



Annual Report

Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia

Year 2017



**“Empowering Poor Women and
Access to Fundamental’s Rights”**



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ABOUT APIK

Who We Are

APIK is a leading network of 16 legal aid society for women (LBH APIK). It is a feminist organization and mostly located in the capital of the province. For the past of 22 years, APIK has already active towards advancing women's human rights, justice and development. We are independent, non-governmental, non profit and officially registered organization under the law.

Our Work

APIK fosters movement in Indonesia to influence laws, policies and provide direct legal assistance at the national and local level. We develop capacities, produce and disseminate feminist legal analysis, conduct advocacy and foster networks and creating spaces for women's movement building to claim and strengthening women's and marginalized groups including sexual minority rights. APIK empowers legal aid office at the local level to use law as an instrument of change for equality, justice and peace.

Our Aims

APIK's aims is to bring about a just, prosperous and democratic society, and participating in creating a legal system where there are equality between women and men in all aspects of life as well as protecting all citizens particularly women, the vulnerable and marginalized groups against violence and discrimination. While LBH APIK provides legal assistance for women and vulnerable and marginalized groups as well as working for legal/policy reform at the local level.

Our Beliefs and Values

We believe that the legal system can be very repressive as well as transformative. We use feminist analysis to dissect, engage with and transform laws, legal practices and the system. We believe that the nexus of patriarchy with militarism, fundamentalism and neoliberal economic globalization is responsible for gross violation of women's human rights and fundamental freedom. We believe that equality, justice and the realization of human rights can only happen when women particularly marginalized groups are empowered to lead legal and policy change. We believe, to achieve sustainable development and change can only happen when the engagement with women themselves especially at the grassroots and policy making levels to bring their own experience with feminist approach and perspectives into the legal system and justice development. We work based on the principle and values of justice, democracy, equality, independence, emancipation, sisterhood, social justice, anti violence, non-sectarian and environmental sustainability.

Our Framework

Gender based legal aid or gender and transformative legal aid (known as gender-based structural legal aid/Bantuan Hukum Gender Struktural/BHGS) is the working concept of APIK. It is derived from APIK's main objective in creating a fair legal system, viewed from both gender, worker-employer and state-citizens power relation in all aspects of economic, political and socio-cultural life. To achieve this goal APIK uses a structural-gender legal framework based on CEDAW and Tri-R concept (Rights, Recognition, Redistribution of power and resources), Feminist Legal Theory and the Triangle of Women's Empowerment introduced by Wieringa and Vargas (1998).

Feminist Legal Theory used by APIK is a way to interrogate the Indonesian legal system in light of CEDAW and the Tri-R concept, whether the legal system beneficial or detrimental to women's rights in term of the formulation (wording) and its implementation. If it is beneficial/detrimental, APIK also examines, which socio-economic groups are affected. From case handling experiences and dealing with the legal system, we analyse the case in term of the legal content and related provisions and the attitudes of legal enforcers (legal structure) in implementing the existing legal provisions and rules as well as the attitudes of the people/media/community (legal culture) and even the victims themselves towards their case and related laws.

Our Herstory

APIK/LBH APIK Jakarta was founded in March 3, 1995 by 7 women's lawyer in Jakarta namely : Tumbu Saraswati, Ria Latifa, Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, Rita Serena Kolibonsi, Apong Herlina, Nur Amalia and late Novi Irianti. It was legalized by Public Notary Abdul Rachman Saleh on 4 August 1995. Between 1995-1999, there are 12 legal aid offices has been established and in 2010, 5 more offices namely in Bali, Jayapura, East Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi was established. They have their own legal entity and on May 20, 2010, they agreed to have a National Secretariat and coordinated by Indonesia Legal Aid Association. It was legalized as membership organization by Public Notary and registered in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Office in 2014.

