masukan berharga kepada pengambil kebijakan melalui inisiatif-inisiatif yang mumpuni dengan mengedepankan bukti-bukti ilmiah.

PRAKARSA, as the name implies, has contributed a lot of ideas in various best practice initiatives which are of course aiming at managing the welfare of the Indonesian people in particular. Being involved in Initiative initiatives as a partner, has made us the SDGs Center UNPAD to learn a lot and of course together encourage the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia. We believe that PRAKARSA will continue to carry out the mandate of providing valuable input to policy makers through capable initiatives that promote scientific evidence.



Dr. Djonet Santoso, MA.

Direktur SDGs Center Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia
Director of SDGs Center University of Bengkulu, Indonesia

Melalui sisi yang cerdas dengan bukti data yang inklusif, setiap kajian Perkumpulan PRAKARSA mampu memberi pencerahan tentang masalah-masalah yang terabaikan dan yang terlewatkan dalam pengambilan kebijakan perencanaan dan pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

Through a smart side with evidence of inclusive data, each PRAKARSA study is able to provide insight into neglected and overlooked issues in policy making planning and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia.



Maliki, ST, MSIE, Ph.D

Direktur Penanggulangan Kemiskinan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial, Bappenas
Director of Poverty Reduction and Social Welfare, Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)

Sebagai lembaga independen yang mengusung isu kebijakan pembangunan, PRAKARSA telah menunjukkan bahwa hasil-hasil penelitiannya terbukti sangat bermanfaat dalam memperkuat insight penyusunan rekomendasi kebijakan bagi Pemerintah. Salah satunya, diskusi kami mengenai kebijakan sosial terkait lanjut usia sangat membantu dalam menambah warna strategi kelanjutusiaan nasional yang berasaskan kearifan lokal dan pemenuhan hak asasi manusia. Semoga PRAKARSA dapat terus berkarya dan berkontribusi mengenai isu-isu sosial terkini lainnya, seperti halnya isu kelanjutusiaan atau isu kemiskinan kronis di Indonesia.

As an independent institution that carries out development policy issues, PRAKARSA has shown that the results of its research have proven to be very useful in strengthening the insights of the formulation of policy recommendations for the Government. One of them, our discussion on social policies related to the elderly is very helpful in adding color to the national sustainability strategy based on local wisdom and fulfillment of human rights. Hopefully PRAKARSA can continue to work and contribute to other current social issues, such as issues of sustainability or issues of chronic poverty in Indonesia.



Bernadette Victorio

Regional Program Lead, Fair Finance Asia

PRAKARSA is an excellent partner that has a profound understanding of the Indonesian socio-political landscape. Through this they are able to build linkages between their key national strategic priorities that support FFA's regional goals."

PRAKARSA is an excellent partner that has a profound understanding of the Indonesian socio-political landscape. Through this they are able to build linkages between their key national strategic priorities that support FFA's regional goals."



Lany Harijanti

Country Program Manager Global Reporting Initiatives

PRAKARSA sangat konsisten dalam advokasi investasi bertanggung jawab bagi sektor perbankan. Sebagai organisasi, PRAKARSA juga senantiasa bertumbuh dan haus akan perkembangan terbaru di bidangnya. Saya senang sekali bisa berkontribusi dan mendukung PRAKARSA dalam upayanya untuk tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan.

PRAKARSA is very consistent in advocating responsible investment for the banking sector. As an organization, PRAKARSA is also constantly growing and thirsty for the latest developments in its field. I am very pleased to be able to contribute to and support PRAKARSA in its work towards sustainable development goals.

PRAKARSA Dalam Angka

PRAKARSA in Numbers

Publikasi Paling Banyak Didownload Most downloaded publications

2085 download

Kapasitas Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Mencapai Tujuan SDGs No 1, 5 & 10

1108 download

Studi Kasus Tiga Balai Latihan Kerja Pemerintah Pusat, Daerah dan Swasta



Total Pengunjung Website Total Visit Website

79.766



Media dan Publikasi Media and Publications

74 Kutipan media

74 Media citation

7 Policy brief

7 Policy brief

9 Laporan publikasi

9 Publication reports



Anggaran yang Dikelola Managed Budget

Rp 10.667.465.922

Lebih dari 35 kegiatan
More than 35 activities



Media Sosial PRAKARSA Social Media PRAKARSA

Follower 4.265
Total posting 172
Reach 84.857



Follower 930
Tweet 175
Retweet 123
Impressions 123.800



Follower 505
Post 91
Reach 27.340

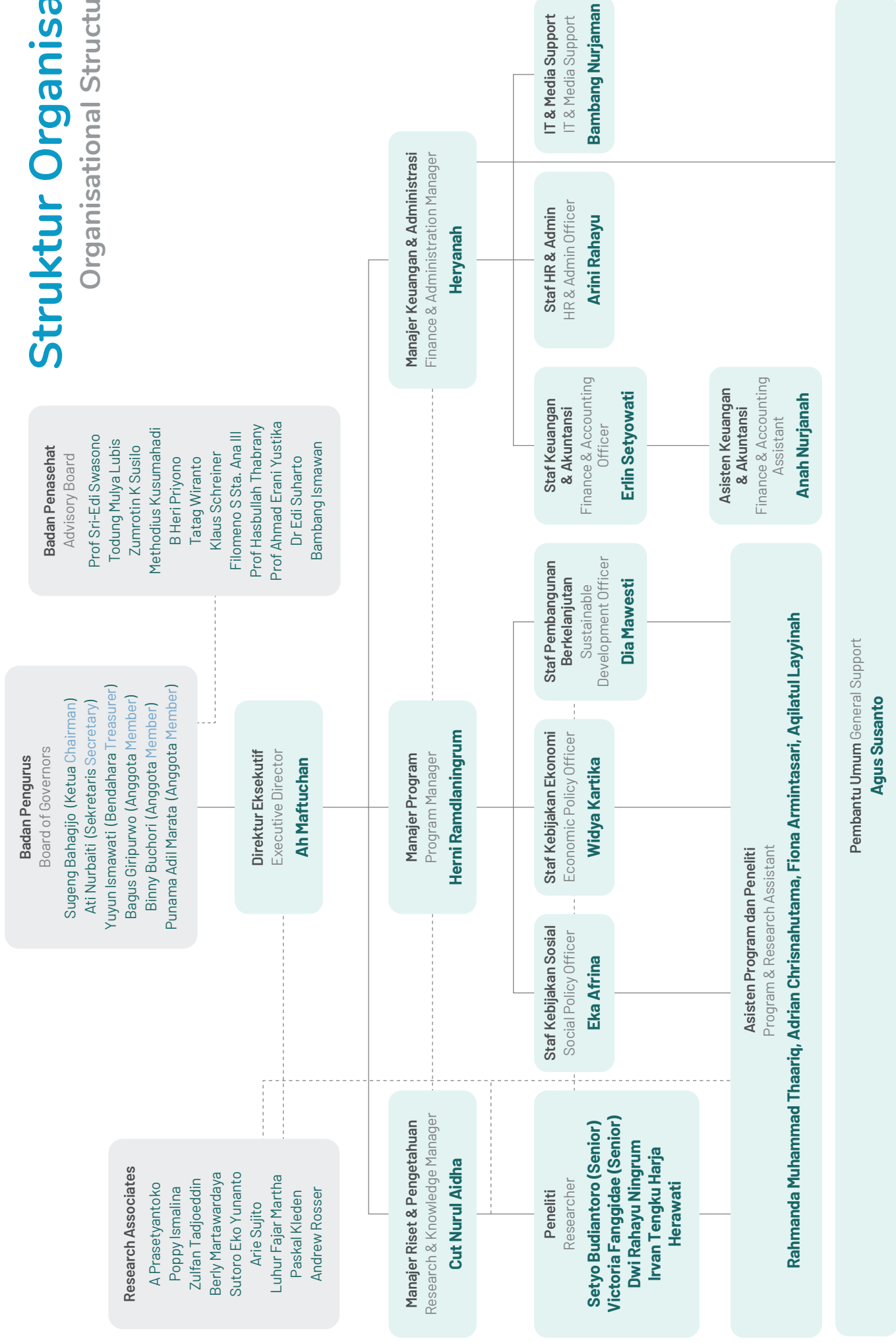


Subscriber 125
Views 311
Watch Time 1200 menit



Struktur Organisasi

Organisational Structures



Badan Pengurus

Board of Governors



Sugeng Bahagijo

Ketua
Chairman

Bapak Sugeng Bahagijo berkewarganegaraan Indonesia. Beliau adalah Direktur Eksekutif INFID, UN-Ecosoc mengakreditasi status NGO Forum Indonesia yang berbasis di Jakarta Indonesia. Di INFID, Beliau mengelola advokasi kebijakan multi-tahun pada program TPB, Ketimpangan, dan Demokrasi-Hak Asasi Manusia. Selama lebih dari 20 tahun, Beliau bekerja dengan sebuah LSM sebagai petugas program, manajer dan direktur. Pernah bekerja sebagai konsultan teknis / penasihat kebijakan di instansi pemerintah Indonesia - Kementerian/ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (2004), Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kesejahteraan (2006), Kementerian Tenaga Kerja (2015-2019)).

Beliau pernah menjabat sebagai anggota Komite Pengarah di Open Government Partnership (OGP) 2014-2016. Saat ini Beliau adalah anggota Komite Pengarah dari Asia Democracy Network (ADN). Beliau adalah Rekan Peneliti di Universite Catholique de Louvain-UCL, Belgia pada tahun 2006. Beliau adalah Rekan Tamu di Institute of Development Studies (IDS), The University of Sussex, Brighton, Inggris pada tahun 2004 dan Peneliti Magang di Human Rights Watch / Asia di New York, pada 1996-97. Bapak Bahagijo mempelajari filsafat di Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Mr. Sugeng Bahagijo is Indonesian national. He is an executive director of INFID, UN-Ecosoc accredited status Indonesian NGO forum based in Jakarta Indonesia. At INFID, He manages a multiyear policy advocacy on SDG, Inequality, and Democracy-Human Rights programs. For more than 20 years, he was working with an NGO as a program officer, manager and director. He had worked as a technical consultant/ policy adviser with Indonesian government agencies - Ministry of Development Planning (2004), Coordinating Ministry of Welfare (2006), Ministry of Manpower (2015-2019).

He had served as a member of the Steering Committee on Open Government Partnership (OGP) 2014-2016. He is currently SC member of Asia Democracy Network (ADN). He was a Research Fellow at the Universite Catholique de Louvain-UCL, Belgium in 2006. He was a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), The University of Sussex, Brighton, UK in 2004 and a Research Intern at Human Rights Watch/ Asia in New York, in 1996-97. Mr. Bahagijo studied philosophy at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.



Ati Nurbaiti
Sekretaris Secretary

Ati Nurbaiti menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Badan Pengurus Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Saat ini, beliau juga aktif berkecimpung di dunia jurnalistik profesional di koran The Jakarta Post. Selain pernah menjabat sebagai Ketua umum Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI Indonesia), Ati Nurbaiti juga merupakan anggota Majelis Etik (ME) Nasional, Solidaritas Perempuan, KontraS (Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan) dan Bung Hatta Anti Corruption Award.

Ati Nurbaiti serves as Secretary of the PRAKARSA Association. Currently, he is also actively involved in the world of professional journalism in The Jakarta Post newspaper. As well as having served as chairman of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI Indonesia), Ati Nurbaiti is also a member of the National Ethics Council (ME), Solidaritas Perempuan, and KontraS (Commission for Missing Persons, Victims of Violence).



Yuyun Yunia Ismawati
Bendahara Treasurer

Yuyun Yunia Ismawati menjabat sebagai Bendahara Badan Pengurus Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Yuyun Yunia Ismawati juga merupakan salah satu founding member Nexus3 Foundation—yang sebelumnya lebih dikenal sebagai Bali Fokus Foundation—di tingkat global, beliau berafiliasi dengan IPEN (International Persistent Organic Pollutants Elimination Network) dan menjabat sebagai lead untuk Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) / Mining. Pada tahun 2009 lalu, beliau meraih penghargaan Goldman Environmental Prize (the “Green Nobel”).

Yuyun Yunia Ismawati serves as Treasurer of the PRAKARSA Governing Body. Yuyun Yunia Ismawati is also a founding member of the Nexus3 Foundation - previously known as the Bali Fokus Foundation - at the global level, she is affiliated with IPEN (International Persistent Organic Pollutants Elimination Network) and serves as lead for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) / Mining. In 2009, she won the Goldman Environmental Prize (the “Green Nobel”).



Bagus Winarto Giripurwo
Anggota Member

Bagus Winarto Giripurwo adalah Anggota Badan Pengurus Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Beliau aktif sebagai Dosen Sosiologi di Universitas Bengkulu dan juga merupakan Pengamat Sosial.

Bagus Winarto Giripurwo is a member of the Executive Board of the PRAKARSA Association. He is active as a Lecturer in Sociology at Bengkulu University and is also a Social Observer.



Purnama Adil Marata
Anggota Member

Purnama Adil Marata adalah Anggota Badan Pengurus Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Purnama Adil Marata juga merupakan konsultan profesional di bidang advokasi dan strategi kampanye, sustainable livelihood, dan hak-hak ketenagakerjaan. Dia juga merupakan anggota dewan pengawas Indonesia Berseru.

Purnama Adil Marata is a member of the PRAKARSA Management Board. Purnama Adil Marata is also a professional consultant in the field of advocacy and campaign strategies, sustainable livelihoods, and labor rights. He is also a member of the supervisory board of Indonesia Berseru.



Binny Bintarti Buchori
Anggota Member

Binny Bintarti Buchori adalah Anggota Badan Pengurus Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Beliau juga dikenal sebagai aktivis demokrasi. Sebelumnya, Binny B. Buchori pernah menjabat sebagai Direktur Eksekutif INFID, Direktur Eksekutif PRAKARSA dan memimpin Ashoka Indonesia. Saat ini, beliau menjabat sebagai Tenaga Ahli Utama Kedepatian IV (Komunikasi Politik dan Diseminasi Informasi) Kantor Staf Presiden.

Binny Bintarti Buchori is a member of the Executive Board of the PRAKARSA Association. He is also known as a democracy activist. Previously, Binny B. Buchori served as Executive Director of INFID, Executive Director of PRAKARSA and led Ashoka Indonesia. Currently, she is the Chief Expert of Deputy IV (Political Communication and Information Dissemination) of the Presidential Staff Office.

Badan Pelaksana Harian & Staf

Executive Board and Staff



Ah Maftuchan
Direktur Eksekutif
Executive Director

Direktur Eksekutif Perkumpulan PRAKARSA periode 2015-2020. Meraih gelar sarjana hukum Islam dari UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta dan master ilmu pembangunan sosial dari FISIP Universitas Indonesia (UI). Maftuchan memperoleh IMF-sponsored Civil Society Fellowship Program 2017 & 2018.

Maftuchan adalah konsultan isu tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik di Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (2007-2008). Dia adalah anggota Kelompok Kerja SDGs di Kantor Staf Presiden (2016) dan anggota Delegasi Republik Indonesia untuk High Level Political Forum/ HLPF on Sustainable Development Goals di United Nations New York (Juli 2018). Maftuchan adalah co-founder dan koordinator Forum Pajak Berkeadilan - Indonesia, co-founder dan koordinator Koalisi ResponsiBank Indonesia dan co-coordinator Tax and Fiscal Justice Alliance (TAFJA) dan Coordination Committee of Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ).

Isu utama yang digeluti antara lain: kemiskinan, ketimpangan, kesejahteraan, ketenagakerjaan, jaminan kesehatan, jaminan sosial, kebijakan fiskal, tata kelola yang baik, dan kerja sama pembangunan internasional.

Executive Director of the PRAKARSA Association for the period 2015-2020. He holds a Bachelor Degree in Islamic Law from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and a Master Degree in Social Development from Social and Political Science (FISIP) of University of Indonesia (UI). Maftuchan received the 2017 & 2018 IMF-sponsored Civil Society Fellowship Program.

Maftuchan is a consultant on good governance issues at Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (2007-2008). He is a member of the SDGs Working Group in the Presidential Staff Office (2016) and a member of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to the High Level Political Forum / HLPF on Sustainable Development Goals at United Nations New York (July 2018). Maftuchan is the co-founder and coordinator of the Justice Tax Forum - Indonesia, the co-founder and coordinator of the Indonesian ResponsiBank Coalition and the co-coordinator of the Tax and Fiscal Justice Alliance (TAFJA) and Coordination Committee of Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ).

The main issues involved include: poverty, inequality, welfare, employment, health insurance, social security, fiscal policy, good governance, and international development cooperation.



HERNI RAMDLANINGRUM

Manajer Program
Program Manager

Dengan pengalaman lebih dari 10 tahun dalam pengelolaan program pembangunan, HERNI mempunyai keahlian di bidang perencanaan program, monitoring dan evaluasi program.

Sebelum bergabung dengan PRAKARSA, HERNI pernah bekerja di UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Indonesia dan Zoological Society London (ZSL).

HERNI lihai dalam mengatur jaringan multi-stakeholder di tingkat nasional dan internasional. HERNI cakap dalam mobilisasi pendanaan program pembangunan dan proyek riset. Pemegang gelar master bidang Kebijakan Publik dalam Kebijakan Sosial dari The Australian National University (ANU) Canberra ini, mempunyai keahlian di bidang jaminan sosial, keadilan gender (gender equity), perlindungan anak (child protection), dan kebijakan kelusiaan (elder policy).

With more than 10 years experience in managing development programs, HERNI has expertise in program planning, program monitoring and evaluation.

Prior to joining PRAKARSA, HERNI worked at UNDP (United Nations Development Program) Indonesia and the Zoological Society London (ZSL).

HERNI is excell at managing multi-stakeholder networks at the national and international levels. HERNI is adept at mobilizing funding for development programs and research projects. The holder of a Master Degree in Public Policy in Social Policy from The Australian National University (ANU) Canberra has expertise in the fields of social security, gender equity, child protection, and elder policy.



CUT NURUL AIDHA

Manajer Riset & Pengetahuan
Research & Knowledge Manager

Nurul bertanggung jawab atas perencanaan, methodology dan output riset serta diseminasi hasil produksi pengetahuan Perkumpulan PRAKARSA.

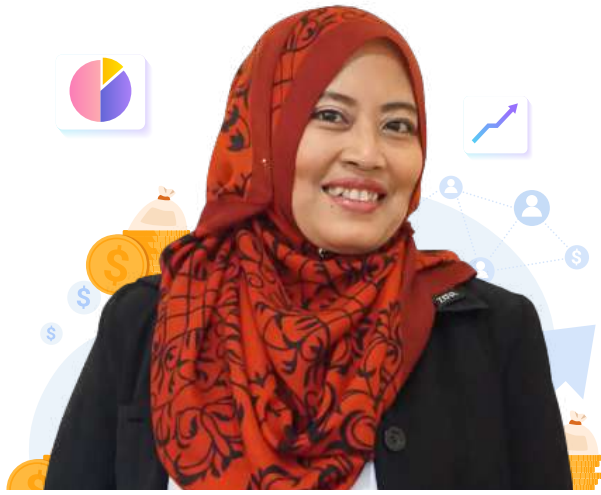
Nurul memiliki pengalaman lebih dari 10 tahun di organisasi profit maupun non profit antara lain WARSI, Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI), International Finance Corporation (IFC) – the World Bank Group, Orix Indonesia Finance, School of Government and Public Policy (SGPP) Indonesia dan Crops for the Future-Nottingham University Malaysia Campus.

Peraih gelar sarjana Ilmu keuangan dari Saginaw Valley State University di Michigan Amerika Serikat dan master ekonomi pembangunan dari Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta ini juga aktif sebagai Dosen Ekonomi Pembangunan di lingkungan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia untuk perguruan tinggi swasta antara lain STIE Indonesia dan STIE Unisadhuguna di Jakarta.

Nurul is responsible for planning, methodology and output research as well as disseminating the knowledge production results of Perkumpulan PRAKARSA.

Nurul has more than 10 years of experience in profit and non-profit organizations including WARSI, Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI), International Finance Corporation (IFC) - World Bank Group, Orix Indonesia Finance, School of Government and Public Policy (SGPP) Indonesia, and Crops for the Future-Nottingham University Malaysia Campus.

The winner of a Bachelor's degree in finance from the Saginaw Valley State University in Michigan, United States of America and a Master of Development Economics from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, is also active as a Lecturer in Development Economics within the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia for private universities, including Schools Indonesian College of Economics (STIE) and Unisadhuguna College of Economics (STIE) in Jakarta.



HERYANAH

Manajer Keuangan & Administrasi
Finance & Administration Manager

Heryanah sudah memulai karier di lembaga nonprofit sejak tahun 2002 di Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Sumatera Selatan. Lalu pindah ke Provinsi Aceh dan selama tinggal di Provinsi Aceh telah bergabung di beberapa lembaga nonprofit hingga Juni 2016. Kemudian memutuskan kembali ke kota Palembang dan kembali berkarier di Zoological Society of London (ZSL) sampai tahun 2018.

Mendapatkan pendidikan strata 1 di bidang Ekonomi Manajemen di sebuah Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia (STIEI) di Provinsi Aceh. Bertanggung jawab secara menyeluruh terhadap pengelolaan keuangan di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA dan juga terhadap pemberi dana (donor).

Heryanah has started her career in a non-profit organization since 2002 at the Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI), South Sumatra. Then moved to Aceh Province and while living in Aceh Province, he joined several non-profit organizations until June 2016. Then decided to return to the city of Palembang and return to a career at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) until 2018.

Received a bachelor's degree in Management Economics at an Indonesian School of Economics (STIEI) in Aceh Province. Overall responsibility for financial management at Perkumpulan PRAKARSA and also for donors.



EKA AFRINA DJAMHARI

Staf Kebijakan Sosial
Social Policy Officer

Sebagai Program Officer, Eka bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola program dan riset di isu kebijakan sosial. Eka mulai berkarier di PRAKARSA sejak awal 2018, pada awal kariernya ia mengemban tanggung jawab sebagai peneliti, tetapi kini ia dipercaya sebagai Social Policy Officer. Eka mempunyai pengalaman kerja lebih dari 5 tahun dalam riset dan program pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Lulusan Pascasarjana Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial FISIP UI ini juga dikenal sebagai peneliti kebijakan sosial yang mengkritisi dan memberikan opsi-opsi perbaikan kebijakan sosial. Selain itu, Eka tertarik dalam penguatan jaringan dan advokasi berbasis bukti.

As Program Officer, Eka is responsible for managing programs and research on social policy issues. Eka started her career at PRAKARSA in early 2018, at the beginning of her career she carried responsibility as a researcher, but now she is trusted as a Social Policy Officer. Eka has more than 5 years of work experience in research and community empowerment programs.

The graduate of the Postgraduate Social Welfare Science of Social and Political Science (FISIP) of University of Indonesia is also known as a social policy researcher who criticizes and provides options for improving social policies. In addition, Eka is interested in network strengthening and evidence-based advocacy.



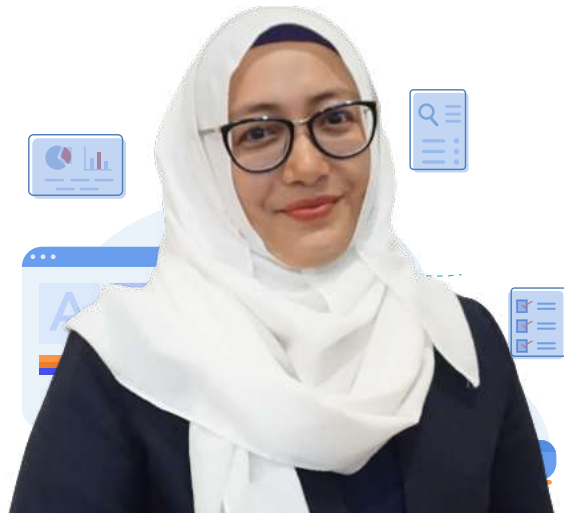
WIDYA KARTIKA
Staf Kebijakan Ekonomi
Economic Policy Officer

Widya adalah Sarjana Ekonomi, Jurusan Ilmu Ekonomi Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya. Widya memiliki pengalaman empat tahun penelitian, baik kualitatif dan kuantitatif serta pengelolaan program dalam bidang ekonomi publik, kebijakan publik, dan tata kelola khususnya anggaran daerah.

Widya bergabung di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sejak akhir Desember 2016 sebagai Economic Policy Officer. Tugas dan tanggung jawabnya adalah mengelola program dan proyek riset di bidang ekonomi pembangunan dan kebijakan fiskal, baik anggaran negara maupun perpajakan.

Widya holds a Bachelor of Economics, Department of Economics, Airlangga University, Surabaya. Widya has four years of research experience, both qualitative and quantitative as well as program management in the fields of public economy, public policy, and governance, especially regional budgets.