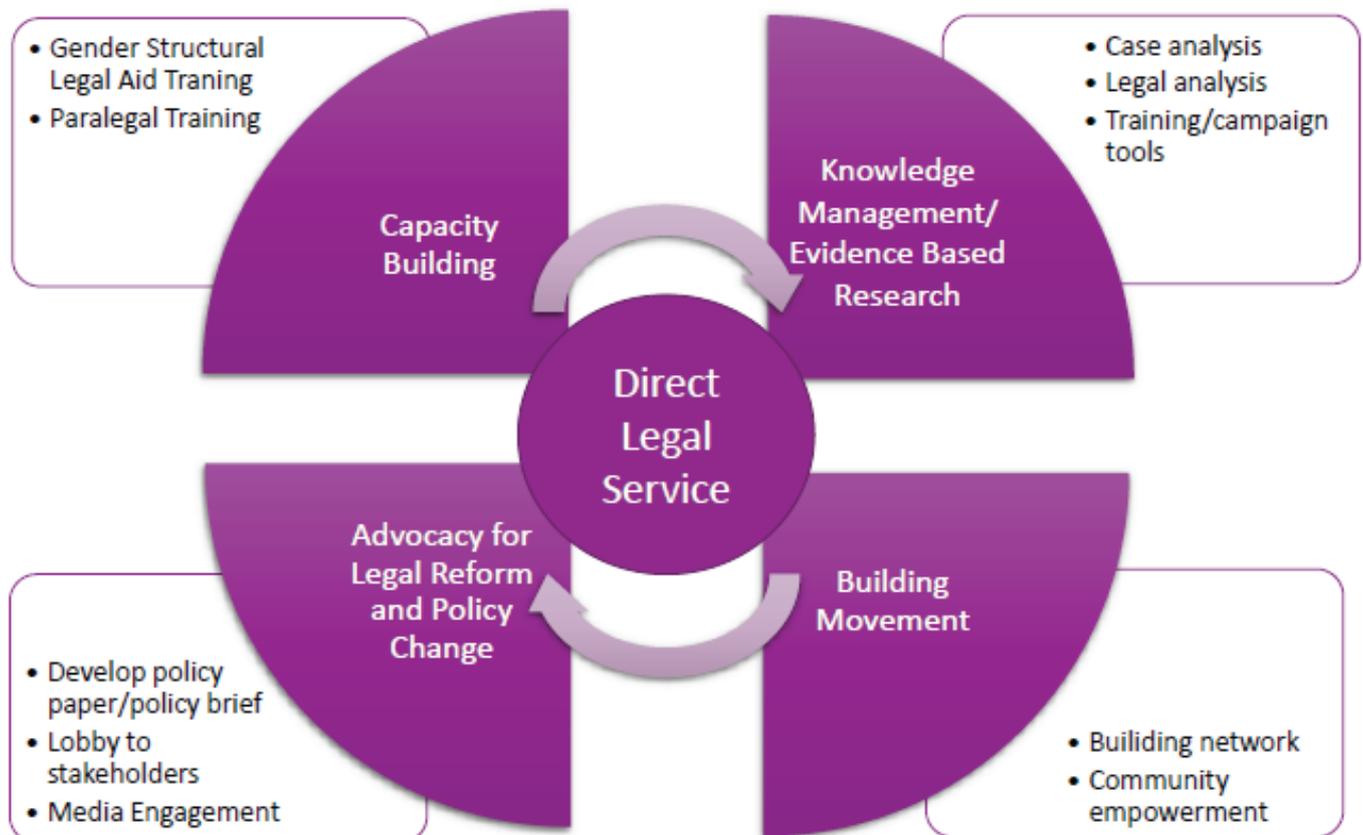
Our Structure

Our member in 16 provinces with their paralegal at the grass root and village level provides the National Secretariat the strength and expertise that driving and executing our program and works. They are actively involve in developing policy and program through taking part in National Meeting and Consultation. APIK is governed by National Board and Oversight Board who are also board member of the LBH APIK Office at the provincial level. The National Secretariat led by National Coordinator who is also member of National Board.



- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 LBH APIK Aceh | 5 LBH APIK Kaltim | 9 LBH APIK Banten | 13 LBH APIK Bali |
| 2 LBH APIK Medan | 6 LBH APIK Sulteng | 10 LBH APIK Jakarta | 14 LBH APIK NTB |
| 3 LBH APIK Sumsel | 7 LBH APIK Sulut | 11 LBH APIK Semarang | 15 LBH APIK NTT |
| 4 LBH APIK Pontianak | 8 LBH APIK Makassar | 12 LBH APIK Yogyakarta | 16 LBH APIK Papua |

Our Theory of Change



We believe that woman's experience in dealing with legal system is the best evidence to get a perfect answer on whether a legal system is repressive or transformative. For that reason, we used case handling process as an entry point to look at the power relation between woman and man, employer and and the power relation between state and its citizens. This analysis will be used as training material and campaign tool. Our work is designed to strengthen women's movement to be able to do advocacy work for legal reform and policy change.