Widya joined the PRAKARSA since late December 2016 as Economic Policy Officer. Her duties and responsibilities are to manage research programs and projects in the field of development economics and fiscal policy, both state budget and taxation.



DIA MAWESTI
Staf Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
Sustainable Development Officer

Lulus dari Departemen Hubungan Internasional, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta pada tahun 2012. Awal kariernya tahun 2015 di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sebagai Media & Communication Officer serta Program & Research Assistant.

Saat ini Dia memegang tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai Sustainable Development Officer. Semangatnya pada isu-isu pembangunan berkelanjutan menjadi pertimbangan bagi PRAKARSA untuk memberikan tugas kepada Dia memegang program Fair Finance yang mempromosikan ide-ide sustainable finance & responsible investment pada aspek kebijakan dan praktik di Indonesia.

Graduated from the Department of International Relations, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta in 2012. Early in his career in 2015, he joined PRAKARSA as Media & Communication Officer and Program & Research Assistant.

She currently carries duties and responsibilities as a Sustainable Development Officer. Her passion for sustainable development issues becomes a consideration for PRAKARSA to assign her the task of holding the Fair Finance program which promotes the ideas of sustainable finance & responsible investment in aspects of policy and practice in Indonesia.



SETYO BUDIANTORO

Peneliti Senior
Senior Researcher

Setyo Budiantoro mendapatkan gelar masternya di bidang Ekonomi Pembangunan di International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) dari Erasmus University Rotterdam dan menyelesaikan program pelatihan Analisis Kemiskinan Multidimensi yang diadakan oleh Universitas Oxford dan Universitas George Washington.

Budi memenangkan beberapa kompetisi ide-ide pengembangan serta penulis yang produktif dalam analisis kebijakan, artikel, dan buku.

Setyo Budiantoro earned his master's degree in Development Economics at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) from Erasmus University Rotterdam and completed the Multidimensional Poverty Analysis training program held by the University of Oxford and George Washington University.

He won several ideas development competitions as well as a prolific writer in policy analysis, articles and books.



VICTORIA FANGGIDAE

Peneliti Senior
Senior Researcher

Victoria meraih gelar Master of Development Studies dari University of Melbourne, Australia, dan saat ini sedang menjalani pendidikan doktoralnya di universitas yang sama dengan beasiswa Australia Awards. Sebelum bekerja di PRAKARSA, Victoria pernah bekerja sebagai konsultan/peneliti di berbagai lembaga pembangunan internasional di Indonesia seperti UN-World Food Programme, UNFPA, Oxfam dan ILO serta lembaga kampanye anti-kemiskinan global, The Global Poverty Project di Melbourne, Australia. Isu sosial pembangunan yang merupakan ketertarikan Victoria selama bekerja di PRAKARSA sebagai Manajer Program dan Riset antara lain, kebijakan sosial terkait pembangunan manusia (kesehatan, ketenagakerjaan, pendidikan), dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Victoria sering menulis opini di media nasional, seperti Kompas dan The Jakarta Post mengenai isu-isu kesehatan, ketenagakerjaan, dan pembangunan manusia.

Victoria holds a Master of Development Studies from the University of Melbourne, Australia, and is currently pursuing her doctoral studies at the same university on an Australia Awards scholarship. Prior to working at PRAKARSA, Victoria worked as a consultant / researcher in various international development agencies in Indonesia such as the UN-World Food Program, UNFPA, Oxfam and the ILO as well as the global anti-poverty campaign agency, The Global Poverty Project in Melbourne, Australia. Social development issues that have been of interest to Victoria during her work at PRAKARSA as Program and Research Manager include social policies related to human development (health, employment, education), and sustainable development. Victoria often writes opinions in national media, such as Kompas and The Jakarta Post on issues of health, employment and human development.



DWI RAHAYU NINGRUM

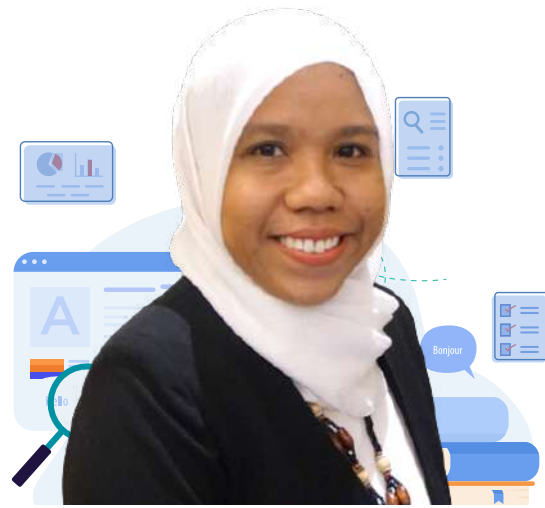
Peneliti
Researcher

Dwi Rahayu Ningrum bergabung di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sejak 2016 sebagai Research Assistant. Berbekal pengalaman penelitian, lulusan Sarjana Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Universitas Brawijaya ini sekarang bertugas sebagai Economic Researcher Perkumpulan PRAKARSA.

Tugas dan tanggung jawab Dwi adalah melaksanakan penelitian dan pengelolaan pengetahuan dan informasi (knowledge management), khususnya tentang isu ekonomi, ekonomi pembangunan, dan fiskal.

Dwi Rahayu Ningrum joined the PRAKARSA since 2016 as a Research Assistant. Equipped with research experience, the graduate of the Brawijaya University Agricultural Social Economics degree is now serving as the Economic Researcher of the PRAKARSA Association.

Dwi's duties and responsibilities are to carry out research and management of knowledge and information (knowledge management), especially on economic issues, development economics, and fiscal.



HERAWATI

Peneliti
Researcher

Hera merupakan peneliti di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA yang bertugas dan tanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan penelitian dan pengelolaan pengetahuan dan informasi (knowledge management). Isu-isu yang menjadi fokusnya antara lain, isu ekonomi, kebijakan fiskal, kebijakan sosial, perdagangan internasional, dan ketimpangan gender.

Hera menyelesaikan pendidikan Master of International and Development Economics di Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University (ANU) pada tahun 2018 setelah mendapatkan gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Islam Indonesia pada tahun 2013. Sebelum bergabung dengan PRAKARSA, Herawati bekerja sebagai asisten peneliti untuk beberapa lembaga ternama seperti Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, dan Pusat Pengkajian Islam dan Masyarakat, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Hera is a researcher at the PRAKARSA, carrying the duty and responsibility to conduct research and management of knowledge and information (knowledge management). Issues that are her focus include economic issues, fiscal policy, social policy, international trade, and gender inequality.

Hera completed her Master of International and Development Economics education at Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University (ANU) in 2018 after earning a Bachelor of Economics from the Islamic University of Indonesia in 2013. Prior to joining PRAKARSA, Herawati worked as a research assistant for several well-known institutions such as the Asia Research Institute, the National University of Singapore, and the Center for Islamic and Community Studies, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.



IRVAN TENGGU HARJA

Peneliti
Researcher

Irvan meraih gelar Sarjana Ilmu Politik di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). Saat ini Irvan sedang menempuh pendidikan master di National Research Tomsk State University, Rusia dengan beasiswa Pemerintah Federasi Rusia. Pada tahun 2018, Irvan mengikuti Summer School di Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, Ankara, Turki.

Sebelum bergabung di PRAKARSA, Irvan sempat menjadi asisten dosen dan tutor di International Program of International Relations, UMY, dan peneliti lapangan Pusat Studi Kependudukan dan Kebijakan, Universitas Gajah Mada. Dia juga aktif di serikat buruh, pernah menjabat sebagai wakil ketua Federasi Serikat Pekerja Logam, Elektronik, dan Mesin, Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, dan tenaga riset di Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Indonesia. Isu yang menjadi fokus Irvan selama bekerja di PRAKARSA adalah isu kebijakan sosial di bidang ketenagakerjaan dan kesehatan, serta pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Irvan holds a Bachelor Degree from Political Science at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (UMY). Currently, Irvan is pursuing a Master Degree at the National Research Tomsk State University, Russia with a scholarship from the Government of the Russian Federation. In 2018, Irvan attended the Summer School at the Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, Ankara, Turkey.

Before joining PRAKARSA, Irvan was a lecturer assistant and tutor at the International Program of International Relations, UMY, and a field researcher at the Center for Population and Policy Studies, Gajah Mada University. He is also active in labor unions, having served as deputy chairman of the Federation of Metal, Electronic and Machinery Workers Unions, the Confederation of All Indonesian Workers Unions, Yogyakarta Special Region, and a research worker at the Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions. Issues that became the focus of Irvan while working at PRAKARSA were social policy issues in the field of labor and health, as well as sustainable development.



RAHMANDA MUHAMMAD THAARIQ

Asisten Program & Peneliti
Program & Research Assistant

Rahmanda adalah Program & Research Assistant Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Sarjana Ilmu Ekonomi dari Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis Universitas Gajah Mada ini bertanggung jawab dalam membantu pelaksanaan program dan penelitian, khususnya di isu kebijakan ekonomi, fiskal, dan moneter. Rahmanda memiliki ketertarikan pada isu makroekonomi, ketimpangan, ekonomi moneter, dan ekonomi internasional.

Rahmanda is the Program & Research Assistant of the PRAKARSA Association. The Bachelor of Economics from the Faculty of Economics and Business, Gajah Mada University is responsible for assisting in the implementation of programs and research, particularly in economic, fiscal and monetary policy issues. Rahmanda has an interest in macroeconomic issues, inequality, monetary economics and international economics.



ADRIAN CHRISNAHUTAMA
Asisten Program & Peneliti
Program & Research Assistant

Adrian Chrisnahutama lulus dari Departemen Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Airlangga Surabaya pada tahun 2018. Saat ini di perkumpulan PRAKARSA berperan sebagai program & research assistant. Ketertarikan Adrian dalam isu-isu mengenai sosial ekonomi, pembangunan sumberdaya manusia dan pembangunan ekonomi yg berkeadilan.

Adrian Chrisnahutama graduated from the Department of Economic Development, Airlangga University, Surabaya in 2018. Currently, at the PRAKARSA association, he is a program & research assistant. Adrian is interested in issues concerning socio-economy, human resource development and equitable economic development.



FIONA ARMINTASARI
Asisten Program & Peneliti
Program & Research Assistant

Fiona Armintasari lulus dari Newcastle University, United Kingdom dengan jurusan Economics and Business Management pada tahun 2018. Sebelum bergabung di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA, Fiona Pernah bekerja di Oxfam (UK) dan Tokopedia. Saat ini Fiona memegang tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai Program & Research Assistant Sustainable Development.

Fiona Armintasari graduated from Newcastle University, United Kingdom with a major in Economics and Business Management in 2018. Before joining the PRAKARSA, Fiona worked at Oxfam (UK) and Tokopedia. Currently Fiona holds the duties and responsibilities as Program & Research Assistant for Sustainable Development.



AQILATUL LAYYINAH
Asisten Program & Penelitian
Program & Research Assistant

Pada tahun 2019 Aqila menyelesaikan pendidikannya di Universitas Indonesia. Aqila lulus dengan gelar Sarjana Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial. Saat ini Aqila bertugas sebagai Program & Research Assistant Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. Aqila bertanggung jawab dalam membantu pelaksanaan program dan penelitian, khususnya di isu kebijakan sosial, kesehatan, dan kesejahteraan.

Sebelum bergabung dengan PRAKARSA, Aqila melakukan praktikum di UPT Kemensos RI (PSBR Bambu Apus). Aqila juga pernah melakukan magang di PRAKARSA pada tahun 2018. Aqila memiliki ketertarikan pada isu kesejahteraan sosial, perlindungan sosial (*social protection*), kesetaraan gender (*gender equality*), kesehatan masyarakat (*public health*), dan perlindungan anak (*child protection*).

In 2019 Aqila completed her education at the University of Indonesia. Aqila graduated with a Bachelor of Social Welfare Science. Currently Aqila is in charge of Program & Research Assistant for PRAKARSA. Aqila is responsible for assisting in the implementation of programs and research, particularly on issues of social policy, health and welfare.

Before joining PRAKARSA, Aqila carried out a practical training at the UPT Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (PSBR Bambu Apus). Aqila also attended an internship at PRAKARSA in 2018. Aqila has an interest in issues of social welfare, social protection, gender equality, public health, and child protection).



ARINI RAHAYU
HR & Admin officer
Staf HR & Admin

Arini memiliki latar belakang bekerja di bidang SDM lebih dari 2 tahun dengan pengalaman kerja di berbagai industri. Ia meraih gelar sarjana Psikologi dari Universitas Indonesia dengan fokus utama pada Psikologi Industri Organisasi.

Sebagai HR & Admin Officer PRAKARSA, Arini memiliki tanggung jawab terkait hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan human resource maupun administrasi lembaga, serta sebagai representatif lembaga dengan pihak eksternal.

Arini has a background of working in the HR sector for more than 2 years with work experience in various industries. He holds a Bachelor Degree in Psychology from the University of Indonesia with a major focus on Organizational Industrial Psychology.

As HR & Admin Officer of PRAKARSA, Arini has responsibilities related to human resources and institutional administration, as well as a representative of institutions with external parties.



BAMBANG NURJAMAN
IT & Media Support
IT & Media Support

Bambang mempunyai pengalaman bekerja lebih dari 9 tahun di dunia IT, berpengalaman untuk menangani seputar komputer maupun jaringan. Lulusan sarjana Komputer Universitas M. H. Thamrin ini, bertanggung jawab untuk menangani seluruh perangkat komputer maupun jaringan internet.

Selain itu, Bambang bertanggung jawab sebagai Media Support untuk membuat PRAKARSA dikenal oleh masyarakat. Aktif untuk mempromosikan melalui website dan sosial media.

Bambang has more than 9 years working experience in the IT world, experienced in dealing with troubleshooting computers and networks. The graduate of Computer Science from Universitas M. H. Thamrin is responsible for handling all computer devices and internet networks.

In addition, Bambang is responsible as Media Support to make PRAKARSA known to the public with creating illustration or design content. Bambang is also active in promoting the Institute through websites and social media.



ERLIN SETYOWATI
Staf Keuangan dan Akuntansi
Finance & Accounting Officer

Erlin memulai karier sebagai finance sejak tahun 2008. Sebagai lulusan Sarjana Ekonomi Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Erlin memiliki banyak pengalaman di bidang pengelolaan keuangan sektor profit.

Meskipun pengalaman di sektor profit cukup dominan, tetapi Erlin mampu mengembangkan ilmunya dan dapat beradaptasi di organisasi nonprofit. Bergabung di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sebagai Finance & Accounting Officer, Erlin bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola dan melaporkan keuangan organisasi.

Erlin started her career as a finance staff in 2008. As a graduate of the Jakarta "Veteran" National Development University, Erlin has a lot of experiences in the financial management sector of the profit sector.

Although her experience in the profit sector is quite dominant, Erlin is able to develop her knowledge and can adapt to non-profit organizations. Erlin joining the PRAKARSA as Finance & Accounting Officer, Erlin is responsible for managing and reporting the organization's finances.



ANAH NURJANAH
Asisten Keuangan dan Akuntansi
Finance & Accounting Assistant

Anah memulai karier sebagai finance sejak tahun 2010. Sebagai lulusan Sarjana Akuntansi Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, memiliki pengetahuan yang baik di bidang akuntansi, audit, dan cash-flow.

Bergabung di Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sebagai Finance & Accounting Assistant, dia bertanggung jawab membantu Finance Officer dalam melaksanakan tugas pengelolaan dan pelaporan keuangan organisasi.

Anah started his career as finance since 2010. As a graduate of Bachelor of Accounting from Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta, she is excell in accounting, auditing, and cash-flow.

Anah joining the PRAKARSA Association as a Finance & Accounting Assistant, where she responsables for assisting the Finance Officer in carrying out organizational financial management and reporting tasks.



AGUS SUSANTO
Pembantu Umum
General Support

Agus bergabung dengan Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sejak 2008 setelah sebelumnya bekerja di perusahaan konsultan selama sepuluh tahun.

Secara umum, Agus mendukung kebutuhan administrasi di dalam atau di luar kantor untuk semua kegiatan dalam Perkumpulan PRAKARSA.

Agus joined Perkumpulan PRAKARSA in 2008 after previously working in a consulting firm for ten years.

In general, Agus supports the administrative needs inside or outside the office for all activities in the PRAKARSA.

Peserta Program Magang: 2019

Internship Program Participants: 2019



**ROBERT GEORGE
FRANZONE**

Robert merupakan mahasiswa master semester akhir jurusan Public Health di Universitas Melbourne dan telah menyelesaikan studi sarjananya di Universitas La Trobe dengan jurusan International Development. Sebelum bergabung sebagai peserta magang, Robert memiliki pengalaman terlibat aktif di berbagai LSM di Yogyakarta. Saat ini, Robert bekerja sama dengan tim social policy untuk melakukan penelitian JKN.

Robert is a final semester master student majoring in Public Health at the University of Melbourne and has completed his undergraduate studies at La Trobe University with a major in International Development. Prior to joining as an apprentice, Robert had experience being actively involved in various NGOs in Yogyakarta. Currently, Robert is working with the social policy team to conduct JKN research.



**NATANAEL HASUDUNGAN
SIBARANI**

Natanael merupakan mahasiswa S1 Universitas Gadjah Mada jurusan Public Policy dan Management. Sebelum bergabung di PRAKARSA, Natanael memiliki pengalaman magang di Fisipol UGM dan Kementerian Sekretariat Negara RI. Selama masa kemahasiswaan, Natanael aktif terlibat dalam kegiatan dan organisasi kampus. Di bawah pengawasan tim Sustainable Development, Natanael aktif terlibat dalam proyek Responsibank selama masa magang.

Natanael is an undergraduate student at Gadjah Mada University majoring in Public Policy and Management. Before joining PRAKARSA, Natanael had internship experience at the UGM Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and the Ministry of the State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. During his period as a student, Nathanael was actively involved in campus activities and organizations. Under the supervision of the Sustainable Development team, Natanael is actively involved in the Responsibank project during his internship.

Panel Ahli dan Researcher Associate

Panel of Experts and Associate Researchers

1. Prof. Andrew Rosser, Ph.D.

2. Prof. Dr. Sri-Edi Swasono

3. Prof. Dr. Hasbullah Thabrani

4. Prof. Dr. A. Erani Yustika

5. Dr. Bambang Ismawan (c)

6. Dr. B. Herry Priyono

7. Dr. Edi Suharto

8. Dr. A. Prasetyantoko

9. Dr. Poppy Ismalina

10. Dr. I. Praptoraharjo

11. Dr. Zulfan Tadjoeddin

12. Dr. Sutoro Eko

13. Luhur Fajar Martha, M.SE

14. Paskal Kleden

15. Dr. Fachru Nofrian, Ph.D.

16. Dr. Ari Sujito

17. Dr. Berly Martawardaya



KILAS PRAKARSA

PRAKARSA HIGHLIGHT

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KILAS PRAKARSA

PRAKARSA HIGHLIGHT



Perkumpulan PRAKARSA didirikan oleh sejumlah aktivis senior dan jurnalis, yakni Bagus Giripurwo, Yuyun Yunia Ismawati, Purnama Adil Marata, Ati Nurbaiti, Sugeng Bahagijo, Binny Bintarti Buchori, dan Darmawan Triwibowo pada tahun 2004.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA bekerja untuk mengeksplorasi dan menggali ide-ide inovatif mengenai kebijakan peningkatan kesejahteraan melalui penelitian independen dan keterlibatan aktif dengan pemangku kepentingan. PRAKARSA melakukan penelitian, analisis, dan pengembangan kapasitas mengenai berbagai topik yang terkait dengan masalah peningkatan kesejahteraan. PRAKARSA bekerja dengan pemerintah, parlemen, otoritas keuangan, organisasi masyarakat sipil, perguruan tinggi, organisasi internasional, sektor swasta dan media masa untuk membawa ide-ide menjadi inisiatif dan tindakan. PRAKARSA didukung para ahli, intelektual dan praktisi yang memiliki reputasi di kalangan akademik atau pengambil kebijakan untuk menghasilkan penelitian dan analisis yang inovatif, serta mengajukan ide-ide praktis dan spesifik menjadi sebuah tindakan.

The Perkumpulan PRAKARSA was founded by a number of senior activists and journalists; Bagus Giripurwo, Yuyun Yunia Ismawati, Purnama Adil Marata, Ati Nurbaiti, Sugeng Bahagijo, Binny Bintarti Buchori, and Darmawan Triwibowo in 2004.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA works to explore and to dig out innovative ideas on policies to improve welfare through independent research and active engagement with stakeholders. PRAKARSA conducts research, analysis and capacity building on various topics related to welfare improvement issues. PRAKARSA works with governments, parliaments, financial authorities, civil society organizations, universities, international organizations, the private sector and the mass media to bring ideas into initiative and action. PRAKARSA is supported by experts, intellectuals and practitioners who have a reputation in academic circles or policy makers to produce innovative research and analysis, and put practical and specific ideas into action.



Visi Visions

“Menjadi lembaga kajian dan pengembangan yang mampu memelopori munculnya ide-ide inovatif dan transformatif dalam bidang kesejahteraan demi mewujudkan keadilan sosial”

“To become a research and development institution capable of pioneering the emergence of innovative and transformative ideas in the field of welfare in order to achieve social justice”



Misi Missions

1. Melakukan kajian/riset tentang peran negara, masyarakat sipil, dan dunia usaha.
 2. Menyelenggarakan pengembangan kapasitas.
 3. Memproduksi dan mempromosikan pengetahuan serta wacana baru tentang “pro welfare policy”.
 4. Mengelola jaringan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas kerja.
1. Conduct studies / research on the role of the state, civil society and the business world.
 2. Carry out capacity building.
 3. Producing and promoting new knowledge and discourse on “pro welfare policy”.
 4. Manage the network to improve work effectiveness.

Kode Etik PRAKARSA

PRAKARSA Code of Conduct

Keadilan dan Kesejahteraan Justice and Welfare

Organisasi dan staf berkomitmen untuk melakukan pelaksanaan kerja, pengambilan keputusan dan penetapan kebijakan secara berkeadilan dan mengutamakan upaya untuk menyejahterakan seluruh karyawan dalam organisasi. Sistem yang ditetapkan dalam organisasi akan memastikan terjadinya pendekatan yang objektif, adil, dan akuntabel dalam mengupayakan kesejahteraan karyawannya. Pemenuhan hak asasi manusia dan hak pekerja dijunjung dalam organisasi dalam relasi organisasi dengan karyawan dan mitra organisasi. Upaya meningkatkan kesejahteraan bagi karyawan merupakan hal yang mendasar untuk produktivitas dan keberlanjutan organisasi.

Organizations and staff are committed to carrying out work implementation, decision making and stipulating policies in a fair manner and prioritizing efforts to improve the welfare of all employees in the organization. The systems established in the organization will ensure an objective, fair, and accountable approach in seeking the welfare of its employees. Fulfillment of human rights and worker rights is respected in its organizational relations with employees and partner organizations. Efforts to improve employee welfare are fundamental to organizational productivity and sustainability.

Integritas Integrity

Organisasi dan staf melaksanakan pekerjaan yang dilakukan dengan penuh integritas. Integritas bermakna bahwa organisasi dan staf akan menjaga kejujuran dan memegang prinsip moral yang mendahulukan kepentingan bersama, akuntabilitas, dan kejujuran dalam praktik kerjanya. Staf PRAKARSA sesungguhnya mewakili organisasi. Dengan demikian staf harus menyadari bahwa dalam perilaku yang dibawakan staf menjadi bagian dari organisasi.

Organizations and staff carry out work with integrity. Integrity means that the organization and staff will maintain honesty and uphold moral principles that prioritize common interests, accountability and honesty in their work practices. PRAKARSA staff actually represent the organization. Thus the staff must be aware that the attitude is the reflection of the organization.

Loyalitas Loyalty

Organisasi akan mengupayakan lingkungan kerja yang kondusif bagi staf untuk belajar, tumbuh dan produktif dalam pekerjaannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan kesadaran penuh bahwa investasi pada sumber daya manusia merupakan kewajiban untuk membangun keterikatan dan kesetiaan staf terhadap organisasi. Staf berupaya untuk menjaga wibawa, kepentingan dan mandat organisasi dalam melaksanakan pekerjaannya. Staf mengetahui posisi organisasi dalam seluruh kerja advokasi yang dilakukan oleh organisasi dan mendukung kerja-kerja advokasi tersebut. Staf harus melakukan segala upaya untuk mempromosikan kepentingan yang baik bagi organisasi.