There are four key elements in our works:

- 1) strong capacity of lawyers to analyze, organize, advocate and drive social, economic and political change;
- 2) managing knowledge and evidence base research as well as developing tools and resources to advocate for legal reform and policy change;
- 3) building networks, alliances and community legal and political empowerment to amplify collective demand for change;
- 4) creating advocacy space and opportunities to engage with and influence policy makers at local, provincial and national levels;

MESSAGE FROM NATIONAL COORDINATOR

After working for 2 years on the program of “Making Rule of Law Meaningful for Poor Women and Vulnerable Groups”, we are proud to present the story of our paralegal from Lengaleso, Central Sulawesi. The core activities of this program is to empower poor women and vulnerable groups based on the legal empowerment for the poor concept introduced by UNDP (2005). We are trying to bring the excluded voices to the public fora at all level and at the same time working to expand the rights and protection afforded to those living in poverty.

As it has already mention in the previous Annual Report (2016) the concept behind the program refers to the Commission of Legal Empwerment of The Poor Report “Making the Law Work for Everyone” (2008). The Commission argued that as many as 4 billion people worldwide are “robbed of the chance to better their lives and climb out of poverty, because they are excluded from the rule of law”. The Report proposed four “pillars” for legal empowerment of the poor (LEP), which, would enable those living in poverty to become partners in, rather than passive recipients of, development programs. These four pillars are: access to justice and the rule of law, property rights, labor rights, and business rights. Access to Justice and the Rule of law: including the right to legal identity, removal of discriminatory laws against the poor, and increased access to both traditional and alternative justice systems.

We are working and focus on the link between poverty, law and social exclusion through various interventions namely: paralegal training on gender and social inclusion, increasing legal awareness of the poor of their fundamental rights through Justice Pioneer School program where the community member could attending the school as well as to discuss their social and legal problem in the Citizen Forum and discuss the solutions. In Lengaleso and Labuhan Panimba, for years the community is fighting for their land rights. After their leader attended the Justice Pioneer School, they get legal assistance from LBH APIK Palu on how to proceed their effort to get land certificate. The Land Agency office has come to collect data and measured the land. Now they are waiting for legalization and getting land certificate.

As we can read in the Story, the two women from Palu who were attended the training are proud to be paralegal and saying that they are not alone anymore. Not only because they have LBH APIK to consult their legal problem but also because they have knowledge and skill to be able to access all the government’s program for the poor such as access to health service and education for their children, They also can help their family and neighbor in accessing legal identity and the government program.

Besides, there was an important development in term of corruption eradication. The participant of Justice Pioneer School in Palu managed to report a Village’s Head to the Information Commission. He demanded transparency on the spending of Village Fund but the Village’s Head refused to do so. This case became Information dispute and he won. This case has encouraged the community to oversee the public service institution as public service sector is a key areas where corruption can be found rather easily.

For the hard work of our paralegal and LBH APIK office, we are proud of LBH APIK West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi to be awarded as The Best Ombudsman Partner in encouraging public participation to oversee the work of the public service agency. LBH APIK Central Sulawesi even got the second award from Ombudsman of Central Sulawesi.



Center and right: Nuryanti Dewi (LBH APIK NTB) and Gifvent (LBH APIK Central Sulawesi) were awarded by National Ombudsman as the best Ombudsman Partner in encouraging public participation to oversee public service institution (2017).

We believe that empowering poor women and vulnerable groups and their access to justice will contribute to eradicate poverty and corruption.

Nursyahbani Katjasungkana

STORY FROM THE FIELD

“WE ARE NOT ALONE ANYMORE” STORY FROM LENGALESO CITIZEN’S FORUM

Mrs. Nurlian is a paralegal of LBH APIK Central of Sulawesi. She lives in Lengaleso village, Kecamatan Sigi, Palu, Central Sulawesi. She experienced domestic violence, and despaired by the situation. Later, she decided to go to Saudi Arabia as domestic worker. Because she could not stand her hard job as domestic worker, she decided to go back home before her two year’s contract ended.



Mrs. Nurlian, LBH APIK paralegal in Lengaleso Villag, Sigi, Central Sulwaesi/SPK and Forum Warga Facilitator.

She joined LBH APIK Palu’s first training of paralegal and since then she has been very active working as paralegal and manager of Justice Pioneer School. “ In the beginning there many people joined the Justice Pioneer School but nowadays only 8-15 people attended the Justice Pioneer School but I keep on going in the hope that we could change our situation”. Some time, our neighbours bad mouthing us : “why do you join an ineffective school like this? What for?” We just keep going.

The SPK participants are getting a progress and beneficial for the community now. In addition to their own legal identity access, they also actively encourage the establishment of the Citizen’s Forum. One of the Justice Pioneer Schools’ participant is Mrs. Hadiawati who also used to be migrant worker in Singapore and Malaysia. Mrs. Hadiawati has been active working on basic rights advocacy and motivator of Citizen’s Forum. Mrs. Hadiawati was trained as a paralegal of LBH APIK in October 2017.

From the discussion with Mrs. Nurlian, Mrs. Hadiawati, and some graduated of Justice Pioneer School, we come to the conclusion that the basic rights issues in their villages such as the legal identity, elderly rights, and land rights could be advocated and obtained via Citizen’s Forum. We also managed to get e_ID cards after many years was blocked without any clear explanation. One time the officer of Dukcapil said that the form is run out and another time they have another reasons. Even we told him that we desperately need the eID card for accessing our child birth certificate, family

card, find a job, marriage requirement and other basic rights such as Health Insurance, Healty Cards, Smart Card etc and other government program especially for the poor.

After many times we failed to get that various cards and government's program and services, finally we managed to invite the Dukcapil to attend our Citizen's Forum. We provide them all information and other related data that have been collected by our paralegals from member of the community. Approximately 70 people came to the Forum, most of them (around 50 people) do not have any papers and IDcards. The Dukcapil promised to settled down the problem and providing the ID Cards within a week. And finally, we got our legal identty cards from the Village's office.

Now other people who need papers and IDCards do not have to go and spent much time to get their Cards. We realised that together we arestrong and powerfull. United women could not be defeated ! If we are looking back to our experiences in dealing with Village government and Dukcapil, we almost give up. Even when we were assisted by RT/RW we often fail to get our papers/ID. Nowadays, we are planing to encourage the Village Government to be transparence and accountavle in using Village Fund and demanding that we are invited in Musrenbang (planning council meeting to draft the budget and planing proposal to the District Govenment. We would like to propose SPK and Citizen's Forum activities to be included in the village planning and its budget as other forum or orgnaizations in the village level get benefit from one Billion Rupiah of the Village Fund.

Mrs. Nurlian has compared her experience with other forum or community organization at her village. She thought that Citizen's Forum is very beneficial for the community where the member could learn from their experience in the past in dealing with public service and access to justice and economic opportunity. Another community forum just follow the instruction and tend to be routine : discuss about bridge, village road etc which is also important but usually limited to just sharing information and not empowering the commuity.

Mrs. Nurlian continued : "In the Citizen's Forum, people discussed about their own problem in relation to public service and other matters and we do problem solving oriented. The member of Citizen's Forum are also proud to be introduced to Ombudsman office and they feel very usefull". Now they knew on how to report if there is mal-practices of public service. We are even working closely with Ombudsman as Community Oversight of Public Service. When we conduct Citizen's Forum, we got fund's support from Ombudsman. We are also very proud that LBH APIK Palu and Mataram has been awarded as Ombudsman Partner as oversight institution to public service.

HIGHLIGHT OF 2017 ACTIVITIES

LEGAL EMPOWERMENT FOR POOR WOMEN AND VULNERABLE GROUP AND ACCESS TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

In the previous Annual Report (2016), it was explained that through Making Rule of Law Meaningful for Poor Women and Vulnerable Groups, APIK expanding the works which not only focus on the issue of discrimination and violence against women where we working with lawyers, law and state apparatus/institutions, but also working on access to basic's rights as a fundamental part of rule of law concept. The main issue is gender and social inclusion for women, poor, vulnerable and excluded groups. The expansion of the focus cannot be separated from the framework of the Structural and Gender Legal Aid concept which is used by APIK as the main framework as well as the legal empowerment for the poor concept introduced by UNDP (2005). The fact that discrimination and violence against women and access to justice cannot be separated from accessing their fundamental's rights.



Paralegal of LBH APIK Jayapura, Papua, shared his experience on case handling and community empowerment.

In 2017, under the Program of "Making Rule of Law Meaningful for Poor Women and Vulnerable Groups" we continue our works to strengthen paralegal and their community as well as LBH APIK Offices in 7 cities namely : Jakarta, Semarang, Medan, Jayapura, Palu and Mataram. The establishment of Citizens Forum in the village level increased the key actor's (such as head of the village and community leader) support to our program and increased the number of cases assisted by paralegal. The role of paralegal also expand not only in handling cases but also as facilitator and motivator of their community in discussing public service issues.