The organization will strive for a work environment that is conducive for staff to learn, to grow and be productive at work. This is carried out with the full awareness that investing in Human resources is an obligation, in order to build engagement with the staff and their loyalty to the organization. The staff strives to maintain the authority, interests and mandate of the organization in carrying out their work. The staff acknowledge the position of the organization in all advocacy work carried out by the organization and supports this advocacy work. The staff should make every effort to promote the good interests of the organization.

Disiplin Discipline

Organisasi akan menegakkan kedisiplinan dengan menetapkan kebijakan secara transparan dan mengambil tindakan saat terjadi pelanggaran. Proses akan dilakukan secara terbuka dan akuntabel. Semua staf mematuhi dan menyesuaikan diri dengan petunjuk dan peraturan organisasi, baik dengan maupun tanpa pengawasan. Jika terjadi pelanggaran dan perselisihan, seluruh staf harus menjaga itikad baik untuk mencari jalan keluar dan solusi yang baik bagi kepentingan bersama.

The organization will enforce discipline by establishing policies in a transparent and take action when a violation occurs. The process will be carried out in an open and accountable manner. All staff comply with and conform to organizational instructions and regulations, both with and without supervision. In case of violations and disputes, all staff must maintain good faith to find way out and solutions that are taking sides to the common interest.

Toleransi Tolerance

Organisasi berkomitmen untuk menjadi lembaga yang inklusif dan mandiri dalam lingkup kerja civil society organization. Dengan demikian, organisasi memastikan posisi dan arah strategis organisasi akan mengutamakan persatuan bangsa dan nasionalisme terhadap negara Indonesia. Seluruh staf dan organisasi turut bersikap penuh toleran terhadap perbedaan dalam dan di luar organisasi. Dalam perbedaan pendapat, semua staf dan organisasi harus saling menghormati dan santun dalam mengupayakan terjadinya dialog antar pribadi.

The organization is committed to being an inclusive and independent institution within the scope of civil work society organization. Thus, the organization ensures that the position and strategic direction of the organization will prioritize national unity and nationalism towards the Indonesian state. All staff and organizations participate in being tolerant of differences within and outside the organization. In terms of differences in opinion, all staff and organizations must respect each other and be polite in promoting interpersonal dialogue.

Partisipatif Participatory

Organisasi berkomitmen untuk mendorong lingkungan kerja yang partisipatif dengan landasan bahwa semua pihak memiliki kapasitas dan tekad untuk berkontribusi terhadap kemajuan organisasi. Baik dalam perencanaan, pengambilan keputusan, pelaksanaan maupun pemantauan dan evaluasi, pendekatan partisipatif akan diupayakan. Pendekatan ini turut diterapkan dalam relasi eksternal organisasi dengan pihak lainnya, termasuk donor, pemerintah, parlemen, rekan CSO, akademisi, dan ahli lainnya.

The organization is committed to fostering a participatory work environment on the basis that all parties have the capacity and determination to contribute to the progress of the organization. Whether in planning, decision making, implementing or monitoring and evaluation, a participatory approach will be pursued. This approach is also applied in the organization's external relations with other parties, including donors, government, parliaments, CSO partners, academics, and other experts.

Antisuap dan Antikorupsi Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption

Sebagai salah satu bentuk perwujudan dari transparansi dan akuntabilitas, organisasi berkomitmen untuk menegakkan etika antisuap dan antikorupsi dalam kebijakan organisasi, baik secara keuangan maupun relasi organisasi.

As a manifestation of transparency and accountability, the organization is committed to upholding anti-bribery and anti-corruption ethics in organizational policies, both financially and in organizational relations.

Fokus Isu dan Pendekatan PRAKARSA

PRAKARSA Focus of Issues and Approaches

01 Kebijakan Sosial Social Policy Social Security | Poverty | Inequality



Perkumpulan PRAKARSA meyakini bahwa kesejahteraan warga negara merupakan tujuan dan sekaligus sarana kemajuan sebuah bangsa. Isu-isu strategis mengenai pembangunan manusia seperti kesehatan, pendidikan, jaminan sosial, dan ketenagakerjaan adalah hal-hal sentral dalam kebijakan kesejahteraan.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA berpandangan bahwa kemiskinan bukan sekadar masalah kekurangan, namun juga mencakup persoalan keadilan. Kemiskinan tidak cukup diukur hanya dari segi ekonomi saja, tetapi bersifat multidimensi. Kemiskinan adalah deprivasi terhadap kapabilitas manusia. Oleh sebab itu, kami melakukan penghitungan mengenai Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Persoalan ketimpangan juga lebih luas dari kesenjangan ekonomi karena menyangkut akses dan kesempatan. Ketimpangan terjadi karena kebijakan dan instrumen redistribusi kurang berjalan baik, terutama bagi kelompok-kelompok marginal seperti kelompok lansia, perempuan, dan anak. Oleh sebab itu, kami juga melakukan riset dan advokasi kebijakan mengenai pendidikan vokasi, ketenagakerjaan, perlindungan sosial, dan kesejahteraan bagi lansia dan persepsi usia produktif menghadapi masa lansia. Selain itu, pada tahun 2019 ini akses terhadap pelayanan kesehatan menjadi salah satu isu strategis yang juga tidak luput dari perhatian kami. Kami melakukan perhitungan terhadap Index *Universal Health Coverage* (UHC) di Indonesia. Kemudian kami juga melakukan riset terkait defisit jaminan kesehatan nasional: mengapa dan bagaimana mengatasinya?

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA telah menerbitkan beberapa buku dan memproduksi berbagai paper, policy brief, dan artikel mengenai reformasi kebijakan kesejahteraan, diantaranya adalah *Mimpi Negara Kesejahteraan* (2005), *Meretas Arah Kebijakan Sosial Baru di Indonesia* (2009), *Transformasi Kesejahteraan* (2011). Saat ini kami juga mencoba untuk memperluas engagement terhadap masyarakat dengan membuat media publikasi berupa infografis dan videografis. Perkumpulan Prakarsa kini menurunkan cita-cita besar negara kesejahteraan dalam kajian, riset dan advokasi mengenai reformasi kebijakan kesejahteraan.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA believes that the welfare of citizens is the goal and means of progress of a nation. Strategic issues regarding human development such as health, education, social security and employment are central to welfare policy.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA views that poverty is not just a problem of deprivation, but also includes issues of justice. Poverty is not sufficiently measured only from an economic perspective, but is multidimensional. Poverty is the deprivation of human capabilities. Therefore, we have calculated the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The issue of inequality is also broader than economic inequality because it involves access and opportunities. Inequality occurs because redistribution policies and instruments are not working well, especially for marginalized groups such as the elderly, women and children. Therefore, we also carry out research and policy advocacy on vocational education, employment, social protection, and welfare for the elderly and the perception of productive age facing old age. In addition, in 2019, access to health services is one of the strategic issues that has not escaped our attention. We calculate the *Universal Health Coverage* (UHC) Index in Indonesia. Then we also conducted research related to the deficit in national health insurance: why and how to solve it?

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA has published several books and produced various papers, policy briefs, and articles on welfare policy reform, including the *Dream of a Welfare State* (2005), *Hacking the Direction of New Social Policies in Indonesia* (2009), *Transformation of Welfare* (2011). Currently, we are also trying to expand engagement with the community by creating publication media in the form of infographics and videographics. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA is now lowering the big ideals of the welfare state in studies, research and advocacy on welfare policy reform.

02 Kebijakan Ekonomi dan Fiskal Fiscal and Economy Policy

Tax | Non-Tax | State Budget



Perkumpulan PRAKARSA meyakini bahwa pajak sangat vital sebagai sumber pendapatan negara dan sebagai instrumen mengurangi ketimpangan, kesejahteraan yang berkeadilan dan untuk menegakkan kemandirian sebuah bangsa. Anggaran juga sangat penting untuk pembangunan dan kemajuan bangsa. Sayangnya, pajak dan anggaran berkeadilan (fiskal berkeadilan) hingga kini masih jauh dari harapan. Penerimaan pajak negara masih jauh dari optimal sehingga prioritas kebijakan anggaran yang masih belum tepat merupakan tantangan yang mesti dihadapi pada saat ini.

Kajian dan riset kebijakan fiskal berkeadilan (fiscal justice) telah dituangkan dalam bentuk buku, policy brief, policy review, factsheet dan audio visual. Anggaran Pro-Kaum Miskin (2009) dan Anggaran Pro Rakyat Miskin: Panduan untuk Jurnalis (2012) adalah terbitan pionir mengenai anggaran yang memihak di Indonesia. Pada tahun 2019 PRAKARSA menerbitkan dua laporan, yaitu laporan Aliran Keuangan Gelap Komoditas Ekspor Unggulan Indonesia: Besaran dan Potensi Hilangnya Penerimaan Negara dan laporan berjudul Illicit Cigarettes in Indonesia are Not the Problem the Tobacco Industry Claim it to be. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA yang termasuk jaringan Global Alliance for Tax Justice juga terlibat menerbitkan Tax Justice Advocacy Toolkit yang kini telah diterjemahkan pula dalam bahasa Indonesia.

The PRAKARSA association believes that taxes are vital as a source of state income and as an instrument to reduce inequality, just welfare and to uphold the independence of a nation. The budget is also very important for the development and progress of the nation. Unfortunately, tax and a just budget (fiscal justice) are still far from expectations. State tax revenue is still far from optimal, so budget policy priorities that are still inaccurate are a challenge that must be faced at this time.

Studies and research on fiscal justice have been written in the form of books, policy briefs, policy reviews, factsheets and audio-visuals. The Pro-Poor Budget (2009) and the Pro-Poor Budget: A Guide for Journalists (2012) are pioneering publications on biased budgeting in Indonesia. In 2019 PRAKARSA published two reports; the Report on the Illicit Financial Flow of Indonesia's Leading Export Commodities: The Amount and Potential of Losing State Revenues and a report entitled Illicit Cigarettes in Indonesia are Not the Problem the Tobacco Industry Claim it to be. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA which is part of the Global Alliance for Tax Justice network is also involved in publishing the Tax Justice Advocacy Toolkit which is now also translated into Indonesian.





03 Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Sustainable Development Green Banking | Responsible Investment | SDGs

Tercapainya kesejahteraan manusia dengan memastikan keberlanjutan sumber daya alam yang kini makin terbatas adalah sebuah tantangan. PRAKARSA sebagai bagian dari jaringan *Fair Finance International* (FFI) dan *Fair Finance Asia* (FFA) mendorong praktik keuangan berkelanjutan dan pembiayaan bertanggungjawab di Indonesia yang memperhatikan aspek lingkungan, sosial dan tata kelola. PRAKARSA melakukan kajian dan advokasi melalui penilaian kebijakan kredit dan investasi perbankan, studi kasus inklusi dan literasi keuangan bagi kelompok marginal, serta mewujudkan implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan dengan melibatkan pihak terkait seperti Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), perbankan, asosiasi dan pakar dalam forum pelatihan (capacity building) dan diskusi. PRAKARSA juga terlibat aktif dalam penyusunan dokumen acuan kebijakan yang disusun oleh OJK dalam penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan, salah satunya buku acuan kredit di sektor kelapa sawit. Di level global, dengan terlibat dalam kegiatan influencing melalui C20/G20, ADB, IMF/WB, dan organisasi internasional lain.

Achieving human welfare by ensuring the sustainability of natural resources which are now increasingly limited is a challenge. PRAKARSA as part of the *Fair Finance International* (FFI) and *Fair Finance Asia* (FFA) networks encourages sustainable finance and responsible financing practices in Indonesia that pay attention to environmental, social and governance aspects. PRAKARSA conducts studies and advocacy through assessment of banking credit and investment policies, case studies of financial inclusion and literacy for marginalized groups, and realizes the implementation of sustainable finance by involving relevant parties such as the Financial Services Authority (OJK), banks, associations and experts in training forums (capacity building) and discussion. PRAKARSA is also actively involved in the preparation of policy reference documents prepared by OJK in the implementation of sustainable finance, one of which is the credit reference book in the palm oil sector. At the global level, by engaging in influencing activities through the C20 / G20, ADB, IMF / WB, and other international organizations.





KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

Upstream and downstream research
Evidence based policy research
Dissemination
Mainstreaming



PROGRAM DELIVERY

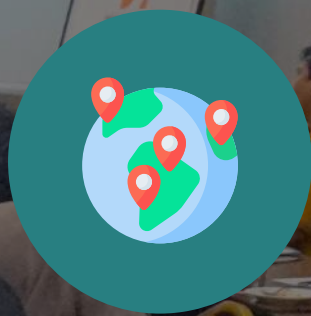
Pioneering and piloting
Monitoring and evaluation

Knowledge Production. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA sebagai lembaga penelitian berkomitmen untuk terus memproduksi pengetahuan melalui riseava atau pembuat kebijakan. PRAKARSA bergerak dalam pengembangan riset dari hulu ke hilir. Riset yang dilakukan berupaya melihat keberhasilan kebijakan, menitikberatkan pada bukti-bukti yang menunjukkan kesenjangan kebijakan, anggaran, sistem monitoring, dan evaluasi kebijakan atau program. Output yang dihasilkan berupa *research report/paper, policy review, policy brief, factsheet, infografis, dan article journal*. Selanjutnya, PRAKARSA juga aktif melakukan desiminasi hasil riset sebagai bagian dari upaya pengarusutamaan sebuah isu kebijakan.

Knowledge Production. As a research institution, Perkumpulan PRAKARSA is committed to continue to produce knowledge products through research as evidence-based policy recommendations for policy drafters or makers. PRAKARSA is engaged in developing research from upstream to downstream. The research conducted to see the success of policies, focusing on evidence that shows gaps in policies, budgets, monitoring systems, and evaluation of policies or programs. The output presented in research report / paper, policy review, policy brief, factsheet, infographic, and journal article. Furthermore, PRAKARSA is also active in disseminating research results as part of efforts to mainstream a policy issue.

Program Delivery. PRAKARSA sebagai pengagas atas ide-ide isu kebijakan sosial, menggunakan strategi advokasi kolektif untuk mengadvokasikan isu-isu yang menjadi fokus lembaga dengan menggandeng organisasi masyarakat sipil lainnya untuk isu tertentu dalam suatu forum atau koalisi bersama. Suara kolektif dianggap lebih kuat daripada suara tunggal (*self-advocacy*) saat kampanye berjalan. Menjadi bagian dari kelompok advokasi kolektif dapat membantu PRAKARSA dalam memperjuangkan masalah atau isu yang kompleks dan berat. Monitoring dan evaluasi kebijakan sosial juga dilakukan. Kelompok organisasi lainnya juga dapat memperoleh manfaat dukungan sumber daya dan bantuan terampil dari koalisi advokasi kolektif.

Delivery Program. PRAKARSA as the initiator of ideas on social policy issues, uses a collective advocacy strategy to advocate for issues that are the focus of the institution by collaborating with other civil society organizations on certain issues in a joint forum or coalition. Collective votes are considered stronger than single votes (*self-advocacy*) when the campaign is running. Being part of a collective advocacy group can help PRAKARSA in fighting for a complex and tough problem or issue. Monitoring and evaluation of social policies is also carried out. Other groups of organizations may also benefit from resource support and skilled assistance from collective advocacy coalitions.



ENGAGEMENT

- Policy advocacy
- Networking
- Voicing
- Policy and knowledge conversation

Engagement. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA membangun hubungan yang baik dan berkomunikasi secara aktif dengan lembaga-lembaga pemerintah, parlemen, otoritas keuangan, perguruan tinggi, dan lembaga-lembaga penelitian nasional/daerah di Indonesia dan luar negeri, organisasi masyarakat sipil (nasional, daerah, dan internasional), sektor swasta, kedutaan besar, serta organisasi internasional untuk memperkuat usaha advokasi kebijakan yang dilakukan oleh Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. PRAKARSA juga aktif terlibat dalam berbagai forum dalam dan luar negeri untuk menyuarakan perbaikan kebijakan yang berlaku.

Engagement. The PRAKARSA association builds good relationships and communicates actively with government agencies, parliaments, financial authorities, universities, and national / regional research institutions in Indonesia and abroad, civil society organizations (national, regional and international), private sector, embassies, and international organizations to strengthen policy advocacy efforts undertaken by Perkumpulan PRAKARSA. PRAKARSA is also actively involved in various domestic and foreign forums to voice improvements in applicable policies.





2019 merupakan momentum untuk bersiap diri untuk mengoptimalkan kecepatan sehingga dapat lepas landas pada 2020.

2019 is a momentum to prepare in optimizing its speed to take off in 2020.

Arah Pengembangan Kelembagaan

Institution Development Direction

2016-2020

- Penguatan *NGOs based think-tank organic think-tank*
- *Regional-international network*
- *Strategic partner government, parliament, CSOs*
- Advokasi sektor swasta
- Strengthening the NGO based think-tank Organic think-tank
- Regional- International network
- Strategic Partner government, parliament, CSOs
- Private sector advocacy

2012-2015

- Riset hilir (*downstream*)
- Penerbitan *policy review - brief*
- Pembuatan *policy options*
- Konferensi/jurnal
- *NGOs based think-tank*
- *Engagement ke policy makers*
- Downstream research
- Publication of policy review/brief
- Publication of policy options
- Conferences/journal
- Think tank based NGO
- Engagement to the policy makers

2010-2011

- Produk kurang menjawab kebutuhan *policy makers*
- Tidak cukup hanya produksi pengetahuan, perlu "*policy advocacy*"
- Kontribusi ke multi-stakeholders
- Aktif dalam "*policy making process*"
- The product is not answering the needs of the policy makers
- Product knowledge is not sufficient without "*policy advocacy*"
- Contributing to the multi-stakeholders
- Being active in the policy making process

2004-2009

- Menyiram kemarau gagasan CSOs
- Kontribusi ke CSOs
- Produksi pengetahuan dasar/riset hulu (*upstream*)/ literatur
- Membangun *epistemic community*
- To enrich ideas of the CSOs
- Contributing to CSOs
- Producing basic knowledge/up stream research/literatures
- To build epistemic community

KEGIATAN DAN CAPAIAN DI TAHUN 2019

ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

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Program PRAKARSA di Tahun 2019 PRAKARSA Programs Throughout 2019	43



KEGIATAN DAN CAPAIAN DI TAHUN 2019

ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019



Aktivitas Prakarsa Di Tahun 2019

PRAKARSA Activities throughout 2019

Daily Executive Board Work Meeting in Bandung

Rapat Kerja Badan Pelaksana Harian di Bandung

01
J
A
N

Release of Coal Investigation Research at Katadata.co.id

Rilis Riset Investigasi Batubara di Katadata.co.id

Training on Tools Unpaid Care Work in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)

Pelatihan Tools Unpaid Care Work di Lombok, NTB

Writing Report on Rapid Care Analysis in Central Lombok and East Lombok

Menulis Laporan Rapid Care Analysis di Lombok Tengah dan Lombok Timur

Public Discussion "Coal Business Pits for State Revenue"

Diskusi Publik "Lubang-Lubang Bisnis Batubara bagi Penerimaan Negara"

02
F
E
B

Business Inclusive Research (IB) in West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara

Riset Inklusif Bisnis (IB) di NTB dan NTT

Research on the Implementation of PPRG in West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara

Riset Implementasi PPRG di NTB & NTT

Workshop Pimpinan Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil dan Dialog dengan Pemerintah Provinsi

Workshop on the Leaders of Civil Society Organizations and Dialogue with the Provincial Government

SDGs Training: Pemimpin Perempuan dalam Pencapaian SDGs Goal 1, 5 & 8 (Tanpa kemiskinan, Kesetaraan Gender, Kerja Layak & Pertumbuhan Ekonomi) di Kupang, NTT

SDGs Training: Female Leaders in Achieving SDGs Goals 1, 5 & 8 (Without poverty, Gender Equality, Decent Work & Economic Growth) in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara.

Diskusi Publik dan Peluncuran Riset "Mengukur Rokok Ilegal di Indonesia; Membantah Argumen Industri Rokok"

Public Discussion and Research Launch "Measuring Illegal Cigarettes in Indonesia; Countering the Argument from the Cigarette Industry"

Diskusi Publik dan Peluncuran Riset "Aliran Keuangan Gelap di Enam Komoditas Ekspor Unggulan Indonesia"

Public Discussion and Research Launching "Dark Financial Flows in Six Leading Indonesian Export Commodities"

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Diskusi Publik dan Peluncuran Riset "Kesejahteraan Sosial: Mengukur Angka Kemiskinan" dan Launching hasil riset Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi

Pertemuan C20 di Tokyo, Jepang

Public Discussion and the Launch of the Research "Social Welfare: Measuring the Poverty Rate" and the Launching of the Multidimensional Poverty Index research results

C20 meeting in Tokyo, Japan

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Opini Editorial-The Risk of Household Over-indebtedness – Cut Nurul Aidha di The Jakarta Post

Penguatan Kapasitas Aktor Pembangunan Dalam Penyusunan RAD SDGs Tujuan No 1, 5 & 8 (Tanpa kemiskinan, Kesetaraan Gender, Kerja Layak & Pertumbuhan Ekonomi) di Kupang, NTT

Editorial Opinion-The Risk of Household Over-indebtedness - Cut Nurul Aidha at The Jakarta Post

Strengthening the Capacity of Development Actors in the Preparation of RAD SDGs Objectives 1, 5 & 8 (No poverty, Gender Equality, Decent Work & Economic Growth) in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara

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Penyampaian hasil riset Inklusif Bisnis dan Implementasi PPRG dalam Acara Forum Riset dan Inovasi Pekan Pemberdayaan Perempuan di Mataram, NTB

Pelatihan "Model Bisnis Inklusif dan Peran Aktor Pembangunan Daerah dalam Penerapannya" di Mataram, NTB

Submission of Business Inclusive research results and PPRG Implementation at the Research and Innovation Forum for Women's Empowerment Week in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara

Training on "Inclusive Business Models and the Role of Regional Development Actors in Its Implementation" in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara

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Diskusi Publik "Kesejahteraan Lansia di Indonesia"

Public Discussion "The Welfare of the Elderly in Indonesia"

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Diskusi Publik "Peran Industri Keuangan Dalam Implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan"

Merayakan Ulang tahun Prakarsa ke-15

Masukan Responsi Bank Indonesia atas Draf Buku Acuan Kredit Pembiayaan Perkebunan dan Industri Kelapa Sawit Otoritas Jasa Keuangan

Public Discussion "The Role of the Financial Industry in the Implementation of Sustainable Finance"

Celebrate Anniversary 15th Prakarsa

Responsi Bank Indonesia's input on the Draft Reference Book for Credit for Plantation and Oil Palm Industry Financing the Financial Services Authority

Research Training on the Impact of Social Protection Policies on the Welfare of the Elderly in Indonesia and the Dream of the Prosperity of Productive Age Groups in the Elderly

Mismanaged BPJS, Public Services Hosted" Coalition of People Cares about Public Services (MP3)

Editorial Opinion entitled "Strengthen Government Support to Help Smokers Quit" in the Jakarta Post by Widya Kartika and Rahmanda Muhammad Thaariq

Pelatihan Peneliti Dampak Kebijakan Perlindungan Sosial Terhadap Kesejahteraan Lansia di Indonesia dan Mimpi Kesejahteraan Kelompok Usia Produktif di Masa Lanjut Usia

Media briefing: "BPJS Salah Kelola, Pelayanan Publik Disandera" koalisi Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik (MP3)

Opini Editorial berjudul "Strengthen Government Support to Help Smokers Quit" di Jakarta Post oleh Widya Kartika dan Rahmanda Muhammad Thaariq

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Sustainable Finance Capacity Building Training for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) by Fair Finance Asia (FFA)

Environmental, Social & Governance (LST) Training for the Banking Sector by Fair Finance Asia

Regional Meeting on Tax and Digitalization for Asia and Pacific Countries organized by ADB, OECD and PITAA in Manila

Pelatihan Capacity Building Keuangan Berkelanjutan bagi Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil (OMS) oleh Fair Finance Asia (FFA)

Pelatihan Lingkungan, Sosial & Tata Kelola (LST) bagi Sektor Perbankan oleh Fair Finance Asia

Regional Meeting on Tax and Digitalization for Asia and Pacific Countries diselenggarakan oleh ADB, OECD dan PITAA di Manila

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Publish Over-indebtedness Research

Publish Remittance Research

Publish Research on People's Business Loan (KUR)

Publish Research Profundo-database of financiers and investors in Coal Fired Power Plant in Indonesia

Launching of the Cirebon PLTU Video Campaign

Public Discussion and Research Launch "How the Indonesia-Netherlands tax treaty enables tax avoidance"

Expert review research tracking Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Expert review of the National Health Insurance (JKN) research

Publish Riset Over-indebtedness

Publish Riset Remitansi

Publish Riset Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR)

Publish Riset Profundo-database financiers and investors in Coal Fired Power Plant in Indonesia

Launching Campaign Video PLTU Cirebon

Diskusi Publik dan Peluncuran Riset "How the Indonesia-Netherlands tax treaty enables tax avoidance"

Expert review riset tracking Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Expert review riset Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN)

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Program PRAKARSA di Tahun 2019

PRAKARSA Programs Throughout 2019

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Riset Defisit Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional: Mengapa dan Bagaimana Mengatasinya

National Health Insurance Deficit Research: Why and How to Overcome It

SOCIAL POLICY

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan riset berbasis bukti dalam rangka memberikan gambaran mengenai defisit program JKN - KIS dan memberikan rekomendasi berupa alternatif pendanaan.

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in order to provide an overview of the JKN-KIS program deficit and provide recommendations as alternative funding.

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Menyelenggarakan diskusi publik
 2. Memublikasikan policy brief
 3. Berdiskusi dengan Kementerian Keuangan, Kementerian Kesehatan, dan akademisi dari Universitas Indonesia.
1. Organizing public discussions
 2. Publish the policy brief
 3. Discussions with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, and academics from the University of Indonesia.



Tujuan dari riset ini adalah mengkaji akar permasalahan defisit pendanaan program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional - Kartu Indonesia Sehat (JKN - KIS) dan memberikan rekomendasi alternatif pendanaan dengan menggunakan metode Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA).

The purpose of this research is to examine the root causes of the deficit in funding for the National Health Insurance - Healthy Indonesia Card (JKN - KIS) program and provide recommendations for alternative funding using the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) method.

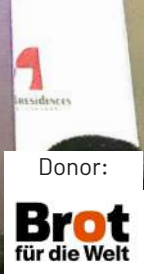


JARINGAN NETWORK

- Koalisi Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik (MP3)
- Kementerian Kesehatan
- Kementerian Keuangan
- Lembaga Demografi UI
- Dinkes Provinsi Sulawesi Barat
- Dinkes Kab. Pandeglang
- Dinkes Kota Kupang
- Dinkes Kota Medan
- Dinkes Kota Semarang
- Community Coalition Caring for Public Services (MP3)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Finance
- UI Demographic Institute
- West Sulawesi Provincial Health Office
- District Health Office Pandeglang
- Kupang City Health Office
- Medan City Health Office
- Semarang City Health Office

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Mencari sumber permasalahan defisit dengan metode wawancara mendalam di 6 Kabupaten/ Kota yaitu Kabupaten Pandeglang, Kota Bogor, Kabupaten Semarang, Kota Medan, Kabupaten Mamuju, dan Kota Kupang
2. Menganalisis sumber-sumber alternatif pendanaan dengan menggunakan data sekunder
3. Berdiskusi dengan pemangku kebijakan terkait defisit program JKN - KIS
4. Menulis Policy Brief
1. Seeking out the source of the deficit problem through in-depth interview method in 6 districts / cities; Pandeglang Regency, Bogor City, Semarang Regency, Medan City, Mamuju Regency, and Kupang City
2. Analyzing alternative sources of funding using secondary data
3. Discuss with stakeholders regarding the deficit of the JKN - KIS program
4. Write a Policy Brief



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Riset Tracking Universal Health Coverage Indonesia Research Tracking Universal Health Coverage Indonesia

SOCIAL POLICY

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan penelitian berbasis bukti dalam rangka memberikan gambaran mengenai capaian UHC di tiap provinsi di Indonesia.

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in order to provide an overview of the achievements of UHC in each province in Indonesia.

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

Berdiskusi dengan perwakilan dari Kementerian Kesehatan untuk meningkatkan kualitas riset

Conduct a discussion with representatives from the Ministry of Health to improve the quality of research



Tujuan dari riset ini adalah melaporkan capaian UHC di Indonesia berdasarkan provinsi dan melaporkan kejadian pengeluaran *out-of-pocket* untuk kesehatan.

The purpose of this research is to report the achievement of UHC in Indonesia by province and to report the incidence of *out-of-pocket* expenditures for health.



JARINGAN NETWORK

- Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional (DJSN)
- Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (YKP)
- Kementerian Kesehatan
- Bappeda DKI Jakarta
- Bappeda Kab. Pandeglang
- Bappelitbangda NTT
- BPJS Kesehatan Sulawesi Barat
- Dinkes Kota Semarang
- BPJS Kesehatan Kota Semarang
- National Social Security Council (DJSN)
- Women's Health Foundation (YKP)
- Ministry of Health
- Jakarta City Special Region Government Agency
- Pandeglang Regency Regional Government Agency
- Research and Development Center of East Nusa Tenggara Regional Government Agency
- BPJS Health of West Sulawesi
- Semarang City Ministry of Health Office
- BPJS Health of Semarang City

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Menganalisis capaian UHC tiap provinsi di Indonesia dengan menggunakan panduan dari World Health Organization (WHO) menggunakan data sekunder
2. Menganalisis besaran pengeluaran *out-of-pocket* untuk kesehatan serta dampaknya terhadap kesejahteraan rumah tangga di tiap provinsi di Indonesia menggunakan data sekunder
3. Mengadakan expert review dengan mengundang perwakilan dari Kementerian Kesehatan
1. Analyze the UHC achievements of each province in Indonesia using guidelines from the World Health Organization (WHO)'s secondary data
2. Analyze the amount of *out-of-pocket* expenditure for health and its impact on household welfare in each province in Indonesia using secondary data
3. Conduct an expert review by inviting representatives from the Ministry of Health

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Riset Perlindungan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial Lansia di Indonesia dan Riset Perspektif Usia Produktif terhadap Kehidupan Lansia di Indonesia

Research on the Protection and Social Welfare of the Elderly in Indonesia and Research on the Perspective of Productive Age on the Life of the Elderly in Indonesia

SOCIAL POLICY

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan penelitian berbasis bukti dalam rangka memberikan gambaran mengenai bagaimana kebijakan perlindungan sosial dan kesejahteraan lansia di Indonesia yang sudah berjalan selama ini

serta bagaimana perspektif usia produktif terhadap kehidupan lansia dan upaya mereka mempersiapkan jaminan pensiun untuk menghadapi masa Lansia

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in order to provide an overview of how social protection and welfare policies for the elderly in Indonesia have been running so far

as well as how the productive age perspective on the life of the elderly and their efforts to prepare pension security to face the elderly

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. 2 Policy Brief "Sedia Payung Sebelum Renta: Langkah Dini Antisipasi Ledakan Populasi"
2. Op-ed "Aging Population Needs Gender Dimensions"
3. PRAKARSATalk #4: Kesejahteraan Lansia di Indonesia: Membaca Arah Presiden Terpilih
1. 2 Policy Brief "Prepare Umbrella Prior Old Age: Early Steps to Anticipate Population Explosion"
2. Editorial Opinion "Aging Population Needs Gender Dimensions"
3. PRAKARSAtalk # 4: The Welfare of the Elderly in Indonesia: Reading the Direction of the Elected President



Tujuan dari riset ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan bukti-bukti guna memperkuat kebijakan terkait perlindungan sosial dan kesejahteraan Lansia di Indonesia dan menganalisis perspektif usia produktif saat menghadapi kehidupan lansia di masa depan.

The purpose of this research is to gather evidence to strengthen policies related to social protection and welfare of the elderly in Indonesia and to analyze the perspective of productive age when facing the life of the elderly in the future.

JARINGAN NETWORK

- Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
- Kementerian Sosial
- BPJS Ketenagakerjaan
- Yayasan Alzheimer Indonesia
- PEKKA
- Center of Aging Studies (CAS Universitas Indonesia)
- Asosiasi LBH APIK Jakarta
- Yayasan Emong Lansia
- Yayasan Swastivarna
- Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K)
- Dinsos Mamuju
- Dinsos Polewali Mandar
- Dinsos Pacitan
- Dinsos Kota Kediri
- Dinsos Kota Kupang
- Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia / National Development Planning Agency
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- BPJS Employment
- Alzheimer Indonesia Foundation
- PEKKA
- Center of Aging Studies (CAS Universitas Indonesia)
- APIK Legal Aid Association Jakarta
- Emong Lansia Foundation
- Swastivarna Foundation
- National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation (TNP2K)
- Mamuju Ministry of Social Affairs Office
- Polewali Mandar Ministry of Social Affairs Office
- Pacitan Ministry of Social Affairs Office
- Kediri City Ministry of Social Affairs Office
- Kupang City Ministry of Social Affairs Office

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Mengadakan survei dengan merekrut enumerator di Kabupaten Pacitan, Kota Kediri, Kabupaten Mamuju, Kabupaten Polewali Mandar, Kabupaten Pandeglang, Kota Tangerang Selatan dan Kota Jakarta Selatan
2. Mengadakan expert review dengan mengundang perwakilan dari Kementerian Sosial, Kemenko PMK, Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, Komnas Lansia, dan Yayasan Alzheimer Indonesia
3. Mengadakan Prakarsatalk #4: Kesejahteraan Lansia di Indonesia: Membaca Arah Presiden Terpilih
4. Menulis Policy Brief
5. Menulis op-ed
1. Conducted a survey by recruiting enumerators in Pacitan District, Kediri City, Mamuju Regency, Polewali Mandar Regency, Pandeglang Regency, South Tangerang City and South Jakarta City
2. Conducting an expert review by inviting representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation, the National Commission for the Elderly, and the Alzheimer Indonesia Foundation
3. Organizing PRAKARSAtalk # 4: The Welfare of the Elderly in Indonesia: Reading the Direction of the Elected President
4. Write a Policy Brief
5. Write editorial opinion

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P R A K A R S A Policy Brief

July 2019

SEDIA PAYUNG SEBELUM RENTA: LANGKAH DINI ANTISIPASI LEDAKAN POPULASI LANSIA

Pesan Kunci:

- Jumlah penduduk lanjut usia (lansia) di Indonesia mencapai 24 juta jiwa (2018), menempatkan Indonesia sebagai salah satu negara dengan populasi lansia tinggi atau aging population country. Diperkirakan jumlah lansia akan meningkat menjadi 77 juta pada tahun 2050 atau sebanyak 23 persen dari total penduduk.
- 45 persen dari total jumlah lansia berada pada tingkat ekonomi miskin dan 67 persen diantaranya berada di tingkat kesejahteraan sosial ekonomi terendah dan tertular. 25 persen dari total jumlah lansia hidup bersama keluarga 3 generasi dengan status ekonomi miskin.
- Pemerintah Indonesia perlu menyiapkan regulasi dan program yang tepat untuk melindungi dan memenuhi hak-hak lansia dan untuk menghadapi ledakan penduduk lansia agar lansia memiliki standar hidup yang berkualitas.
- Perlu dukungan dan pemenuhan hak-hak lansia yang optimal dapat merangsang kemiskinan pada generasi selanjutnya.



Transisi Demografi dan Tren Lansia

Populasi yang menua adalah fenomena global yang mempunyai dampak pada pertumbuhan ekonomi seluruh negara di dunia. Pertambahan populasi lansia di negara berkembang dinilai lebih cepat dari pada di negara-negara maju. Sekitar 60 persen populasi masyarakat dunia di atas 65 tahun akan menyumbang sejumlah ekonomi di kawasan itu menghadapi tantangan demografi sebelum menjadi negara kaya (Ikucchi 2017). Pada tahun 2040, jumlah lansia di Asia akan melebihi total populasi masyarakat Eropa dan Amerika Utara.

Di kawasan Asia, beberapa negara seperti Hongkong, Korea Selatan, Singapura, dan Jepang, mengalami penuaan tercapai. Korea Selatan adalah negara dengan penuaan tercapai di antara negara mana pun di dunia (Heller, 2017). Periode dividen demografis di Asia secara berurutan adalah China dan Thailand akan berlangsung pada sekitar 2035-2040, Malaysia dengan periode dividen demografis diperkirakan akan berlangsung sedikit lebih lama hingga 2045. Sedangkan India, Indonesia, dan Filipina akan menghadapi ledakan penduduk lansia sekitar tahun 2030 (Heller, 2006).



Sumber Heller, M.P.S., 2006

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P R A K A R S A Policy Brief

December 2019

PREPARE THE UMBRELLA BEFORE GROWING OLD: EARLY STEPS TO ANTICIPATE THE EXPLOSION OF ELDERLY POPULATIONS

Key Points:

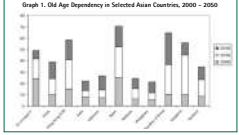
- In Indonesia, the number of aged 60 years above was 24 million in 2018, placing Indonesia as one of aging population countries. This number is projected to increase to 77 million or 23 percent of the total population by 2050.
- The incidence of poverty among elderly is high where 45 percent of the total elderly populations are living under poverty line and 67 percent of them are living at the lowest social and economic level and abandoned. Furthermore, 25 percent out of the total number of elderly populations dwell with families of 3 generations with poor economic condition.
- The Government of Indonesian needs to formulate appropriate regulations and programs to protect and fulfill the rights of the elderly populations and to cope with their explosion which enable them to have quality living standard.
- Optimized protection and the fulfillment of the elderly's rights may reduce poverty at macro level and prevent poverty in the next generations.



Demographic Transition and Trends of Elderly Populations

Aging population is a global phenomenon that poses impact on the economic growth of all countries in the world. The increasing population of elderly populations in developing countries are considered faster than in developed countries. Around 60 percent of the world's population over 65 years will live in Asia by 2030, causing a number of economies in the region to face demographic challenges before becoming a rich country (Ikucchi 2017). In 2040, the number of elderly populations in Asia will exceed the total population of Europeans and North Americans.

In the Asian region, several countries such as Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Japan, experienced the fastest elderly. South Korea is the fastest elderly. South Korea is the fastest elderly. South Korea is the fastest elderly.



Sumber Heller, M.P.S., 2006

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July 2019

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December 2019

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Key Points:

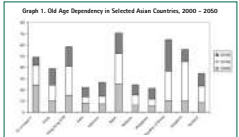
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In the Asian region, several countries such as Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Japan, experienced the fastest elderly. South Korea is the fastest elderly. South Korea is the fastest elderly.



Sumber Heller, M.P.S., 2006

Aging population needs gender dimension

Herni Ramdhaningrum
and Victoria Fangidae

JAKARTA

In the recent Group of 20 Summit in Osaka, Japan, Japanese Finance Minister Taro Aso stated that an aging population was a global risk. Aso was quoted as saying: "If the issue of aging starts to show its impact before you become wealthy, you really won't be able to take effective measures against it."

The warning deeply resonates here, as Indonesia is on the path to having an aging population. Yet another aspect of aging that is often overlooked from public discussion is the gender dimension. The gender composition of elderly people in Indonesia shows that there are more women than men facing old age.

Using gender perspective means we must consider how aging affects both sexes differently. For instance, men and women both encounter health risks when they get older, but their physiological and life experience bring different impacts. The World Health Organization says that while women have a longer life expectancy rate, their healthy period is not quite equal to men's, meaning women are more likely to outlive men but they will live in less healthy conditions during old age.

Furthermore, each gender will face different social risks because although they come from the same socioeconomic group, being born in a patriarchal culture means women face different challenges and receive fewer opportunities over the course of their lives.

In Indonesia, there are much fewer productive-age women in the labor force than men. Recent

statistics (Sakernas 2018) show that Indonesia's labor force is made up of 80 million men and 50 million women. This excludes the 35 million women in their productive age who are not considered to be part of the workforce because they are counted as "housewives".

Adding to their burden, women's participation in the labor force must sometimes be interrupted so they can fulfill their reproductive and caregiver role. Further challenged by their lower level of education, women outside the labor force are of a group that is the least prepared for old age because they have no wage and pension funds, after spending most of their lives doing unpaid domestic work. Europe has a social policy that is directed toward preparing women to have greater participation in the labor force and encouraging governments to provide specific pension schemes for women outside the labor force.

What about Indonesia? Social protection programs from the central government for elderly people are still limited to the assistance for the elderly program (ASLUT), conditional cash transfer (PKH) and subsidies (PBI) for the elderly under the National Health Insurance (JKN) program.

Therefore, we must work hard to prepare better conditions for elderly people in our future aging society. Three steps are recommended for improving the living conditions of elderly people and to protect them from socioeconomic risks, especially for women, who have less opportunity to prepare themselves without state intervention.

First, we must improve the quality of life of young girls so that they can achieve a high lev-

el of education and decent work, and hence accumulate wealth for their old-age. To do so, the government should work with local communities and civil society to eradicate cultural barriers such as child marriage.

Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data shows that one in four married women aged 20 to 24 were married before they were 18 years of age and that women in the poorest category have the highest percentage of underage marriages, nearly three times more than wealthier groups. If this barrier is not removed, women will be the largest suffering group in this vicious cycle of poverty, protracting intergenerational poverty.

Second, improving care services for senior citizens and children, which will benefit men and women alike but has double advantages for women because it would reduce care work for women in families. Cultural norms in Indonesia often assign care work to women, and women take care of their elderly parents, in-laws or grandchildren more than men do. These jobs are mainly unpaid and offset women's opportunity to participate in the labor force, hence making them financially vulnerable. The government needs to step in to ensure that services for children and the elderly are more affordable for families at all socioeconomic levels. Advanced economies have long been providing childcare and old-age facilities rebates for their citizens; Indonesia can learn from them.

The third and most immediate need is to increase social assistance payments to elderly poor people to prevent them from falling deeper into poverty. The current amount is almost twice lower

than the individual poverty line, hence the government needs to double it. In doing so, the government must also note that women are usually left out of the labor force and more likely to not have a formal pension when they are aging. Therefore, the amount must be adjusted for women.

Good examples do exist. For instance, Nepal demonstrates that a country's lack of wealth is no impediment. As one of the poorest countries in Asia, it invests around 1.3 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) in its universal grant for the elderly, covering everyone over 65 and all single women over 60. In Indonesia, the total social assistance program covering all age groups reaches only 0.32 percent of the total GDP. At the local level, Badung regency in Bali drastically increased its budget allocation for elderly people's income assistance in 2019, from Rp 54 billion (US\$3.76 million) to Rp 200 billion, nearly four times as much as in the previous year.

In the G20 Leaders' Declaration, leaders urged country members to respond to their aging population with taxation, social security and labor policies. Our new administration must respond and incorporate a gender perspective into its aging population policy, too. As voters in the recent election, we would like to remind the President of his promise to focus on human development in his second tenure, a promise we would like to hold dear.

Herni Ramdhaningrum is a program manager of the Perkumpulan Prakersa research organization, where Victoria Fangidae is a researcher.



Riset Studi Kasus Tiga Balai Latihan Kerja Pemerintah Pusat, Pemerintah Daerah, dan Pihak Swasta

Case Study Research on Three Training Centers in Central Government, Local Government, and Private Sector

SOCIAL POLICY

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan penelitian berbasis bukti dalam rangka memberikan gambaran mengenai program BLK yang baik di Indonesia.

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in order to provide an overview of a good BLK (Job Training Center) program in Indonesia.

JARINGAN NETWORK

- BLK Bogor
- BBPLK Bekasi
- Yayasan Teknik Samick Indonesia
- BLK (Bogor Job Training Center) Bekasi
- BBPLK (Center for Job Training Development) Bekasi
- Samick Indonesia Engineering Foundation

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

Mengadakan riset dengan metode studi kasus di BBPLK Bekasi, BLK Kabupaten Bogor dan Yayasan Teknik Samick Indonesia.

Conducting research using the case study method at BBPLK Bekasi, BLK Bogor Regency and the Samick Indonesia Engineering Foundation



Tujuan dari riset ini adalah mengidentifikasi praktik baik dalam kerangka model kemitraan Balai Latihan Kerja (BLK) yang melibatkan multipihak terutama sektor swasta di daerah dan menganalisis praktik-praktik baik tersebut yang dapat mendorong kerja layak untuk anak muda dan perempuan.

The aim of this research is to identify good practices within the framework of the Job Training Center (BLK) partnership model involving multi-stakeholders, especially the private sector in the regions and to analyze these good practices that can promote decent work for young people and women.

PRAKARSA **imfd**
Institut Manajemen dan Inovasi

PRAKTIK BAIK PELATIHAN VOKASI DI INDONESIA:

STUDI KASUS TIGA BALAI LATIHAN KERJA PEMERINTAH PUSAT, PEMERINTAH DAERAH, DAN PIHAK SWASTA

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APA ITU REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0?

Revolusi industri 4.0 merupakan integrasi antara dunia internet dan online dengan dunia nyata atau produksi di sebuah industri.

Pekerjaan yang mungkin digantikan mesin:

- Kasir
- Pelugas Administrasi
- Auditor
- Petugas Pemakatan
- Akuntan

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM 2018
1870 Pekerjaan terancam digantikan oleh mesin

Revolusi Industri 4.0
Akan banyak menciptakan kebutuhan kompetensi baru dari tenaga kerja, mendukung tenaga kerja berinovasi dan meningkatkan efisiensi pekerjaan

Indonesia perlu mempersiapkan tenaga kerja terampil melalui pendidikan dan pelatihan vokasi

INDUSTRY 4.0 TODAY
Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, Big Data Analytics

APAKAH SDM INDONESIA SIAP BERSAING?

Dimulainya revolusi industri 4.0 ditandai dengan hadirnya digitalisasi yang mempengaruhi kehidupan masyarakat, dunia bisnis dan sektor industri

Namun, sayangnya masih ada GAP antara kebutuhan pasar kerja dengan tenaga kerja yang tersedia

Kondisi tenaga kerja di Indonesia

Pekerja berkecukupan rendah masih mendominasi pasar kerja 2018, didominasi oleh SMP ke bawah.

Kategori	Persentase
SMP ke bawah	57,46%
SMA ke bawah	42,54%
Berkecukupan Rendah	38,27%
Berkecukupan Menengah	30,43%
Berkecukupan Tinggi	31,30%

Lapangan kerja informal masih tinggi dan didominasi oleh tenaga kerja berpendidikan teraklar SMP ke bawah.

Kategori	Persentase
Informal	75,6%
Formal	24,4%

Perbaikan standar dan tingkat pendidikan secara bertahap akan meningkatkan daya saing tenaga kerja Indonesia.

MEMPERBAIKI SDM TENAGA KERJA MELALUI PELATIHAN VOKASI

Pelatihan vokasi adalah pelatihan yang bertujuan menciptakan tenaga kerja yang terampil dalam keahlian tertentu

Orbit dapat bertahan di pasar kerja dan mendapatkan pekerjaan yang layak, angkatan kerja perlu dilatih untuk meningkatkan skill dan kompetensi salah satunya melalui lembaga-lembaga pelatihan kerja pemerintah, swasta dan komunitas.

TANTANGAN
Permasalahan utama antara lain dari sisi supply dan demand, keterampilan, afektif, dan instansi dan sumberdaya.

Hasil riset Prakarasa 2018, menunjukkan bahwa 14% (dengan 727 orang) responden yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan vokasi dalam 1 tahun terakhir. Rata-rata 11% yang mengikuti magang dan hanya 21% peserta pelatihan yang mendapatkan kerja langsung.

Komitmen Anggaran Pengembangan Pelatihan Vokasi Masih Cukup Rendah

Rp 2,9 triliun Anggaran Kemaker tahun 2019

Rp minimum 20 triliun Menuju pada OECD Organisasi for Economic Co-operation and Development

PRAKTIK BAIK PELATIHAN VOKASI SAATINI

Tiga praktik baik Prakarasa 2018, sudah terdapat praktik baik vokasi yang memadukan rekayasa dengan dukungan.

BBPLK CEVEST BEKASI
Di bawah Pemerintah Pusat (Kemaker)

70% Siswa Lahir Masuk Pasar Kerja

Rp 3 Miliar Komitmen anggaran yang secara khusus dialokasikan untuk penyelenggaraan BLK (30% dari total anggaran 2019 Ditjen Kerja Kabupaten Bogor) pada anggaran tahun 2019.

BLKD KABUPATEN BOGOR
Di bawah Pemerintah Daerah

95% PT Samick diditirig serta dengan penataan personalia dan untuk memajukan sumberdaya tenaga kerja terampil yang dapat memasukan dan 750

Rp 2,4 Tr/bulan Dana penempatan PT Samick dan perusahaan mitra 750 membantu siswa

1% Profit Perusahaan Dengan penempatan dari perusahaan mitra untuk pengembangan YTS.

USULAN PERBAIKAN PELATIHAN VOKASI

ANGGARAN
Desentralisasi pasar dan daerah perlu mengalokasikan anggaran yang memadai dan berkualitas, sehingga kisarannya 5-10% untuk pelatihan vokasi dari total alokasi anggaran pendidikan nasional tahun 2019 adalah anggaran pendidikan Rp. 402,3 triliun.