Mrs. Liliana Ploumen, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation visited Justice Pioneer School (SPK) in Galur Community, Central Jakarta.

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CASE HANDLING

As we can see in the table below, from January 2015 to June 2017 LBH APIK offices is working together with the paralegal in 7 provinces managed to handle 312 cases with 6825 beneficiaries. This paralegals managed to convince the community member and its leader towards the importance of legal awareness in accessing public service. However, in the future, lack of attention on the public service in civil and criminal justice system will take into account.

FUNDAMENTAL'S RIGHTS CASE HANDLING RECAPITUTATION (MAKING RULE OF LAW MEANINGFUL FOR WOMEN, AND VULNERABLES GROUPS PROGRAM IN 7 PROGRAM AREA

January 2015 - June 2017

No	Case Category	F	Q	M	Total Beneficiaries (in persons)	Total Cases
1	Health					
	Access to Health Card and Services	44		15	59	33
2	Access to elderly social protection (including Elderly Card, Productive Economy Program) etc	163		82	245	18
3	Education	35		15	50	19

No	Case Category	F	Q	M	Total Beneficiaries (in persons)	Total Cases
4	Legal Identity				0	
	- ID-Card (include e-ID Card)	35		13	48	30
	- Birth Certificate	6		1	7	7
	- Family Card	1		0	1	
	- Marriage Certificate/legalization	350		350	700	4
	- Residential change	2		3	5	5
5	Inheritance rights	1		0	1	1
6	Access to land and natural resources				0	4
	- Irrigation				4227	1
7	Access to government poverty reduction program					
	- Data advocacy of rice of poor people				600	1
	- Access to direct fund program	3		1	4	3
	- Access women to Fisherman's Card	258			258	1
	- Access of street child protection program	35		30	65	3
	- Access to productive economic program	54		51	105	5
	- Access Program from Community Empowerment Agency program (Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat)	75		36	111	2
	- Incapacity letter status	9		1	10	10
	- Access to government's Family Hope program	1		0	1	1
8	Dissability rights	15		12	27	1
	- SIM D (driver license for people with dissability)	3		12	15	1
	- Wheel Chair	23		19	42	1
	- Artificial limbs			14	14	1
9	Migrant workers rights	30		20	50	1
10	Public Information Dispute	1		1	2	1
11	Violence against women	127		0	127	127
12	Violence against children	41		10	51	31
	TOTAL	1312		686	6825	312

PARALEGAL TRAINING, JUSTICE PIONEER SCHOOL AND THE GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION



“People in my community often say that Papuan women should not talk much. Just follow. We don't know if we have the right to speak, express our opinions. After participating in the Justice Pioneer School in Kidong Tane, We learned that men and women were equal.” (Said Mama Ribka, participant of Justice Pioneer School “Kidong Tane” Nimbokrang Sari, Sentani, Jayapura, Papua)

In 2017 we continue to train 18 paralegal in Jayapura. The number of paralegal as a result of this program is 163 while one of Justice Pioneer School has established in Medan 2 more in Jayapura is being prepared to be established.. So the number of Justice Pioneer School become 19 and 305 women and 28 men who participated in that school. Most of the Justice Pioneer School's participants are poor women, vulnerable group and excluded people, such as a poor people, people with disability, domestic workers, farmer, fisherwomen/man, sexual minority group etc.

“We were neglected, perhaps even non-existent in the eye of the government, but because of SPK and Mrisen Disability Forum (D'Sen), our voices were heard. All this time, we were treated as object of various programs, but SPK and this Citizen's Forum is different, we became actors and “diuwongkan” (treated as real people). Now we have access to disabled person's driving license (SIM D), and invited to participate in Musrenbang for the first time in the Regency of Demak,” said Mr. Syafi'i, a disabled paralegal and member of D'Sen Citizen's Forum. (statement of Mr.Syafi'i, member – D'Sen Citizen's Forum)



Mr. Syafi'i with Forum Warga D'Sen member lobby to the local government about the rights of people with disabilities.

The participants of Justice Pioneer School are confidence enough to do advocacy work on their own interests. For example: D'Sen Justice Pioneer School, a group of person with disability in Demak, Central Java who managed to get 15 driving license for their member. Syafei, the chair of the school managed to modify the motor cycle for disability person and promoting to the police station the D's driving lisenca. For the first time Syafei was also invited by the local government to attend the district development plan meeting. He was encouraged to propose a program for disability person and asked to be organiser Disability Day celebration. This recognition make the group much more motivated to learn about their fundamental rights and access to justice and government program.