SKEMA PEMBIAYAAN ALTERNATIF
Pemerintah pusat dan daerah perlu mengembangkan skema pembiayaan alternatif untuk pelatihan vokasi yang bersumber dari institusi sektor swasta.

KUOTA PEKERJAAN
Maka sesuai perlu mengalokasikan anggaran untuk pengembangan pelatihan vokasi dan memberikan kuota penempatan bagi siswa yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan vokasi.

KOMUNITAS
Pemerintah pusat perlu mendorong keterlibatan penyelenggara BLK komunitas yang lebih nyata dan berkualitas.

MENAMBAH JUMLAH BBPLK
Pemerintah pusat perlu menambah jumlah BLK, sehingga kisarannya satu BLK di setiap provinsi dengan fokus untuk pelatihan sosial dengan keunggulan daerah. BLK akan memberikan layanan yang memadai kepada BLK Kabupaten/Wilayah II/Komunitas.

REGULASI
Pemerintah pusat membuat regulasi yang melindungi perfilman dan tenaga kerja dalam pelaksanaan vokasi dan pengorganisasian pemberdayaan swasta lokal dan non-lokal yang berkualitas yang meningkatkan pelatihan vokasi.

MENGEMBANGKAN INOVASI
Pemerintah daerah dan pusat harus memberikan kesempatan kepada BLK dan BLK II untuk mengembangkan inovasi-inovasi (pendidikan vokasi, pengorganisasian pelatihan dan pelatihan sosial dengan pihak swasta, dan lain-lain) dan meningkatkan integrasi antara dengan peningkatan kualitas tenaga kerja tingkat nasional.

USULAN PERBAIKAN PELATIHAN VOKASI

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Riset Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi 2015-2018 Multidimensional Poverty Index Research 2015-2018

SOCIAL POLICY

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan penelitian berbasis bukti dengan membandingkan kondisi kemiskinan multidimensi dengan periode sebelumnya melalui perkembangan indikator kemiskinan nasional di Indonesia dalam metodologi IKM.

Advocacy is carried out based on evidence-based research by comparing multidimensional poverty conditions with the previous period through the development of national poverty indicators in Indonesia in the Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) methodology.

JARINGAN NETWORK

- Kementerian Keuangan
- Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
- Sekretariat SDG's
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia / National Development Planning Agency
- SDGs Secretariat

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 1 Laporan riset | 1. 1 Research report |
| 2. 3 Infografis | 2. 3 Infographic |
| 3. 1 Policy Brief | 3. 1 Policy Brief |
| 4. 1 Working Paper | 4. 1 Working Paper |



Tujuan dari riset ini adalah memberikan pembaruan informasi mengenai kondisi kemiskinan Indonesia pada periode 2015-2018, memberikan alternatif pengukuran kemiskinan di Indonesia dan rekomendasi yang lebih tepat sasaran dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan termasuk mendorong pada pencapaian TPB di Indonesia

The 2015-2018 Multidimensional Poverty Index Research, aims to provide updated information on the condition of Indonesia's poverty in the 2015-2018 period, provide alternative measures of poverty in Indonesia and more targeted recommendations in poverty reduction efforts including encouraging the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia.



13

P R A K A R S A Policy Brief

■ April 2019

Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi: Memotret Wajah-Wajah Kemiskinan di Indonesia

Pesan Kunci:

- Jumlah penduduk miskin multidimensi menunjukkan tren menurun pada periode 2015 hingga 2018 jika dibandingkan dengan periode 2012-2014. Penduduk miskin multidimensi turun drastis selama 4 tahun terakhir: 34 juta orang (2015), 30 juta orang (2016), 24,9 juta orang (2017) dan 21,5 juta orang atau hanya sekitar 8,17 persen (2018).
- Turunnya angka kemiskinan multidimensi sejalan dengan turunnya angka kemiskinan moneter. Pada September 2018, angka kemiskinan moneter sebanyak 25,67 juta orang (9,66 persen dari total penduduk Indonesia). Angka kemiskinan satu digit dan terendah sejak krisis moneter pada tahun 1998.
- Pencapaian ini patut diapresiasi sebagai hasil kerja pemerintahan Jokowi-JK dan seluruh pihak dalam penurunan kemiskinan. Agar pengukuran kemiskinan semakin mendekati kondisi riil di lapangan, pemerintah perlu mengadopsi Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi (IKM) sebagai pelengkap dari pengukuran kemiskinan moneter.

Hingga saat ini, kemiskinan di Indonesia masih diukur melalui satu dimensi, yakni dimensi rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita per bulan. Pengukuran ini lebih dikenal dengan pengukuran dimensi moneter. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) mengukur kemiskinan dengan menggunakan konsep kemampuan memenuhi kebutuhan dasar makanan dan bukan makanan yang diukur dari sisi pengeluaran. BPS memandang kemiskinan sebagai ketidakmampuan seseorang dari sisi ekonomi dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dasar sehingga penduduk miskin didefinisikan sebagai penduduk yang memiliki rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita per bulan di bawah garis kemiskinan (GK). Padahal, kemiskinan bukan semata terkait konsumsi atau pengeluaran namun lebih dari sekadar kelangkaan uang. Mengukur kemiskinan melalui dimensi pendapatan saja tidak cukup mewakili keadaan kaum miskin.

Sementara itu, kelompok miskin seringkali mendeskripsikan kemiskinan tidak sebatas pada uang yang mereka miliki, tetapi juga masalah kurangnya akses pendidikan, kesehatan, tempat tinggal, air bersih dan lain sebagainya. Pandangan inilah yang meletakkan perlunya pengukuran kemiskinan dengan pendekatan multidimensi yang melihat kemiskinan bukan semata terkait kemampuan konsumsi. Pendekatan multidimensi diyakini lebih mencerminkan keadaan riil kelompok miskin. Melalui Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi (IKM), masalah kemiskinan akan terlihat lebih holistik dan detail sehingga dapat diketahui berbagai dimensi yang berkontribusi terhadap terjadinya kemiskinan.

Data resmi yang dirilis oleh BPS menunjukkan bahwa jumlah penduduk miskin di Indonesia pada September 2018 sebanyak 25,67 juta orang (9,66 persen dari total penduduk Indonesia). Artinya, persentase penduduk miskin menurun jika dibandingkan dengan kondisi September 2017 yang berada pada angka 10,12 persen (26,58 juta orang). Dari kurun waktu tersebut, sebanyak 0,91 juta orang berhasil dientaskan dari garis kemiskinan. Angka kemiskinan satu digit ini merupakan angka terendah sepanjang sejarah. Tentu saja, pencapaian ini patut diapresiasi sebagai hasil kerja pemerintah dan seluruh pihak dalam pengurangan angka kemiskinan.

Angka kemiskinan satu digit tersebut disambut antusias publik meskipun ada kelompok-kelompok yang menganggap bahwa data tersebut tidak mencerminkan realitas yang ada di lapangan. Oleh sebab itu, Perkumpulan PRAKARSA melakukan penghitungan kemiskinan multidimensi (IKM) untuk menguji angka kemiskinan moneter versi pemerintah. Pendekatan IKM dapat menjadi komplemen dari pengukuran kemiskinan moneter yang dilakukan oleh BPS. Dalam Policy Brief ini, Perkumpulan PRAKARSA akan menyajikan hasil pengukuran kemiskinan melalui pendekatan multidimensi dari tahun 2015-2018 yang mencakup tiga dimensi yaitu standar hidup, pendidikan dan kesehatan secara simultan. Policy Brief ini juga menawarkan rekomendasi kebijakan yang akan menjadi menu kebijakan dalam upaya penanggulangan masalah kemiskinan.

Menangkap Akar Permasalahan Kemiskinan

Setiap penyakit memiliki obat berbeda, tergantung pada diagnosis dokter yang melakukan observasi. Seperti halnya kemiskinan, tidak dapat diberikan intervensi kebijakan atau program yang sama untuk mengatasi semua masalah yang menjadi akar dari kemiskinan. Program pengentasan kemiskinan diberikan tergantung pada diagnosis kemiskinan yang didapatkan dalam konteks sosial, ekonomi dan kewilayahan.

Wilayah Papua dengan keterbatasan infrastruktur, mengakibatkan masyarakat terhambat mengakses kebutuhan dasar seperti Pendidikan dan kesehatan. Berbeda halnya dengan wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur, di mana sumber air minum layak menjadi sumber dari masalah kemiskinan. Akibat kesulitan akses air minum bersih ini membuat mereka harus berusaha keras mencari sumber air minum layak untuk kebutuhan mereka sehari-hari. Dengan pendekatan pengukuran ini, peta riil kemiskinan dapat terlihat, manakah penduduk miskin yang seharusnya mendapat bantuan agar ia terentaskan dari kondisi kemiskinan. Dengan demikian, kebijakan pengentasan kemiskinan dapat lebih fokus dan tepat sasaran.

PRAKARSA dan Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi

IKM dikembangkan oleh Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) University of Oxford. Dalam perkembangannya, pendekatan ini menjadi indikator dalam Human Development Report dan

WORKING PAPER No. 01
Mei 2020

KEMISKINAN MULTIDIMENSI DAN RISIKO COVID-19 DI INDONESIA

Rahmanda Muhammad Thaqir, Muhammad Fawdy Renardi Wahyu
Dwi Rahayu Ningrum, Cut Nurul Aidha

www.theprakarsa.org

perkumpulan@theprakarsa.org

Donor:



Riset Menyoroti Aliran Keuangan Gelap di Enam Komoditas Unggulan Ekspor Indonesia

Highlighting Illicit Financial Flow in Six Leading Indonesian Export Commodities

FISCAL & ECONOMY POLICY



ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan agar pemerintah menerapkan prinsip-prinsip keadilan dalam setiap kebijakan pajak dan tata kelola perpajakan untuk memperbaiki redistribusi pendapatan.

Advocacy is carried out to encourage the government to apply the principles of justice in every tax policy and tax governance to improve revenue redistribution.

JARINGAN NETWORK

1. Global Alliance for Tax Justice
2. Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia
3. Forum Pajak Berkeadilan Indonesia
 - Publish What You Pay Indonesia
 - Indonesia Corruption Watch
 - Transparency International Indonesia
 - Lokataru Foundation
 - Asosiasi Perkumpulan Usaha Kecil (ASPUK)
 - Indonesia for Global Justice
 - Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia
 - Aliansi Jurnalis Independen Jakarta
 - Indonesia Legal Roundtable

Tujuan dari riset ini adalah menghitung besaran under invoicing ekspor Indonesia dan potensi kehilangan penerimaan negara akibat praktik under invoicing ekspor dari enam komoditas unggulan yaitu batubara, tembaga, karet, minyak sawit, kopi dan krustacea dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif

The purpose of this research is to calculate the amount of Indonesian export under invoicing and the potential loss of state revenue due to the practice of under invoicing exports of six leading commodities; coal, copper, rubber, palm oil, coffee and crustacean using qualitative and quantitative methods.

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Menyelenggarakan diskusi publik dan peluncuran hasil penelitian aliran keuangan gelap di 6 komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia.
 2. Mempublikasikan laporan penelitian dan policy brief aliran keuangan gelap di 6 komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia dalam bentuk fisik dan digital.
 3. Berdiskusi dengan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan RI dan Direktur Jenderal Bea dan Cukai Kementerian Keuangan RI mengenai aliran keuangan gelap.
 4. Menjadi pembicara topik aliran keuangan gelap di Direktorat Jenderal Pajak, Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai, dan Badan Kebijakan Fiskal, Kementerian Keuangan RI.
 5. Memublikasikan paper akademik berjudul "Conflict, contestation, and corruption reform: the political dynamics of the EITI in Indonesia" di jurnal Contemporary Politics.
 6. Hasil penelitian aliran keuangan gelap di 6 komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia dimuat dalam liputan khusus di media cetak dan media online.
 7. Merilis hasil riset investigasi yang ditampilkan dalam liputan khusus di Katadata.co.id
1. Organizing public discussions and launching research results on illicit financial flows in 6 of Indonesia's top export commodities.
 2. Publish research reports and policy briefs on illicit financial flows in 6 of Indonesia's top export commodities in physical and digital forms.
 3. Discuss with the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia and the Director General of Customs and Excise of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia regarding illicit financial flows.
 4. Speaking on the topic of illicit financial flows at the Directorate General of Taxes, Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and the Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.
 5. Publish an academic paper entitled "Conflict, contestation, and corruption reform: the political dynamics of the EITI in Indonesia" in the journal Contemporary Politics.
 6. The results of research on illicit financial flows in 6 leading Indonesian export commodities are published in special coverage in print and online media.
 7. Releasing the results of investigative research that are featured in special coverage on Katadata.co.id

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Menghitung aliran keuangan gelap di 6 komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia.
 2. Mempublikasikan dan melakukan diseminasi hasil penelitian tentang aliran keuangan gelap di 6 komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia.
 3. Berdiskusi dengan pemangku kebijakan terkait aliran keuangan gelap.
 4. Bekerja sama dengan media dalam riset investigatif.
 5. Menulis opini editorial dan jurnal akademik
1. Calculating illicit financial flows in 6 of Indonesia's leading export commodities.
 2. Publish and disseminate research results on illicit financial flows in 6 of Indonesia's leading export commodities.
 3. Discuss with policy makers regarding illicit financial flows.
 4. Collaborating with the media on investigative research.
 5. Writing editorial opinions and academic journals



Banyak potensi pajak dan royalti belum maksimal didapat negara dari tambang batu bara di Kalimantan Timur. Melalui kerja investigasi, beragam modus kejahatan ditemukan. Dua di antaranya: maraknya tambang batu bara ilegal dan perdagangan yang tidak dilaporkan dengan benar. Sebuah kerja bersama Katadata dan Perkumpulan Prakarsa mencoba menelusurinya sejak Agustus 2018. Berjilid dokumen dipelajari, puluhan sumber didatangi, dan sudut-sudut 'gelap' disusuri. "Mafia di sini tidak segan-segan menghilangkan nyawa orang," ujar seorang pemandu.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#)

Emas Hitam Mahakam dalam Bidikan KPK

Pertambangan batu bara di Kalimantan Timur menyimpan segudang masalah. Diduga ada ratusan triliun rupiah potensi pajak yang hilang.

Ragam Modus Batu Bara Ilegal di Kalimantan Timur

Tambang batu bara ilegal mewabah. Aneka modus dilakukan. Dengan patgulpat, perizinan di tangan, untung pun digenggam.

Gurihnya Pungutan Liar di Bumi Etam

Demi melancarkan bisnis, para pengusaha batu bara di Kalimantan Timur rajin memberikan setoran ke pejabat pemerintah. Bupati Kutai Kertanegara terciduk.

Jalan Terjal Menanggung Pajak Bahan Galian Hitam

Potensi penerimaan pajak dari sektor batu bara di Kalimantan Timur masih terbuka lebar. Namun, ada sejumlah wilayah abu-abu yang sulit ditembus.

[Wawancara] Laode M. Syarif: Perbedaan Data Berpotensi Timbulkan Kerugian Negara

KPK menyoroti pengawasan yang lemah karena inspektur tambang kurang berdaya di daerah.

[Video] Menguak Bisnis Hitam Batu Bara di Kalimantan Timur

Karena menguntungkan, aktivitas pertambangan merajalela. Ini ditunjukkan dari izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) yang diterbitkan.

[Wawancara] Gelombang Penghindaran Pajak dalam Pusaran Batu Bara

Aliran keuangan gelap industri pertambangan batu bara Indonesia menunjukkan adanya penghindaran pajak.

MEMBANTAH ARGUMEN INDUSTRI ROKOK

Rabu, 27 Maret 2019 | Hotel Pullman, Jakarta

Donor:

 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CHICAGO

Tobacco Tax Research and Advocacy in Indonesia

FISCAL & ECONOMY POLICY



ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan penelitian berbasis bukti dalam rangka mendukung kenaikan tarif cukai rokok dan diseminasi hasil kajian kepada publik dan pembuatan kebijakan.

Advocacy is based on evidence-based research in order to support the increase in cigarette excise rates and disseminate the results of the study to the public and policy making.

JARINGAN NETWORK

Indonesia Tobacco Control Network

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. CTFK | 7. Muhammadiyah Tobacco Resource Center |
| 2. PKJS UI | 8. AJI Jakarta |
| 3. LPEM UI | 9. CISDI |
| 4. FAKTA | 10. Lentera Anak |
| 5. IAKMI | 11. JP3T |
| 6. Ahmad Dahlan Tobacco Resource Center | 12. WHO Indonesia |

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Menghitung besaran rokok ilegal di Indonesia melalui survei konsumen.
 2. Mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan perokok mengonsumsi rokok ilegal.
 3. Mengetahui respon perokok terhadap kenaikan harga rokok
1. Calculating the amount of illegal cigarettes in Indonesia through a consumer survey.
 2. Identify the factors that cause smokers to consume illegal cigarettes.
 3. Knowing the smoker's response to rising cigarette prices

Menyajikan bukti empiris untuk mengadvokasi kenaikan tarif cukai rokok di Indonesia melalui Studi Rokok Ilegal di Indonesia: Survei di Enam kabupaten di Indonesia. Kabupaten-kabupaten tersebut yaitu Kabupaten Tangerang, Kabupaten Malang, Kabupaten Bandung, Kabupaten Gowa, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, Kabupaten Banyumas

Presents empirical evidence to advocate for an increase in cigarette excise tax rates in Indonesia through the Study on Illegal Cigarettes in Indonesia: A survey of six districts in Indonesia. These districts are Tangerang Regency, Malang Regency, Bandung Regency, Gowa Regency, South Lampung Regency, Banyumas Regency.



14 **OPINION** The Jakarta Post

PRAKARSA Policy Brief
June 2019
CUKAI ROKOK TINGGI: MENUJU INDONESIA SEHAT BADAN DAN SEHAT FISKAL

- Pesan Kunci:**
- Prevalensi merokok di Indonesia naik terus dan berada pada titik yang sangat mengkhawatirkan bagi kualitas kesehatan nasional. Instrumen pengendalian konsumsi rokok belum efektif karena kebijakan pajak dan cukai rokok terlalu rendah.
 - Rokok menjadi pengeluaran rumah tangga kedua terbesar setelah beras dan mengakibatkan rendahnya investasi rumah tangga pada tumbuh kembang anak yang mana membuat gizi dan nutrisi anak tidak terpenuhi serta lebih berisiko mengalami stunting.
 - Rokok salah satu penyebab penyakit katastropik yang menyedot biaya pelayanan kesehatan mencapai 30 persen dari total biaya pelayanan kesehatan JKN.



Mengendalikan Konsumsi Tembakau
 Prevalensi merokok di kalangan orang dewasa di Indonesia semakin meningkat, dari 33 persen pada 2000 menjadi 39 persen pada 2016. Kondisi ini menempatkan Indonesia sebagai salah satu negara dengan prevalensi merokok tertinggi di dunia (WHO, 2018). Andil pemerintah dalam pembatasan

Pemerintah Indonesia beralasan bahwa kebijakan pembatasan konsumsi tembakau yang drastis akan berdampak buruk bagi perekonomian nasional, mengancam kelangsungan hidup petani tembakau, mengancam kepentingan pemilik industri rokok dan pekerja industri rokok. Sementara itu, dampak buruk konsumsi rokok terhadap menurunnya kemampuan daya beli kelompok miskin atas komoditas rokok

Strengthen govt support to help smokers quit

Reducing the prevalence of smoking is far from easy. Using excise taxes to reduce smoking rates is the go-to weapon with high expectations. However, it has not provided encouraging results, especially in Indonesia case.

Data from the World Health Organization highlights that Indonesia currently has the highest prevalence of smoking in the world for adult males. The figure continued to increase from 70 percent in 2010 to 76 percent in 2016. In addition, Basic Health Survey (Riskesdas) data from the Health Ministry shows that the prevalence of youth smokers soared to 8.8 percent in 2017, exceeding the government's planned target of 6.4 percent.

A few local initiatives reflect the vital role of the commitment of leadership in tobacco control. In late September, the city of Bogor in West Java for the first time hosted the 2019 Asia Pacific Cities Alliance for Tobacco Control. As cited previously by Mayor Hima Agus Sugianto, Bogor was selected because of its strict regulations on tobacco consumption and circulation, including a 2009 bylaw on smoke-free areas, another bylaw and a mayor's decree banning cigarette advertisements in outdoor spaces and also tobacco con-

Widya Kartika and Rahmanda Muhammad Thauriq
 Jakarta
 Researchers for Perkumpulan Prakarasa, a research group

Views have been made available for smoking cessation, the number of services available are not evenly distributed. According to the Health Ministry, counseling services provided by the government for people who wanted to

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

- Menyelenggarakan diskusi publik dan peluncuran hasil penelitian perdagangan rokok ilegal di Indonesia
- Memublikasikan laporan penelitian dan policy brief perdagangan rokok ilegal di Indonesia.
- Hasil penelitian perdagangan rokok ilegal di Indonesia dimuat diberbagai media nasional.
- Peningkatan kapasitas organisasi dalam kelompok pengendalian tembakau di Bangkok, Thailand.
- Menjadi pembicara topik penelitian pengukuran rokok ilegal dalam acara yang diselenggarakan oleh CSO.
- Opini editorial di Jakarta Post dengan judul "Strengthen govt support to help smokers quit".
- Organizing public discussions and launching research results on the illegal cigarette trade in Indonesia
- Publish research reports and policy briefs on the illegal cigarette trade in Indonesia.
- The results of research on the illegal cigarette trade in Indonesia are published in various national media.
- Organizational capacity building in tobacco control groups in Bangkok, Thailand.
- Speaking on the topic of research on the measurement of illegal cigarettes in an event organized by CSOs.
- Editorial opinion in the Jakarta Post entitled "Strengthen govt support to help smokers quit".



Indonesian Women in Leadership (IWIL)

FISCAL & ECONOMY POLICY

Rapid Care Analysis di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah dan Lombok Timur Rapid Care Analysis in Central Lombok and East Lombok Districts

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan dengan cara mengadakan Rapid Care Analysis di beberapa desa di Kabupaten Lombok Timur dan Lombok Tengah.

Advocacy is carried out by conducting Rapid Care Analysis in several villages in East Lombok and Central Lombok Regencies.

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Melakukan pelatihan RCA untuk CSO dan masyarakat di Kabupaten Lombok Timur dan Lombok Tengah.
2. Melakukan Pengambilan data di lapangan dengan cara melakukan rapid care analysis.
1. Conduct RCA training for CSOs and communities in East Lombok and Central Lombok Districts.
2. Collecting data in the field by conducting rapid care analysis.

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Diseminasi hasil penelitian pada acara Women Empowerment Week di Mataram, Lombok
2. Menjadi pembicara pada acara Kongres Nasional V Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia.
1. Dissemination of research results at the Women Empowerment Week in Mataram, Lombok
2. Speaking at the 5th National Congress of Indonesian Women's Council.

JARINGAN NETWORK

1. Konsorsium Adara NTB
2. Tokoh Masyarakat
1. The West Nusa Tenggara Adara Consortium
2. Public figure

Implementasi Penganggaran dan Perencanaan Responsif Gender di Provinsi NTB dan NTT

Implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning in West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara Provinces

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan dengan cara mengkaji implementasi PPRG di daerah dalam upaya meningkatkan kesetaraan gender di masyarakat agar perempuan berdaya secara ekonomi maupun sosial dan memperoleh akses terhadap sumber daya yang ada.

Advocacy is carried out by examining the implementation of PPRG in the regions in an effort to increase gender equality in society so that women are economically and socially empowered and gain access to existing resources.

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Diseminasi hasil penelitian pada acara Women Empowerment Week di Mataram, Lombok.
2. Menjadi pembicara pada acara seminar "Pekerjaan Perawatan dan Kontribusinya terhadap Perekonomian: Upaya Mengurangi Ketimpangan Sosio-ekonomi dan Ketimpangan Gender" di Jakarta
3. Menjadi pembicara pada acara Kongres Nasional V Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia
1. Dissemination of research results at the Women Empowerment Week in Mataram, Lombok.
2. Speaking at the seminar "Nursing Work and Its Contribution to the Economy: Efforts to Reduce Socio-Economic Inequality and Gender Inequality" in Jakarta
3. Speaking at the 5th National Congress of Indonesian Women's Council

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Melakukan pengambilan data di lapangan
2. Melakukan wawancara mendalam kepada 100 informan yang terdiri dari pemerintah daerah, aparat desa, tokoh masyarakat, CSO daerah dan masyarakat umum.
3. Diseminasi hasil riset di NTB
1. Field data collection
2. Conducting in-depth interviews with 100 informants consisting of local government, village officials, community leaders, local CSOs and the general public.
3. Dissemination of research results in West Nusa Tenggara

JARINGAN NETWORK

1. Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Timur, Lombok Tengah, Kupang, Timor Tengah Selatan dan Timor Tengah Utara
2. Sanggar Suara Perempuan
3. PIKUL
4. LPSDM
5. Konsorsium Adara NTB
6. Konsorsium Timor Adil
7. Setara NTT
8. FITRA NTB
1. Governments of East Lombok, Central Lombok, Kupang, South Central Timor and North Central Timor
2. Sanggar Suara Perempuan
3. PIKUL
4. LPSDM
5. Adara NTB Consortium
6. Timor Adil Consortium
7. Setara NTT
8. FITRA NTB

Model Bisnis Inklusif di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) dan Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) **Inclusive Business Models in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Provinces**

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan dengan cara mengkaji model bisnis yang oleh kelompok usaha perempuan di kedua provinsi tersebut.

Advocacy is carried out by examining the business models employed by women's business groups in the two provinces.

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Diseminasi hasil penelitian pada acara Women Empowerment Week di Mataram, Lombok
2. Pelatihan Model Bisnis Inklusif dan Peran Aktor Pembangunan Daerah
1. Dissemination of research results at the Women Empowerment Week in Mataram, Lombok
2. Training on Inclusive Business Models and the Role of Regional Development Actors

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Pengambilan data di lapangan dengan cara wawancara mendalam dan juga menggunakan score-card.
2. Diseminasi hasil riset di NTB.
1. Field data collection through in-depth interviews and score-card.
2. Dissemination of research results in NTB

JARINGAN NETWORK

1. Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Timur, Lombok Tengah, Kupang, Timor Tengah Selatan dan Timor Tengah Utara
2. Sanggar Suara Perempuan
3. PIKUL
4. LPSDM
5. Konsorsium Adara NTB
6. Konsorsium Timor Adil Setara NTT
7. Kelompok Usaha Perempuan di NTB dan NTT
8. Bumdes
1. Governments of East Lombok, Central Lombok, Kupang, South Central Timor and North Central Timor
2. Sanggar Suara Perempuan
3. PIKUL
4. LPSDM
5. The NTB Adara Consortium
6. The East Timor Adil Setara Consortium
7. Women's Business Group in NTB and NTT
8. Village Owned Business Agency



Donor:



Riset Keterlilitan Utang Rumah Tangga: Studi Terhadap Profil dan Risiko Konsumen Kartu Kredit dan Pinjaman Online

Household Loan Entitlement Research: A Study of the Profile and Risks of Credit Card and Online Loan Consumers

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Penelitian bertujuan untuk memperoleh pemahaman yang mendalam terhadap profil rumah tangga yang mengalami keterlilitan utang (*over-indebtedness*) serta dampaknya terhadap kondisi sosial ekonomi rumah tangga. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk memperoleh pemahaman terhadap berbagai upaya pemerintah dan pelaku usaha dalam mengurangi risiko *over-indebtedness*.

The study aims to obtain a deep understanding of the profile of households experiencing over-indebtedness and its impact on household socioeconomic conditions. This study also aims to gain an understanding of various government and business actors' efforts to reduce the risk of over-indebtedness.

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan riset berbasis bukti dalam rangka mendukung upaya perlindungan konsumen serta mendorong peningkatan literasi keuangan di kalangan masyarakat

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in order to support consumer protection efforts and encourage increased financial literacy among the public

JARINGAN NETWORK

1. Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia (YLKI)
2. Asosiasi Fintech Pendanaan Bersama Indonesia (AFPI)
3. Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia (Kemenko Perekonomian)
1. Indonesian Consumers Foundation (YLKI)
2. The Indonesian Joint Funding Fintech Association (AFPI)
3. Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Mempublikasikan laporan riset
2. Mempublikasikan Opini Editorial bertajuk "The Risk of Household *Over-indebtedness*" oleh Cut Nurul Aidha di The Jakarta Post
1. Publish research reports
2. Publishing an Editorial Opinion entitled "The Risk of Household Over-indebtedness" by Cut Nurul Aidha in The Jakarta Post



The risks of household over-indebtedness

A Chinese proverb says, "Happy is the man without sickness. Rich is the man with no debts." It is a saying that has lost its magnitude over time.

Debt is not an invention of the modern economy, since the earliest recorded debt is dated in the summer of 3,500 BC for funding agricultural needs. Another historical debt was recorded in 1800 BC during the First Babylonian Dynasty under King Hammurabi, who established different interest rates for loans of grain and silver.

Today, debt is not only a financial instrument for boosting the economy, but also the backbone of every household in good times and bad.

The consumption-based approach that has been driving the global economy has transformed the function of debt. Nowadays, debt is perceived as an additional fund instead of a commitment to



Cut Nurul Aidha
JAKARTA

borrowers more than they can repay, such as by financing old debts with new debts, while over-indebtedness is a state when a debtor is unable to meet his/her debt payments.

The International Monetary Fund's Global Financial Stability Report found that household debt in developed and developing countries continued to increase after the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The median household debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio increased among developing countries from 15 percent in 2008 to 21 percent in 2016.

In developed countries, the

cially as loan applications can be made very quickly, easily and at high values with the ease of digital technology.

In the short term, an increase in the household debt-to-GDP ratio means the economy will grow faster and the unemployment rate will decline. For example, if each household borrows more in order to spend more, businesses will interpret the bigger spending as an increase in household purchasing capacity, so they will expand production and hire more workers. This condition would not last long, however, since households will stop purchasing because they cannot pay off the debts that have piled up. This is why it could pose a risk in the medium term to macroeconomic and financial stability that stems from nonperforming loans.

The Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC) shows a 9.9 percent average growth of

loan apps. A study on household debt growth said the catalysts for growth included an increase in online lending platforms that made it easier to obtain loans, especially for people who could not access loans through formal financial institutions (Zack Friedman, Forbes, 2018).

In Indonesia, Financial Services Authority (OJK) chief Wimboh Santoso stated that a total of 63,869 people applied for loans through online loan apps in September 2017, a 363 percent increase from 13,774 borrowers the previous year, while the number of total borrowers grew from 50,931 in 2016 to 157,276 – a 208 percent increase.

Furthermore, economic inequality in Indonesia has widened for more than two decades according to the World Bank in 2017, as reflected in the increase of the Gini index from 30.00 in the 1990s to 39.00 in 2017. This

collateral. They also offer simpler processes compared to formal financial institutions, since most online lenders require only an ID for borrowing money.

In addition, the data of the Indonesian Financial Technology Joint Funding Association (AFPI) shows that the OJK issued permits for 73 fintech companies that are regulated under Fintech Regulation No.77/POJK.1/2016.

The OJK regulation includes the stipulations that a loan provider must be licensed by a regulatory body, provide basic protection for loan service users, and offer solutions for settling disputes. The OJK has used this regulation as its basis for closing 400 online lending platforms in December 2018. Unfortunately, not many borrowers are familiar with the regulation, which is why the regulation has not been able to deter the bad practices of online lenders that are not under

Over-indebtedness is currently a baby elephant in the room: Everyone finds it cute and allows it to wander unattended, ignoring the fact this little baby will grow from hundreds to thousands of kilograms and must be moved out before it overgrows the room.

It is crucial to be aware of the comprehensive profile of over-indebtedness in Indonesia, as well as to construct visible strategies to tackle over-indebtedness before it leads to financial crisis. The OJK regulation is a government effort that should be appreciated; for the good of society, however, more research on household over-indebtedness should be conducted regularly to draw a more detailed picture of the trends in household debt.

Furthermore, serious efforts are needed to disseminate information on debts, over-indebtedness, protection for loan service users, and the social and eco-

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Mengumpulkan sample kasus keterlilitan utang melalui data pengaduan yang dimiliki oleh YLKI
 2. Melakukan wawancara mendalam kepada konsumen kartu kredit dan pinjaman online yang berdomisili di wilayah Jabodetabek, pelaku usaha perbankan dan pinjaman online, regulator serta asosiasi pelaku usaha
 3. Menentukan kasus-kasus yang termasuk *over-indebtedness* menggunakan indikator umum D'Alessio dan Lezzi
 4. Menganalisis data berdasarkan hasil wawancara mendalam untuk mempelajari penyebab umum terjadinya *over-indebtedness* dan memilih kasus unik untuk mendaparkan konteks 'real experience'
 5. Menulis laporan
 6. Menulis Opini Editorial
1. Collect samples of debt bondage cases through the complaint data held by YLKI
 2. Conducting in-depth interviews with credit card and online loan consumers who are domiciled in the Jakarta Greater area (Jabodetabek), online banking and loan entrepreneurs, regulators and business associations
 3. Determine cases that include *over-indebtedness* using the general indicators D'Alessio and Lezzi
 4. Analyze data based on the results of in-depth interviews to study common causes of *over-indebtedness* and select unique cases to get the context of 'real experience'
 5. Write reports
 6. Write Editorial Opinions

Donor:



Laporan Pemeringkatan Bank 2018

Bank Assessment Report 2018

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Metodologi dan hasil penilaian disosialisasikan dan digunakan sebagai basis dalam advokasi implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan di Indonesia kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dan Lembaga keuangan.

The methodology and results of the assessment are disseminated and used as a basis for advocating for the implementation of sustainable finance in Indonesia to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and financial institutions

JARINGAN NETWORK

Anggota koalisi ResponsiBank Indonesia

Member of ResponsiBank Indonesia Coalition

1. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA
2. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)
3. Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia (YLKI)
4. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)
5. Publish What You Pay Indonesia
6. WALHI
7. TuK Indonesia
8. Institute for National and Democracy Studies
9. Law and Human Rights Office (Lokataru)
10. Kemitraan Partnership



Kajian pemeringkatan 11 bank yang mewakili kelompok bank umum/komersial terkait kebijakan kredit dan investasi yang mengedepankan prinsip lingkungan, sosial dan tata kelola (LST). Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mendorong industri keuangan untuk 'race to the top' dalam implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan dan memberikan edukasi kepada konsumen untuk meningkatkan kesadarannya terkait praktik keuangan yang lebih bertanggung jawab.

Ranking review of 11 banks representing commercial / commercial bank groups related to credit and investment policies that prioritize environmental, social and governance (LST) principles. This study aims to encourage the financial industry to 'race to the top' in implementing sustainable finance and provide education to consumers to increase their awareness of more responsible financial practices.



DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menganalisis kebijakan kredit dan investasi berdasarkan dokumen kebijakan yang telah dipublikasikan oleh bank menggunakan metodologi Fair Finance Guide International (FFGI) 2. Mengirim hasil draf penilaian kepada masing-masing bank untuk dimintai <i>feedback</i> 3. Mereview dan melakukan revisi hasil penilaian atas <i>feedback</i> yang telah diberikan oleh bank 4. Menulis laporan 5. Menulis policy brief | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze credit and investment policies based on policy documents published by the bank using the Fair Finance Guide International (FFGI) methodology 2. Send the results of the assessment draft to each bank for feedback 3. Reviewing and revising the results of the assessment on the feedback given by the bank 4. Write reports 5. Write policy brief |
|---|--|

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mempublikasikan Laporan Hasil Pemerinkatan Bank 2018 2. Mempublikasikan policy brief bertajuk "Jalan Panjang Keuangan Berkelanjutan" / "Long Road to Sustainable Finance" 3. Diskusi publik bertajuk "Peran Industri Keuangan Dalam Implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan" bersama Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), <i>Global Reporting Initiative</i> (GRI) dan Lembaga Pengembangan Perbankan Indonesia (LPPI) 4. Audiensi terkait hasil penilaian dengan Maybank Indonesia | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publish the 2018 Bank Rating Result Report 2. Publish a policy brief entitled "The Long Road to Sustainable Finance" / "Long Road to Sustainable Finance" 3. Public discussion entitled "The Role of the Financial Industry in the Implementation of Sustainable Finance" with the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Indonesian Banking Development Institute (LPPI) 4. Hearing on the results of the assessment with Maybank Indonesia |
|--|---|



Riset Remitansi dan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Keluarga: Studi Kasus Buruh Migran Indonesia di Hong Kong

Research on Remittances and Empowerment of the Family Economy: A Case Study of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Hong Kong

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan riset berbasis bukti dalam mendorong Lembaga keuangan untuk menyediakan layanan remitansi yang terjangkau dan mudah untuk diakses serta meningkatkan upaya organisasi masyarakat sipil dan regulator untuk mengedukasi dan meningkatkan literasi keuangan bagi BMI dan purna BMI.

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in encouraging financial institutions to provide remittance services that are affordable and easy to access as well as increasing the efforts of civil society organizations and regulators to educate and improve financial literacy for IMWs and former IMWs

JARINGAN NETWORK

Migrant CARE

CAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

Memublikasikan hasil laporan

Publish report result

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis akses layanan remitansi buruh migran Indonesia (BMI) di Hong Kong dan menganalisis pemanfaatan dana remitansi oleh keluarga penerima.

This study aims to analyze access to remittance services for Indonesian migrant workers (IMW) in Hong Kong and analyze the use of remittance funds by recipient families.



DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Studi kasus dilakukan dengan melakukan wawancara mendalam kepada BMI yang sedang dan telah bekerja di Hong Kong selama minimal 1 tahun serta kepada keluarga penerima dana remitansi di 3 daerah yaitu Kabupaten Jember, Wonosobo dan Kebumen
 2. Menganalisis data berdasarkan hasil wawancara mendalam untuk mempelajari akses layanan remitansi serta pemanfaatan dana remitansi sebagai salah satu faktor pendorong peningkatan kesejahteraan keluarga
 3. Menulis laporan
1. A case study was conducted through in-depth interviews with IMWs who were and had been working in Hong Kong for at least 1 year as well as to families receiving remittance funds in 3 regions; the Head of Jember, Wonosobo and Kebumen
 2. Analyzing data based on the results of in-depth interviews to study access to remittance services and the use of remittance funds as one of the driving factors for improving family welfare
 3. Write reports

Donor:



Inklusi Keuangan Bagi Perempuan: Akses dan Pemanfaatan Kredit Usaha Rakyat

Financial Inclusion for Women: Access and Utilization of People's Business Credit/Loan (KUR)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ADVOKASI ADVOCACY

Advokasi dilakukan berdasarkan riset berbasis bukti dalam rangka mendorong penguatan afirmasi akses keuangan kepada kelompok UMKM perempuan.

Advocacy is carried out through evidence-based research in order to encourage affirmation of financial access to women's MSME groups.

JARINGAN NETWORK

1. UMKM Center Universitas Indonesia
2. Dewan Nasional Keuangan Inklusif Indonesia
1. MSME Center of University of Indonesia
2. Indonesian National Financial Inclusion Council

DETAIL KEGIATAN DETAILED ACTIVITIES

1. Pengumpulan dan penelitian dilakukan dengan wawancara terstruktur yang dikuantifikasi dengan 10 bank penyalur KUR yang berdomisili di wilayah Jakarta dan Depok
2. Menganalisis kebijakan KUR dan kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh bank dalam penyaluran KUR berdasarkan hasil wawancara yang juga didukung oleh literature review
3. Menulis laporan



Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebijakan pemerintah dalam penyelenggaraan KUR sebagai upaya mencapai inklusi keuangan, tantangan perbankan dalam penyaluran KUR serta dampak ekonomi, sosial dan budaya perempuan penerima KUR.

This study aims to analyze government policies in the implementation of KUR as an effort to achieve financial inclusion, banking challenges in distributing KUR as well as the economic, social and cultural impacts of women receiving KUR.

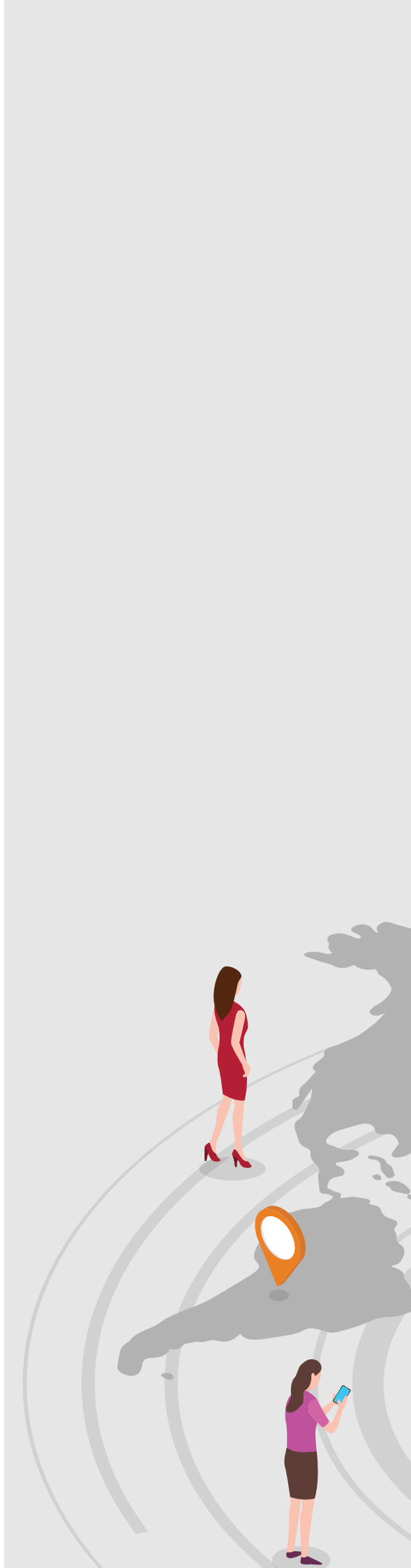
1. Data collections and research are conducted by means of quantified structured interviews with 10 KUR distribution banks domiciled in the Jakarta and Depok areas.
2. Analyze KUR policy and difficulties faced by banks in distributing KUR based on the results of interviews which are also supported by a literature review
3. Write reports



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JARINGAN DAN AFILIASI

NETWORKS AND AFFILIATIONS



Forum, Afiliasi PRAKARSA & Research Associate

Forum, PRAKARSA Affiliations & Research Associate

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA membangun hubungan yang baik dan berkomunikasi secara aktif dengan lembaga-lembaga pemerintah dan parlemen, otoritas keuangan, perguruan tinggi dan lembaga-lembaga penelitian nasional/daerah di Indonesia dan luar negeri, organisasi masyarakat sipil (nasional, daerah dan internasional), sektor swasta, kedutaan besar, organisasi internasional, dan lain-lain.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA mengupayakan kemitraan dalam kerja-kerja advokasi dalam bentuk forum, konsorsium dan/atau koalisi, dengan tujuan penguatan strategis dan kapasitas CSO untuk mendorong isu perubahan kebijakan di tingkat nasional. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA mengutamakan potensi kemitraan di tingkat subnasional, baik dengan pemerintah maupun CSO lokal. Kemitraan yang dibangun merupakan relasi advokasi yang konstruktif dan kritis, serta independen untuk menguatkan aktor dan relasi dalam lingkup dan proses kebijakan di Indonesia.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA builds good relationships and communicates actively with government and parliamentary institutions, financial authorities, universities and national / regional research institutions in Indonesia and abroad, civil society organizations (national, regional and international), the private sector, embassies, international organizations, and others.

Perkumpulan PRAKARSA seeks partnerships in advocacy work in the form of forums, consortia and / or coalitions, with the aim of strengthening the strategic and capacity of CSOs to push issues of policy change at the national level. Perkumpulan PRAKARSA prioritizes potential partnerships at the subnational level, both with government and local CSOs. The partnership that is built is a constructive and critical, independent advocacy relationship to strengthen actors and relationships within the scope and policy process in Indonesia.



Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) adalah pusat penelitian ekonomi di bawah naungan Oxford Department of International Development, Universitas Oxford. PRAKARSA bersama OPHI pada tahun 2014 menyelenggarakan penelitian Indeks Kemiskinan Multidimensi (Multidimensional Poverty Index/ MPI) di Indonesia.

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) is a center for economic research under the auspices of the Oxford Department of International Development, University of Oxford. PRAKARSA and OPHI in 2014 conducted a study on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Indonesia.

The Tax Justice Network (TJN)

didirikan pada tahun 2003 sebagai lembaga independen yang fokus pada isu pajak. PRAKARSA diundang bergabung dalam jaringan pajak berkeadilan lintas Negara pada 2011. Kegiatannya antara lain penelitian bersama, membuat Forum Pajak Berkeadilan Indonesia (FPBI), dan pelatihan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas CSO.

was founded in 2003 as an independent agency that focuses on tax issues. PRAKARSA was invited to join the cross-country tax justice network in 2011. Its activities include joint research, establishing the Indonesian Justice Tax Forum (FPBI), and training to increase the capacity of CSOs.

JustJobs Network

adalah organisasi nonpartisan yang memproduksi penelitian empiris untuk isu menciptakan pekerjaan yang layak. PRAKARSA melakukan penelitian tentang Tenaga Kerja di ranah *On Demand Economy* khususnya Platform Transportasi Online. Fokus pada isu-isu ketenagakerjaan seperti kerja layak, ekonomi digital, basic income, dan lain sebagainya.

is a nonpartisan organization that produces empirical research on the issue of creating decent jobs. PRAKARSA conducts research on Labor in the On Demand Economy, especially the Online Transportation Platform. Focus on labor issues such as decent work, digital economy, basic income, etc.

Fair Finance Guide International (FFGI)

dipelopori di Belanda pada tahun 2009, FFGI adalah jaringan masyarakat sipil internasional yang diinisiasi oleh Oxfam Novib, untuk memperkuat komitmen bank dan institusi keuangan lainnya terhadap standar-standar sosial, lingkungan dan hak asasi manusia. PRAKARSA menjadi bagian dari FFGI sejak tahun 2013, di level nasional PRAKARSA menginisiasi pembentukan Koalisi Responsibank Indonesia.

pioneered in the Netherlands in 2009, FFGI is an international civil society network initiated by Oxfam Novib, to strengthen the commitment of banks and other financial institutions to social, environmental and human rights standards. PRAKARSA has been part of the FFGI since 2013, at the national level PRAKARSA initiated the formation of the Indonesian Responsibility Coalition.

Fair Finance Asia (FFA)

merupakan program regional Asia yang fokus mereduksi dampak negatif dari investasi lembaga keuangan dan memastikan hak asasi manusia, lingkungan hidup dan perubahan iklim, dan meningkatkan investasi pro-pengentasan kemiskinan untuk pembangunan ekonomi inklusif di Asia. Negara yang tergabung adalah Indonesia, Jepang, India, Kamboja, Thailand, dan Filipina. Pada tahun 2018 agenda yang dilakukan adalah melakukan penelitian tentang pemeringkatan bank di Indonesia, *joint-research* tentang studi kasus yang berkaitan dengan isu fair finance di Asia.

is an Asian regional program that focuses on reducing the negative impact of investment in financial institutions and ensuring human rights, the environment and climate change, and increasing pro-poverty alleviation investments for inclusive economic development in Asia. The countries that have joined are Indonesia, Japan, India, Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines. In 2018 the agenda carried out was to conduct research on the ranking of banks in Indonesia, joint research on case studies related to fair finance issues in Asia.

The Financial Transparency Coalition (FTC)

adalah jaringan global yang bekerja untuk mengurangi aliran keuangan gelap melalui promosi transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan sistem keuangan internasional. FTC didirikan pada tahun 2009. PRAKARSA merajut jaringan dengan FTC sejak tahun 2015 dan pada Maret 2018, status PRAKARSA di dalam FTC bukan lagi jaringan, melainkan berganti menjadi anggota penuh FTC. PRAKARSA pernah menghadiri rapat internasional untuk anggota dan jaringan FTC dua kali, pertama di Washington D.C pada tahun 2016 dan kedua di Helsinki pada tahun 2018.

is a global network that works to reduce illicit financial flows through the promotion of transparency, accountability and the international financial system. FTC was founded in 2009. PRAKARSA has been knitting a network with the FTC since 2015 and in March 2018, PRAKARSA's status with the FTC was no longer a network, but changed to become a full member of the FTC. PRAKARSA has attended international meetings for FTC members and networks twice, first in Washington D.C in 2016 and second in Helsinki in 2018.

Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia (ISEA)

adalah jaringan pembelajaran dan praktik pembelajaran yang diformulasikan oleh para *social enterprise* dan lembaga-lembaga sumber daya *social enterprise*. Di Indonesia, hanya ada 3 organisasi yang terdaftar sebagai anggota ISEA yakni, PRAKARSA, Dompot Dhuafa, dan Bina Swadaya. PRAKARSA bergabung dengan ISEA sejak tahun 2014 dan concern dengan isu-isu *social entrepreneurship*.

is a network of learning and practices formulated by *social enterprises* and *social enterprise resource institutions*. In Indonesia, there are only 3 organizations registered as members of ISEA; PRAKARSA, Dompot Dhuafa, and Bina Swadaya. PRAKARSA joined ISEA in 2014 and is concerned with *social entrepreneurship* issues.

Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia (TAFJA)

dibentuk pada tahun 2014. TAFJA adalah bagian dari The Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ). TAFJA merupakan ruang strategis bagi PRAKARSA untuk menyemestakan gagasan-gagasan transparansi, demokrasi, dan redistribusi kekayaan di level kawasan. Sejak tahun 2014, PRAKARSA duduk sebagai co-chair di regional Asia Tenggara.

formed in 2014. TAFJA is part of The Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ). TAFJA is a strategic space for PRAKARSA to create ideas of transparency, democracy and wealth redistribution at the regional level. Since 2014, PRAKARSA has been the co-chair in the Southeast Asia region.

NASIONAL NATIONAL

Policy Research Network (PRN)

adalah koalisi yang terdiri dari CSO yang bergerak di bidang penelitian. Adapun CSO yang tergabung dalam koalisi ini di antaranya: CSIS, Paramadina Institute, Article 33, LPEM UI, KPPOD, WRI, YIPD, PRAKARSA, dan lain sebagainya. Tujuan dari koalisi ini untuk memperkuat jaringan CSO yang bergerak di bidang penelitian, serta sebagai wadah untuk diseminasi pengetahuan yang dibangun.

is a coalition of CSOs engaged in research. The CSOs who are members of this coalition include: CSIS, Paramadina Institute, Article 33, LPEM UI, KPPOD, WRI, YIPD, PRAKARSA, and so on. The purpose of this coalition is to strengthen the network of CSOs engaged in research, as well as a forum for the dissemination of knowledge that is built.

Komisi Anggaran Independen (KAI) The Independent Budget Commission (KAI)

dibentuk pada tahun 2014. Tak lama berselang setelah dibentuk, komisi memproduksi sebuah "kertas kebijakan" untuk penyusunan APBN 2015. Pada tahun 2014, KAI juga pernah dimintai masukannya untuk tim transisi presiden terpilih, Joko Widodo.

was formed in 2014. Shortly after its formation, the commission produced a "policy paper" for the preparation of the 2015 APBN. In 2014, KAI was also asked for input from the transition team for the elected president, Joko Widodo.

KAI pernah membantu merumuskan anggaran berbasis program tahun 2016 yang kemudian diterima oleh Kantor Staf Presiden (KSP). Sejak tahun 2018 hingga saat ini, KAI mengalami "vacuum" sebab kesibukan urusan domestik dari setiap anggota komisi.

KAI once helped formulate the 2016 program-based budget which was later accepted by the Presidential Staff Office (KSP). Since 2018 until now, KAI has experienced a "vacuum" due to the busy domestic affairs of each commission member.

Green Economy Caucus DPR-RI (GEC DPR-RI)

beranggotakan anggota DPR-RI dari lintas fraksi, dan didukung oleh unsur-unsur kelompok masyarakat yang peduli dan berusaha mewujudkan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan, berkeadilan sosial, serta ramah dan mempertimbangkan daya dukung lingkungan. PRAKARSA menginisiasi GEC DPR-RI pada tahun 2013. Inisiasi PRAKARSA terwujud dalam tindakan mengajak anggota DPR RI untuk membuat GEC DPR-RI. Setelah terbentuk, PRAKARSA mendorong GEC DPR-RI untuk bergabung dalam jaringan parlemen dunia yang peduli terhadap isu-isu ekonomi hijau, Globe International dan terlibat dalam *Conference of The Parties under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*.

consists of members of the DPR-RI from across factions, and is supported by elements of community groups who concern about and strive to realize sustainable, social just, and friendly development that considers the carrying capacity of the environment. PRAKARSA initiated GEC DPR-RI in 2013. The initiative of PRAKARSA was manifested in the act of inviting members of the DPR RI to create a DPR-RI GEC. After being formed, Prakarsa encouraged the GEC DPR-RI to join the world parliamentary network that concerns about green economy issues, Globe International and was involved in the Conference of The Parties under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Forum Pajak Berkeadilan Indonesia (FPBI) The Indonesian Justice Tax Forum (FPBI)

adalah jaringan lintas organisasi masyarakat sipil yang bekerja untuk menegakkan pajak yang berkeadilan di Indonesia melalui pemberantasan kejahatan pajak di Indonesia, baik *tax avoidance* maupun *tax evasion*. Dibentuk pada tahun 2013 dan pada tahun 2014, FPBI memberikan usulan kepada calon presiden dan calon wakil presiden dari dua pasangan calon untuk memasukan pajak berkeadilan sebagai isu prioritas dalam program kerja pemerintahan.

is a network of cross-civil society organizations working to enforce fair tax in Indonesia through the eradication of tax crimes in Indonesia, both tax avoidance and tax evasion. Formed in 2013 and in 2014, FPBI provided proposals to presidential and vice presidential candidates from two pairs of candidates to include justice tax as a priority issue in government work programs.

Koalisi Responsibank Indonesia The Indonesian Responsibank Coalition

adalah bagian dari jaringan global *Fair Finance International*. Anggota Koalisi Responsibank saat ini adalah Perkumpulan PRAKARSA, INFID (International NGOs Forum for Indonesian Development), PWYP (Publish What You Pay) Indonesia, YLKI (Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia), Walhi (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup) dan ICW (Indonesian Corruption Watch), tetapi tidak menutup kemungkinan bagi organisasi lain yang memiliki kepedulian serupa untuk bergabung di masa yang akan datang. Berdiri pada tahun 2014 atas inisiasi PRAKARSA, salah satu advokasi yang berhasil dilakukan oleh ResponsiBank adalah kontribusinya pada diterbitkannya Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) tentang Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Saat ini, ResponsiBank sedang melakukan advokasi terhadap RUU perbankan.

is part of the global *Fair Finance International* network. The current Responsibank Coalition members are Perkumpulan PRAKARSA, INFID (International NGOs Forum for Indonesian Development), PWYP (Publish What You Pay) Indonesia, YLKI (Indonesian Consumers Foundation), Walhi (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup) and ICW (Indonesian Corruption Watch), but it does not rule out other organizations with similar concerns to join in the future. Established in 2014 at the initiation of PRAKARSA, one of the successful advocacy efforts carried out by ResponsiBank is its contribution to the issuance of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation on Sustainable Finance. Currently, ResponsiBank is advocating for the banking bill.

Koalisi Kerja Layak The Decent Work Coalition

dibentuk pada tahun 2016 oleh PRAKARSA, INFID, Universitas Indonesia, IRE, Lakpesdam NU, dan P3M. Koalisi ini aktif memperkaya wacana mengenai pentingnya vocational & educational training (VET) bagi angkatan kerja baik itu yang akan memasuki pasar kerja maupun yang sudah bekerja.

was formed in 2016 by PRAKARSA, INFID, University of Indonesia, IRE, Lakpesdam NU, and P3M. This coalition actively enriches the discourse on the importance of *vocational & educational training* (VET) for the workforce, both those entering the labor market and those already working.

Forum Advokasi JKN (FAJ) The JKN Advocacy Forum (FAJ)

fokus pada isu-isu kesehatan, khususnya sistem jaminan kesehatan nasional. Forum ini dibentuk pada pertengahan tahun 2016 atas inisiasi PRAKARSA. Anggotanya yaitu Perkumpulan PRAKARSA, Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional PATTIRO), Persekutuan Pelayanan Kristen untuk Indonesia (PELKESI), Persekutuan Gereja-Gereja di Indonesia (PGI), Article 33, BPJS Watch, Yayasan Persahabatan Indonesia Kanada (YAPPIKA), INFID, dan Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia (YLKI). Gagasan besar forum ini adalah mewujudkan JKN yang berbasis prinsip *Universal Health Coverage* (UHC) yang sejati dan implementasi nilai-nilai JKN dalam UU SJSN secara menyeluruh.

focuses on health issues, particularly the national health insurance system. This forum was formed in mid-2016 at the initiation of PRAKARSA. Its members are the PRAKARSA Association, Regional Center for Research and Information PATTIRO), the Christian Service Association for Indonesia (PELKESI), the Fellowship of Churches in Indonesia (PGI), Article 33, BPJS Watch, the Indonesian Canada Friendship Foundation (YAPPIKA), INFID, and the Foundation. Indonesian Consumers Institute (YLKI). The big idea of this forum is to create true JKN based on the principles of *Universal Health Coverage* (UHC) and to implement the JKN values in the SJSN Law as a whole.

Indonesia Tobacco Control Research Network

merupakan gabungan dari masyarakat sipil, lembaga penelitian universitas dan international NGO yang memiliki concern pada pengendalian tembakau dari berbagai aspek seperti kesehatan, ekonomi, kemiskinan, dan petani tembakau itu sendiri. ITCRN bekerja melalui tiga *working group* dalam menurunkan konsumsi rokok di Indonesia melalui advokasi KTR (Kawasan Tanpa Rokok), TAPS (Tobacco Advertisement Promotion and Sponsorships) banned dan kenaikan cukai dan harga rokok.

is a combination of civil society, university research institutions and international NGOs that have concerns on tobacco control from various aspects such as health, economy, poverty, and tobacco farmers themselves. ITCRN works through three working groups to reduce cigarette consumption in Indonesia through advocacy for KTR (No Smoking Areas), TAPS (Tobacco Advertisement Promotion and Sponsorships) to be banned and increase in excise and cigarette prices.

The Coalition for Public Care for Public Services (MP3)

merupakan gabungan dari organisasi masyarakat sipil yang memiliki kesamaan inisiatif dalam mengawal beberapa isu terkait pelayanan publik seperti kualitas layanan kesehatan, ketenagakerjaan, kemiskinan, perekonomian, dan perbaikan kebijakan lainnya. Koalisi ini terdiri dari beberapa lembaga/institusi di antaranya Perkumpulan PRAKARSA, Yayasan Persahabatan Indonesia Kanada (YAPPIKA) Action Aid, Seknas FITRA, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional PATTIRO), KOPEL Indonesia, LBH Jakarta, Migrant Care, Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia, IBC, IPC, PSHK.

is a combination of civil society organizations that have the same initiative in overseeing several issues related to public services such as quality of health services, employment, poverty, the economy, and other policy improvements. This coalition consists of several institutions / institutions including the PRAKARSA Association, the Indonesian Canada Friendship Foundation (YAPPIKA) Action Aid, Seknas FITRA, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Regional Center for Research and Information PATTIRO), KOPEL Indonesia, LBH Jakarta, Migrant Care, Indonesian Women's Coalition, IBC, IPC, PSHK.

Kepercayaan Perguruan Tinggi dalam Proses Magang

Higher Education Trust in the Internship Process

Salah satu komitmen PRAKARSA sebagai salah satu lembaga penelitian, maka di tahun 2019 kami terbuka kepada mahasiswa yang ingin melakukan magang ataupun praktikum di PRAKARSA. Namun, dalam proses penerimaan mahasiswa magang tetap dilakukan seleksi berdasarkan minat isu yang ingin diperdalam. Sepanjang 2019, terdapat dua orang mahasiswa yang berkesempatan magang di PRAKARSA.

Melihat dari minat perguruan tinggi yang merekomendasikan mahasiswanya untuk melakukan magang di PRAKARSA, maka hal tersebut merupakan kepercayaan mereka terhadap PRAKARSA sebagai think tank based NGO yang dapat menjadi sarana pembelajaran bagi mahasiswanya.

One of PRAKARSA's commitments as a research institution, in 2019 we are open to students who wish to attend internships or practicum at PRAKARSA. However, in the process of admitting internship students, a selection is still carried out based on the interest of the issue that they want to learn. Throughout 2019, there were two students who had the opportunity to attend internships at PRAKARSA.

The high interest of universities that recommend students to do internships at PRAKARSA is proof that they have confidence in PRAKARSA as a think tank based NGO which can be a learning space for the students.

Lembaga Donor 2019

Donor Institutions 2019

Universitas University



Filantropis Philanthropic



Think-Tank



Development Agencies



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KELEMBAGAAN DAN KEUANGAN

INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCE





Merujuk pada rencana strategis lima tahunan PRAKARSA (2015 - 2019), maka tahun 2019 adalah tahun ekspansi lembaga. Pada tahun 2019 ini PRAKARSA makin melebarkan sayap untuk terlibat dalam berbagai jaringan nasional maupun internasional. Hal ini untuk mendukung penguatan produksi serta *sharing knowledge* dan advokasi kebijakan. Dengan meningkatnya jaringan, PRAKARSA pun memberikan atensi lebih terhadap kebutuhan akan sumber daya untuk mendukung seluruh kegiatan berjalan dengan baik dan lancar.

Dinamika personalia tahun 2019 cenderung tinggi. Di awal tahun sudah terjadi pergantian staf untuk posisi Program & Research Assistant, serta adanya perekrutan staf baru untuk posisi Researcher. Namun demikian, tahun 2019 menjadi tahun pertama saat lembaga memiliki jumlah staf lebih dari 15 orang. Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2019, PRAKARSA memiliki staf aktif sebanyak 17 orang.

Tahun 2019 juga merupakan tahun yang bermakna untuk lembaga, yakni pada tahun ini PRAKARSA genap berusia 15 tahun. Pada awalnya, PRAKARSA lahir atas kegelisahan kemarau gagasan. Sehingga PRAKARSA menetapkan diri sebagai organisasi think-tank yang dapat mengemban tugas untuk menginisiasi produksi dan berbagi pengetahuan. Selama 15 tahun berkiprah, telah banyak karya dan inisiatif yang dilahirkan untuk berkontribusi dalam kemajuan Indonesia.

Selebrasi 15 tahun berkarya pun diadakan pada bulan September dengan melibatkan pihak internal dan eksternal (pemerintah, sektor swasta, akademisi, peneliti, aktivis, dan aktor pembangunan lainnya). Tujuan selebrasi ini adalah sebagai perayaan 15 tahun perjalanan PRAKARSA, menyediakan ruang dialog multipihak untuk membahas pelbagai capaian, persoalan, dan tantangan pembangunan nasional dan kesejahteraan sosial, mengumpulkan ide dan gagasan inovatif yang dapat digunakan untuk menyusun rekomendasi kebijakan bagi pemerintah, sektor swasta dan organisasi masyarakat sipil lima tahun ke depan (2020-2024), serta sebagai wahana pemberian apresiasi kepada aktor-aktor pembangunan yang dekatif.

Referring to PRAKARSA's five-year strategic plan (2015 - 2019), 2019 is the year of institutional expansion. In 2019, PRAKARSA is increasingly expanding to be involved in various national and international networks. This is to support strengthening of production as well as sharing knowledge and policy advocacy. By increasing the network, PRAKARSA also paid more attention to the need for resources to support all activities running smoothly.

Human resource dynamics in 2019 tend to be high. At the beginning of the year, there was a change of staff for the Program & Research Assistant position, as well as the recruitment of new staff for the Researcher position. However, 2019 will be the first year when the institution has more than 15 staffs. Until the end of 2019, PRAKARSA has 17 people active staff.

2019 is also a meaningful year for the institution, as at this year, PRAKARSA turns 15 years old. Initially, PRAKARSA was born out of anxiety about the drought of ideas. So that PRAKARSA establishes itself as a think-tank organization that can carry out the task of initiating production and sharing knowledge. During the 15 years of work, there have been many works and initiatives that were carried out to contribute to the progress of Indonesia.

A celebration of 15 years of work was held in September involving internal and external parties (government, private sector, academics, researchers, activists, and other development actors). The purpose of this celebration is to celebrate 15 years of PRAKARSA's journey, providing a multi-stakeholder dialogue space to discuss the various achievements, problems and challenges of national development and social welfare, gathering innovative ideas and ideas that can be used to formulate policy recommendations for the government, private sector and civil society organisations for the next five years (2020-2024), as well as a vehicle for awarding appreciation to dedicated development actors.

Penguatan Internal Organisasi

Strengthening Internal Organisation



Rapat Kerja
Work Meeting

PRAKARSA mengagendakan rapat kerja tahunan secara berkala. Pada umumnya rapat kerja ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari, demikian pada tahun 2019 ini. Agenda utama dalam rapat kerja adalah evaluasi menyeluruh terkait dengan kinerja, timeline pekerjaan serta upcoming goals atau rencana ke depan. Evaluasi dilakukan baik secara vertikal maupun horizontal. Dalam rapat kerja tahun ini juga dibahas isi dari SOP lembaga, apakah masih valid dan relevan dengan kondisi lembaga dan bagaimana mengakomodir kekurangan-kekurangan yang terjadi. SOP ini pun direvisi sesuai dengan perkembangan kebutuhan organisasi.

PRAKARSA scheduled annual work meetings regularly. In general, this work meeting is held in January, so in 2019. The main agenda in a work meeting is a comprehensive evaluation of performance, the timeline of work and upcoming goals or future plans. Evaluation is carried out both vertically and horizontally. This year's working meeting also discussed the content of the institution's SOP, whether it is still valid and relevant to the condition of the institution and how to accommodate the deficiencies that occur. This SOP was also revised according to the growing needs of the organization.



Rapat Board
Board Meeting

Lembaga selalu berusaha mengagendakan rapat kerja tahunan dengan Badan Pengurus secara berkala, minimum 1x dalam satu tahun. Tahun ini, *board meeting* dilaksanakan di penghujung bulan Juni. Board Meeting menjadi indikator untuk memotret tata pengurusan internal PRAKARSA. Penyelenggaraan Board Meeting merupakan mekanisme penting, karena board memainkan peran dalam membuat kebijakan dan melakukan pengawasan pelaksanaan kebijakan oleh eksekutif. Agenda yang dibahas dalam rapat antara lain: pelaporan badan pengurus harian atas kinerja program dan pengelolaan keuangan. Selain itu, board juga menyampaikan tanggapannya untuk kemudian diberikan masukan perbaikan atau rencana strategis untuk tahun yang akan datang. Komunikasi dan komitmen yang dibangun antara badan pengurus harian dan board sangat penting untuk kemajuan PRAKARSA.

The institution always tries to schedule annual work meetings with the Governing Body on a regular basis, at least once a year. This year, a board meeting will be held at the end of June. Board Meeting is an indicator to capture PRAKARSA's internal management. The implementation of Board Meetings is an important mechanism, because the board plays a role in making policies and supervising the implementation of policies by the executive. The agenda discussed at the meeting included: daily reporting by the governing body on program performance and financial management. In addition, the board also delivered its responses to then provide input on improvements or strategic plans for the coming year. The communication and commitment that is built between the daily governing body and the board is essential for the progress of PRAKARSA.



Salah satu misi yang dijunjung tinggi oleh lembaga, adalah menekankan pengembangan kapasitas bagi seluruh stafnya. Hal inilah yang melandasi lembaga untuk mencanangkan satu hari khusus dalam satu minggu sebagai *learning day*. Pada tahun 2019 ini, *learning day* beberapa kali dilakukan dengan agenda tematik dengan narasumber di setiap sesi adalah staf internal PRAKARSA. Selain untuk meningkatkan kapasitas/skill komunikasi interpersonal, juga untuk meningkatkan terjalinnya hubungan yang lebih erat antarstaf. Ke depannya, PRAKARSA berharap *Learning Day* bukan hanya diperuntukkan bagi internal staf PRAKARSA saja melainkan dapat diikuti oleh pihak luar seperti mahasiswa, CSO maupun lembaga lainnya sebagai pusat pembelajaran.

One of the missions upheld by the institution is to emphasize capacity building for all its staff. This is what underlies the institution's reason to declare one special day a week as a *learning day*. In 2019, *learning days* were conducted several times with thematic agendas, where each session presented PRAKARSA internal staff as the resource person. Other than to increase interpersonal communication capacity / skills, it is also to increase a closer relationship between the staffs. In the future, PRAKARSA hopes that Learning Day is not only intended for internal PRAKARSA staff but can be followed by external parties such as students, CSOs and other institutions as learning centers.



Sebagai lembaga yang menitikberatkan pada tiga isu welfare, PRAKARSA sangat aktif dalam mengadakan diskusi tematik terkait tiga isu tersebut. Diskusi tematik biasanya melibatkan pihak eksternal (forum-forum advokasi/ narasumber/expert consultant) sesuai dengan tema yang dibahas. Kegiatan ini bukan hanya membahas isu-isu yang tengah dialami, namun juga sebagai upaya dalam merespons permasalahan yang sedang berkembang di masyarakat.

As an institution that focuses on three welfare issues, PRAKARSA is very active in holding thematic discussions related to these three issues. Thematic discussions usually involve external parties (advocacy forums / resource persons / expert consultants) according to the theme being discussed. This activity not only discusses issues that are being explored, but also as an effort to respond to problems that are developing in the community.



Laporan Keuangan

Financial Report

Laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara “wajar dalam semua hal yang material”, posisi keuangan Perkumpulan PRAKARSA tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. Audit dilakukan oleh KAP. S. Mannan, Ardiansyah dan Rekan NIU-KAP/Office License: KEP 1430/KM.1/2012.

The accompanying financial statements present “fairly in all material respects”, the financial position of Perkumpulan PRAKARSA as of December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year the ended, in accordance with Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards. An audit conducted by KAP. S. Mannan, Ardiansyah dan Rekan NIU-KAP/Office License: KEP 1430/KM.1/2012.

PERKUMPULAN PRAKARSA				
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN			STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
31 Desember 2019 dan 2018			December 31, 2019 and 2018	
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)			(In Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	
URAIAN	2019	Catatan / Notes	2018	DESCRIPTIONS
ASET				ASSETS
Aset Lancar				Current Assets
Kas dan setara kas	3.024.387.256	2a, c, 3	3.956.462.720	Cash and cash equivalent
Piutang lain - lain	236.758.815	2d, 4	87.913.452	Others account receivable
Uang muka	101.682.100	2e, 5	39.842.860	Advance
Total Aset Lancar	<u>3.362.828.172</u>		<u>4.084.219.032</u>	Total Current Assets
Aset Tidak Lancar				Non Current Assets
Aset tetap - nilai buku	85.416.458	2f, 6	-	Fixed assets - book value
Aset lain-lain	495.148	2a, 7	990.296	Others assets
Total Aset Tidak Lancar	<u>85.911.606</u>		<u>990.296</u>	Total Non Current Assets
Total Aset	<u>3.448.739.778</u>		<u>4.085.209.327</u>	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas jangka pendek				Current liabilities
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	381.814.992	2a, g, 8	41.685.897	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	45.268.677	2a, i, 9	10.388.514	Tax payable
Titipan dana	-	2a, h, 10	270.870.968	Reserved funds
Total liabilitas jangka pendek	<u>427.083.669</u>		<u>322.945.379</u>	Total Current Liabilities
Liabilitas jangka panjang	-		-	Non Current Liabilities
Total Liabilitas	<u>427.083.669</u>		<u>322.945.379</u>	Total Liabilities
ASET NETO				NET ASSETS
Aset neto akhir tahun		2a, j, 11		Net assets end of year
- Terikat	739.922.401		1.421.811.372	Restricted -
- Tidak terikat	2.281.733.708		2.340.452.575	Unrestricted -
Total Aset Neto	<u>3.021.656.109</u>		<u>3.762.263.948</u>	Total Net Assets
Total Utang dan Aset Neto	<u>3.448.739.778</u>		<u>4.085.209.327</u>	Total Liabilities and Net Assets

PERKUMPULAN PRAKARSA

LAPORAN AKTIVITAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2019 DAN 2018
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2019	Catatan / Notes	2018	DESCRIPTIONS
Penerimaan				Revenue
Penerimaan terikat	7.428.760.007	2k, 12	8.398.905.483	Restricted receipts
Penerimaan tidak terikat	2.507.169.688	2k, 13	3.206.647.140	Unrestricted receipts
Total Penerimaan	9.935.929.695		11.605.552.624	Total Receipts
Pengeluaran				Expenditures
Pengeluaran terikat	8.105.121.086	2k, 14	7.026.584.163	Expenditures restricted
Pengeluaran tidak terikat	2.562.344.836	2k, 15	1.593.279.922	Expenditures unrestricted
Total Pengeluaran	10.667.465.922		8.619.864.085	Total Expenditures
Perubahan Aset Neto				Change in Net Asset
Kenaikan (penurunan) hibah terikat	(676.361.079)		1.372.321.320	Increase (decrease) restricted grant
Kenaikan (penurunan) hibah tidak terikat	(55.175.148)		1.613.367.219	Increase (decrease) unrestricted grant
Perubahan Aset Neto	(731.536.227)		2.985.688.539	Changes in Net Assets
Saldo Awal Aset Neto				Net Assets Beginning Balance
Saldo awal aset neto	3.762.263.948		844.463.742	Net assets beginning balance
Koreksi aset neto	(9.071.612)		(67.888.333)	Net asset adjustment
Perubahan aset neto	(731.536.227)		2.985.688.539	Changes net assets
Aset Neto Akhir Tahun	3.021.656.109		3.762.263.948	Net Assets end of Years

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan

See notes to statement receipt and expenditures that accompanying from this financial statement

PERKUMPULAN PRAKARSA

LAPORAN ARUS KAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2019 DAN 2018
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2019	2018	DESCRIPTIONS
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASIONAL			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Aset neto sebelum depresiasi	(731.536.227)	2.985.688.539	Net assets before depreciation
Penyesuaian arus kas			Adjustment for reconcile cash flows
Koreksi aset neto	(9.071.612)	(67.888.333)	Net assets Correction
Depresiasi aset tetap	10.816.189	495.148	Depreciation of fixed assets
Arus kas sebelum perubahan aset neto	(729.791.649)	2.918.295.353	Cash flows before changes net assets
Piutang	(148.845.363)	(71.441.840)	Account receivables
Uang muka	(61.839.240)	318.845.390	Advance
Biaya dibayar dimuka	-	19.291.560	Prepaid expenses
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	340.129.095	1.150.601	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	34.880.163	2.849.423	Tax payable
Titipan dana	(270.870.968)	270.870.968	Reserved funds
Arus kas bersih dari operasional	(836.337.963)	3.459.861.456	Net cash flows from operating
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penambahan aset tetap	(95.737.500)	-	Additional fixed assets
Arus kas bersih dari aktivitas investasi	(95.737.500)	-	Net cash flows from investing
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Liabilitas	-	-	Liabilities
Arus kas bersih dari aktivitas pendanaan	-	-	Net cash flows from financing
Kenaikan (penurunan) bersih kas dan setara kas	(932.075.463)	3.459.861.456	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Kas dan setara kas pada awal tahun	3.956.462.720	496.601.264	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year
Kas dan setara kas pada akhir tahun	3.024.387.256	3.956.462.720	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisah dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan

See notes to statement receipt and expenditures that accompanying from this financial statement

PERKUMPULAN PRAKARSA

LAPORAN PERUBAHAN ASET NETO

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL
31 DESEMBER 2019 DAN 2018

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

(In Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2019	2018	DESCRIPTIONS
Total penerimaan	9.935.929.695	11.605.552.624	Total receipts
Total beban	10.667.465.922	8.619.864.085	Total expenditures
Kenaikan (penurunan) aset neto	(731.536.227)	2.985.688.539	Increased (decrease) in net assets
Aset neto awal tahun	3.762.263.948	844.463.742	Net asset at the beginning of the year
Penyesuaian aset bersih terikat	(9.071.612)	(67.888.333)	Restricted net asset adjustment
Aset Neto Akhir Tahun	3.021.656.109	3.762.263.948	Net Assets at the End of the Year

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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

PRAKARSA DALAM MEDIA

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PRAKARSA DALAM MEDIA

PRAKARSA IN MEDIA



Berita di Media Online

Online News

19 berita news
Social Policy

60 berita news
Fiscal & Economy Policy

7 berita news
Sustainable Development Policy



NEWS > BUSINESS

\$142 billion worth of commodities illegally exported since 1989: Study

News Desk
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Fri, March 29, 2019 / 02:48 pm



Container trucks pass a checkpoint at Tanjung Emas Port in Semarang, Central Java, in this file photograph. (Antara Photo/Aji Styawan)

0 SHARES

Research organization Perkumpulan Prakasa has revealed that the Indonesian government has lost about US\$11 million in state revenue as \$142.07 billion worth of key commodities was exported illegally from 1989 to 2017.

Berita > Nasional

KEBIJAKAN CUKAI

Peredaran Rokok Ilegal Tinggal 2%, Tarif Cukai Diusulkan Naik

Doni Agus Setiawan | Rabu, 27 Maret 2019 | 17:31 WIB



Susunan diskusi Mengukur Rokok Ilegal di Indonesia, Membantah Argumen Industri Rokok, Rabu (27/3/2019).

JAKARTA, DDTCTNews – Hasil studi Perkumpulan Prakasa menunjukkan minimnya pangsa pasar rokok ilegal. Dalam situasi ini, cukai untuk produk turunan tembakau direkomendasikan untuk naik.

Peneliti Prakasa Rahmanda M. Thaariq mengatakan narasi kenaikan tarif cukai yang akan mendorong peningkatan peredaran rokok ilegal tidak memiliki landasan ilmiah. Pasalnya, dengan tarif yang terus naik hingga 2018, peredaran rokok ilegal terus turun.

"Rokok ilegal di Indonesia cenderung langka dan bertentangan dengan klaim industri kalau tarif naik maka peredaran rokok ilegal akan naik. Narasi ini mengacaukan tujuan kebijakan pajak produk turunan tembakau," katanya dalam diskusi

Home / Money / Rilis
Kenaikan Iuran BPJS Kesehatan Harus Dibareng yang Akuntabel



Editor: Bambang Priyo Jazmiko
JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com - Masalah defisit BPJS Kesehatan yang terjadi sejak 2014 dapat mengancam keberlanjutan program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN).

Home > Ekonomi > Ekonomi
Keuangan Berkelanjutan Belum Jadi Mitigasi Risiko Perbankan

Serah 16 Dec 2019 08:42 WIB
 Foto: Tom Nugroho/Agustiana

Implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan baru sebagai sistem pelaporan dan produk.

REPUBLIKA.CO.ID, JAKARTA — Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) masih memiliki pekerjaan rumah untuk memastikan bahwa arah kebijakan **keuangan berkelanjutan** di Indonesia. Sebab saat ini terjadi pergeseran pada integrasi manajemen risiko dan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dalam praktik bisnis Lembaga Jasa Keuangan (LJK).

Riset: Bisnis Minyak Sawit Peringkat Pertama Aliran Dana Gelap



Bisnis minyak sawit baru saja (MS) ekspor worth di antara perkebunan Peringkat. Diperkirakan nilai ekspor minyak sawit Indonesia mencapai US\$10,7 miliar, atau 10,7% dari total ekspor Indonesia.

Dr. Dr. Dedi Jusuf - 30 Maret 2019

Aliran keuangan gelap dari komoditas minyak sawit merupakan yang tertinggi, yakni mencapai 33,67 persen terhadap keseluruhan nilai ekspor.

Hita Edy - Lembaga riset Perkomputasi Prakarsa merilis Laporan mengenai aliran keuangan gelap di enam komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia. Dalam laporan tersebut, komoditas minyak sawit mengalami kebocoran perdagangan ekspor paling besar dibandingkan komoditas lain.

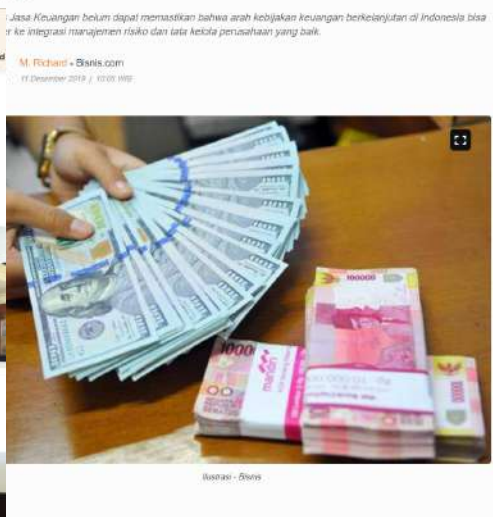
Koran 1989-2017, minyak sawit menjadi komoditas penunjang ekspor terbesar di Indonesia. Menurut data Badan Pusat Statistik, pada 2017, ekspor minyak sawit Indonesia mencapai US\$10,7 miliar, atau 10,7% dari total ekspor Indonesia.

Keuangan Berkelanjutan Belum Jadi Bagian Mitigasi Risiko

Jakarta, Kompas.com - Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) masih memiliki pekerjaan rumah untuk memastikan bahwa arah kebijakan keuangan berkelanjutan di Indonesia bisa terintegrasi manajemen risiko dan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik.

M. Richard - Bisnis.com
 11 Desember 2019 | 12:00 WIB

Keuangan Berkelanjutan Belum Jadi Bagian Mitigasi Risiko



Jakarta, Kompas.com - Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) masih memiliki pekerjaan rumah untuk memastikan bahwa arah kebijakan keuangan berkelanjutan di Indonesia bisa terintegrasi manajemen risiko dan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik.

Insentif Ekspor Dinilai Memicu Kerugian Negara



Jakarta - Lembaga riset Perkomputasi Prakarsa menyatakan insentif untuk ekspor enam komoditas unggulan Indonesia, yaitu batu bara, minyak sawit, tembakau, karet, kopi, dan udang-udangan, memicu kerugian negara. Menurut peneliti dari Prakarsa, Widya Kartika, stimulus fiskal yang diberikan pemerintah memunculkan celah untuk pengalangan dan penghindaran pajak.

Widya membeber celah insentif potongan bea masuk tetap dimanfaatkan perusahaan untuk mengorot.



JAKARTA, DDTCTV.com - Relaksasi kebijakan fiskal dinilai membuka ruang terjadinya aliran dana gelap atau illicit financial flow. Pemerintah diminta untuk berpikir ulang terkait berbagai langkah pembebasan fasilitas fiskal.

Studi: Anak Muda di Indonesia Tak Punya Bekal Jadi Lansia



Jakarta, CNN Indonesia - Usia produktif merupakan waktu yang tepat untuk mempersiapkan kehidupan di hari tua. Namun sayangnya, mayoritas kalangan usia produktif di Indonesia belum punya persiapan saat menjadi lansia atau lanjut usia.

Studi terbaru yang dilakukan Prakarsa ini mengonfirmasi persepsi dan ekspektasi kelompok usia produktif mengenai kehidupan lansia di Indonesia. Studi ini menyurvei 1.400 responden di tujuh kabupaten/kota di Indonesia yakni Mamuju, Pandeglang, Jakarta, Pojima, Pocitan, Kediri, dan Tangerang Selatan.

"Kami mau melihat apa persepsi anak muda tentang lansia, bagaimana persiapan mereka, dan ekspektasi mereka saat menjadi lansia," kata peneliti Prakarsa, Hemi Randaningrum kepada CNNIndonesia.com saat diteliti usai penutupan white paper di Jakarta, Rabu (28/1).



Wow! Aliran Keuangan Gelap Sawit Cs Tembak Rp 1.988,98 T



Jakarta, CNBC Indonesia - Prakarsa berkolaborasi dengan Ford Foundation merilis riset bertajuk "Aliran Keuangan Gelap di Enam Komoditas Ekspor Unggulan Indonesia" di Madame Delima Resto, Jakarta, Kamis (28/3/2019).

Bebaskan Ekspor Benih Lobster Bukan Solusi Hentikan Penyelundupan



Jakarta, Kompas.com - Usaha produktif merupakan waktu yang tepat untuk mempersiapkan kehidupan di hari tua. Namun sayangnya, mayoritas kalangan usia produktif di Indonesia belum punya persiapan saat menjadi lansia atau lanjut usia.

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Penyelundupan benih lobster.

Berita di Media Cetak

Print Media

The Jakarta Post

7 Mei 2019

“The Risks of Household Over-Indebtedness”

The Jakarta Post

17 April 2019

“Strategically Financing SDGs Gap”

KOMPAS

13 Juni 2019

“Lompatan Besar Industri dan Energi”

Independent Observer

2-8 Agustus 2019

“Government Cares for Elderly”

The Jakarta Post

16 Agustus 2019

“Aging Population Needs Gender Dimension”

The Jakarta Post

12 Oktober 2019

“Strengthen Govt Support to Help Smokers Quit”

Radio/ Gelar Wicara

Radio/ Talkshow

SBS Australia

25 Februari 2019

“Inequality and Taxation”

KBR 68H

2 september 2019

“Why Should Cigarette Excise Increase?”

Elshinta radio

18 November 2019

“Penyederhanaan Birokrasi Bersama Ah Maftuchan”



D. Ramdani
INDEPENDENT OBSERVER
Jakarta - The ever-increasing number of an aging population and the effort of all countries to improve economic growth were the focus of Japanese Premier Shinzo Abe in the recent G20 summit. The current and ongoing demographic bonus enjoyed by a number of countries means that there will be an explosion of the elderly in the next 30 years. Therefore, it is necessary that State officials pre- pare health and welfare protection for these incoming elderly people in order to ensure that they remain productive until the end of their lives.

chudes "HR development" in his vision and mission, there is no support for the elderly. The President- Elect prioritizes development of facilities for the needs of productive age group HR, such as ensuring the health of pregnant mothers and the health of children (babies, toddlers, and school-age children). "None of the documents that I have reviewed on the Jokowi-Ma'ruf vision and mission statement, or the Vision of Indonesia read out by Jokowi at the Sentral International Convention Center (SICC), contain anything about the elderly," he said in a recent discussion on "The Welfare of the Elderly in Indonesia" held at Tjiki Lina, Jakarta.

both the quality and quantity of social security and aid for the elderly. "The Government needs to increase the amount set aside for cash social aid to the elderly, to Rp 425,250,000/month/elderly person according to the national poverty line in March 2019," he said.
Andi Hanindito, Director of the Elderly Social Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Affairs, also confirms the lack of Government support. He stated that the budgets for ministries and agencies, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs, are being cut. In other words, the Government is reducing its commitment towards social issues. "You can say that the elderly are seen only as a small, complementary part of the population. This is why we must continue to push the government to support them in the future," he said.

How does the Indonesian government under President Elect Joko Widodo respond to this issue?
For the public, the issue is not interesting. It even holds lower interest than action on lifestyle illnesses such as diabetes or high blood pressure. However, if we fail to make necessary preparations, the number of elderly people 71 years of age or older (currently some 24 million) will jump to 77 million by 2050. This is 25% of Indonesia's total population. Unfortunately, data from the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation (Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan - "TNPK") of the Secretary of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, indicates more 45% of the elderly live in households of the lowest 40% socio-economic status, and 67% of these live in extreme poverty and abandonment.

The plight of the elderly also fails to be prioritized in the Draft 2019-2024 Short- and Medium-Term Development Plan. Therefore, Frakarsa pushes the Government to increase the amount set aside for cash social aid to the elderly, to Rp 425,250,000/month/elderly person according to the national poverty line in March 2019, he said.

Indonesia pernah menjadi tempat industri cangkang di Asia, bahkan Jepang dan Korea Selatan yang kini menjadi raksasa industri bukanlah tandingan.
Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur jadi pusat produksi telur dan juga produk olahan lainnya. Bahkan, Jawa Tengah juga menjadi salah satu produsen telur terbesar di Indonesia.
Sementara itu, Jawa Tengah juga menjadi salah satu produsen telur terbesar di Indonesia.
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beras Indonesia adalah HRM yang menepati 14 persen dari total pasokan. Mengikuti jejak Korea Selatan, pemerintah Indonesia harus meningkatkan produksi beras untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri.
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The risks of household over-indebtedness

Chinese proverb says "Happy is the man without loss. Rich is the man with no debts." It is a saying that has lost its magnitude over time.
Debt is not an invention of the modern economy, since the earliest recorded debt is dated in the summer of 3,500 BC for funding agricultural needs. Another historical debt was recorded in 1800 BC during the First Babylonian Dynasty under King Hammurabi, who established different interest rates for loans of grain and silver.
Today, debt is not only a financial instrument for boosting the economy, but also the backbone of household in good times and bad.

cially as loan applications can be made very quickly, easily and at high values with the ease of digital technology.
In the short term, an increase in the household debt-to-GDP ratio means the economy will grow faster and the unemployment rate will decline. For example, if each household borrows more in order to spend more, businesses will increase the bigger spending as an increase in household purchasing capacity, so they will expand production and hire more workers. This condition would not last long, however, since households will stop purchasing because they cannot pay the debts that have piled up. This is why it could pose a risk in the medium term to macroeconomic and financial stability of the country from nonperforming loans.
The Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC) shows a 92 percent average growth of household debt from 2010 to 2017 in Indonesia, with 102 percent as the highest reported percentage in 2017, but a World Bank report shows only 131 percent of Indonesian borrow from formal financial institutions. This debt growth has had a positive relationship with the growth of online

loan apps. A study on household debt growth said the catalyst for growth included an increase in online lending platforms that made it easier to obtain loans, especially for people who could not access loans through formal financial institutions (Zack Freedman, Forbes, 2018).
In Indonesia, Financial Services Authority (OJK) chief Wimboh Santoso stated that a total of 63,669 people applied for loans through online loan apps in September 2017, a 363 percent increase from 13,774 borrowers the previous year, while the number of total borrowers grew from 50,931 in 2016 to 157,276 - a 208 percent increase.
Furthermore, economic indicators in Indonesia has widened for more than two decades according to the World Bank in 2017, as reflected in the increase of the Gini index from 30.00 in the 1990s to 39.00 in 2017. This means that only those with incomes above the minimum wage can enjoy growth, while the poor will continue to grow their debt. This is an indication of huge problems in debt growth, specifically through online loan apps and lending platforms that are friendlier to borrowers than no

collateral. They also offer simpler processes compared to formal financial institutions, since most online lenders require only an ID for borrowing money.
In addition, the data of the Indonesian Financial Technology Association (Infintech) (AFPJ) shows that the OJK issued permits for 73 fintech companies that are regulated under Fintech Regulation No.77/POJK/2016.
The OJK regulation includes the stipulations that a credit provider must be licensed by a regulator body, provide basic protection for services, and offer solutions for settling disputes. The OJK has used this regulation as its basis for classifying 400 online lending platforms in December 2018. Unfortunately, not many borrowers are familiar with the regulation, which is why the regulation has not been able to deter the bad practices of online lenders that are not under the OJK's supervision.
Financial literacy could help borrowers understand the importance of choosing licensed lenders and learn how to manage their debt. For those who are trapped in over-indebtedness that will affect their socially and economically.

Over-indebtedness is currently a baby elephant in the room: Everyone finds it cute and allows it to wander unattended, but the fact this little baby will grow from hundreds of thousands of kilograms and must be moved out before it causes trouble.
It is crucial to be aware of the comprehensive profile of over-indebtedness in Indonesia, as well as to construct viable strategies to tackle over-indebtedness before it becomes a major problem. The OJK regulation is a government effort that should be appreciated for its good intentions. However, more research on household over-indebtedness should be conducted regularly to build a detailed picture of the trends in household debt.
Furthermore, serious efforts are needed to disseminate information on debts, over-indebtedness, protection for loan service users, and the social and economic costs of debt in order to reduce the prevalence of over-indebtedness.
The writer and professor at Pradiksha

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Aging population needs gender dimensions

statistics (Sukernas 2018) show that Indonesia's labor force is made up of 80 million men and 50 million women. This excludes the 35 million women in their productive age who are not considered to be part of the workforce because they are counted as "housewives".
Adding to their burden, women's participation in the labor force must sometimes be interrupted so they can fulfill their reproductive and caregiver role. Further challenged by their lower level of education, women outside the labor force are of a group that is the least prepared for old age because they have no wage and pension funds, after spending most of their lives doing unpaid domestic work. Europe has a social policy that is directed toward preparing women to have greater participation in the labor force and encouraging governments to provide specific pension schemes for women outside the labor force.
What about Indonesia? Social protection programs from the central government for elderly people are still limited to the assistance for the elderly program (ASLU), conditional cash transfer (PKH) and subsidies (PBI) for the elderly under the National Health Insurance (JKN) program.
Therefore, we must work hard to prepare better conditions for elderly people in our future aging society. Three steps are recommended for improving the living conditions of elderly people and to protect them from socioeconomic risks, especially for women, who have less opportunity to prepare themselves without state intervention.
First, we must improve the quality of life of young girls so

of education and decent work, and hence accumulate wealth for their old-age. To do so, the government should work with local communities and civil society to eradicate cultural barriers such as child marriage.
Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data shows that one in four married women aged 20 to 24 were married before they were 18 years of age and that women in the poorest category have the highest percentage of underage marriages, nearly three times more than wealthier groups. If this barrier is not removed, women will be the largest suffering group in this vicious cycle of poverty, protracting intergenerational poverty.
Second, improving care services for senior citizens and children, which will benefit men and women alike but has double advantages for women because it would reduce care work for women in families. Cultural norms in Indonesia often assign care work to women, and women take care of their elderly parents, in-laws or grandchildren more than men do. These jobs are mainly unpaid and offset women's opportunity to participate in the labor force, hence making them financially vulnerable. The government needs to step in to ensure that services for children and the elderly are affordable for families at all socioeconomic levels. Advanced economies have long been providing childcare and old-age facilities rebates for their citizens; Indonesia can learn from them.
The third and most immediate need is to increase social assistance payments to elderly poor people to prevent them from falling deeper into poverty. The current

than the individual poverty line, hence the government needs to double it. In doing so, the government must also note that women are usually left out of the labor force and more likely to not have a formal pension when they are aging. Therefore, the amount must be adjusted for women.
Good examples do exist. For instance, Nepal demonstrates that a country's lack of wealth is no impediment. As one of the poorest countries in Asia, it invests around 1.3 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) in its universal grant for the elderly, covering everyone over 65 and all single women over 60. In Indonesia, the total social assistance program covers all age groups reaches only 0.32 percent of the total GDP. At the local level, Badung regency in Bali drastically increased its budget allocation for elderly people's income assistance in 2019, from Rp 54 billion (US\$7.6 million) to Rp 200 billion, nearly four times as much as in the previous year.
In the G20 Leaders' Declaration, leaders urged country members to respond to their aging population with taxation, social security and labor policies. Our new administration must respond and incorporate a gender perspective into its aging population policy, too. As voters in the recent election, we would like to remind the President of his promise to focus on human development in his second tenure, a promise we would like to hold dear.

reducing the prevalence of smoking, is far from easy. Using excise taxes to reduce smoking is the go-to weapon with high excise taxes. However, it is not without encouraging results, especially in tobacco countries.
Data from the World Health Organization highlights that Indonesia currently has the high rate of prevalence of smoking in the world for adult men. The rate is expected to increase from 70 percent in 2019 to 76 percent in 2025. In addition, Basic Health Survey (Riskesdas) data from the Health Ministry shows that prevalence of youth smoking soared to 3.8 percent in 2017, exceeding the government's annual target of 3.4 percent.
A few local initiatives reflect a total re-evaluation of the commitment to tobacco control. In late September, the city of Bogor in West Java for the first time used the 2019 Asia Pacific City Alliance (APCA) award for its tobacco control strategy, cited proudly by Mayor Bima Sugarto. Bogor was selected because of its strict regulation on tobacco consumption and distribution, including a 100 percent ban on tobacco-free zones, another bylaw of a mayor's decree banning cigarette advertisements in outdoor public spaces, and tobacco-averse environments.
To encourage more regional governments to follow suit, the WHO reported that supported at the national level, Indonesia's high smoking prevalence can be attributed to the lack of a comprehensive strategy of excise instruments. Based on laws and regulations, the government can set an excise tariff for tobacco products, such as cigarettes, but this has stayed at around 1 percent.
If the government has the capacity to increase the excise tariff, this has been seen to achieve. Additionally, 2018, the government failed to raise the excise tariff on cigarettes despite the increasing smoking rate among both adults and children.
The government has the capacity to reduce the prevalence of smoking in Indonesia - cannot be ignored any longer, attitudes Indonesia (BPS) has cited that smoking was the largest contributor to poverty in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the health Care and Social Security (KAS) has included chronic diseases at chronic illness, such as heart disease, kidney failure, can-

Letting the government support to the smokers suit

Widya Kartika and Rahmdana Muhammad Thuariq
Researchers for Perhimpunan Prakersa, a research group
for further national health insurance funding.
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Herni Ramdani and Victoria Fangiade

in the recent Group of 20 Summit in Osaka, Japan, Japanese Finance Minister Taro Aso stated that an aging population was a global risk. Aso was quoted as saying: "If the issue of aging starts to show its impact before you become wealthy, you really won't be able to take effective measures against it."
The warning deeply resonates here, as Indonesia is on the path to having an aging population. It is another aspect of aging that is often overlooked from public discussion is the gender dimension. The gender composition of elderly people in Indonesia shows that there are more women than men facing old age.
Using gender perspective means we must consider how aging affects both sexes differently. For instance, men and women both encounter health risks when they get older, but their physiological and life experience bring different impacts. The World Health Organization says that while women have a longer life expectancy rate, their healthy period is not quite equal to men's, meaning women are more likely to outlive men but they will live in less healthy conditions during old age.
Furthermore, each gender will face different social risks because although they come from the same socioeconomic group, being born in a patriarchal culture means women face different challenges and receive fewer opportunities over the course of their lives.
In Indonesia, there are much fewer productive-age women in

of education and decent work, and hence accumulate wealth for their old-age. To do so, the government should work with local communities and civil society to eradicate cultural barriers such as child marriage.
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