Puspita Bahari Justice Pioneer School, Demak, Central Java discussed with local government about Women's challenge access to Fishery Card.

The recognition of the government also happened to the fisherwoman in Demak, Central Java. The alumni of Justice Pioneer School Puspita Bahari, has succeeded to promote their ID Card and changing from "house wife" to "fisher women". As housewife or widow, as stated in the article 31 and 34 Marriage Act, they could not access the government program since they have seen as dependant to her husband who has already got various kind of government service, even in reality they are also working as hard as fisherman. Since they were reconized as fisherwomen, men and women have the same rights to get all kind of government service and program such as life insurance, individually.

CITIZEN'S FORUM



Justice Pioneer School alumni and member of Citizen's Forum attended Village Development Plan Meeting (Musrenbangdes) - Saba Village, West Nusa Tenggara.

Till 2017, a total of 16 Citizen Forums have been established that involved 440 persons, comprised of 320 women and 120 men. Citizen forums have become a learning forum and political space to formulate citizen advocacy strategies to access fundamental's rights and public service. The Justice Pioneer School's community and Citizen's Forum managed to make the power relation between public service institution and the citizens becoming much more equal. After many meetings and advocacy works, the corporate culture of public service has changed gradually and make the public service at least on legal identity, education and health service much more accessible for the poor and vulnerable groups.



Last year we reported a Head of Village who did not adhere the transparency principle in managing village fund to the Commission of Information, this case went to court. The decree of the Commission of Information was in favour to our claim, and ordered the Head of Village to provide an expense report of the village's fund, unfortunately the head of village declined. We, therefore, filed a report of suspected corruption to the police. The police followed up and came to Head of Village until he released an expense report of the village's fund. Said Mrs. Karmin, LBH APIK Paralegal/member of Citizen's Forum in Labuan Panimba Village, Donggala, Central Sulawesi.

In the Citizen's Forum, most of the paralegals and Justice Pioneer School's alumni have been very active in decision making processes in their villages. They are also involved in village development meeting plans (Musrenbang). In the middle of 2017, the Citizen's Forum and the Justice Pioneer School in Saba village, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara got official recognition as representatives of the community and were invited to attend Village Development Plan Meeting. Meanwhile, in Lengaleso village (Sigi, Central Sulawesi), the paralegals, alumni of Justice Pioneer School and Citizen's Forum collected data of who those having difficulties and problem in accessing of e-ID cards. The Citizen Forum invited the local Population and Civil Registration Office and the Ombudsman to solve the access to IDCard and other legal Identity Card's problem together. A month later, around 48 people were able to obtain their e-ID card.



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CITIZEN'S CHARTER

The citizen charter is an agreement between citizens and policy makers that contains a commitment to improve public services. In 2017, it was signed in 3 villages in Central Sulawesi, namely the Labuan Panimba, Toaya Vunta, and Lengaleso. All three are related to increasing access to legal identity. In Toaya Vunta Village, Donggala District, Central Sulawesi, Citizen's Charter contains the commitment of the village head to provide two village office's staff to assist residents in managing legal identity which operational cost covered by village budget.

*"The distance from our village to the Population and Civil Registration Office (Dukcapil), is very far. We have to pay at least IDR 80 thousand for our transport. It does not include for food and drink. If we go by boat, the price even more expensive. Some times, we have to go back and forth if the officer said that we do not fulfill the requirement set out in the regulation. For that reason people asked brokers to help them to get their papers even they paid with a lot of money. Because we are poor some time we choose for not having the papers at all. Since we learnt about our basic rights in Justice Pioneer School and discussed our experience in dealing with public service office in our Citizen's Forum, we have courage to go to Dukcapil office our-self. We also managed to invite our Head's Village and Dukcapil to our Citizen's Forum meeting and finally he signed Citizen's Charter. The head of Village appointed a special desk in the Village Office to take care our legal identity matters and we do not need to go to the Dukcapil office anymore. **(Story of Rosdia, LBH APIK Central Sulawesi paralegals/Citizen's Forum member of Toaya Vunta, Donggala, Central Sulawesi)***



Signing of Citizen's Charter by village village stakeholders, Citizen's Forum Representatives, and Public Service institution.

APIK GENDER JUSTICE INDEX (AGJI)

In 2017, as the continuation of activities in 2016, the base line data on the condition of public services is being established while the APIK Gender Justice Index has been developed and piloted in seven regions. The data analysis collection on men and women's access to education and health services (particularly the right of reproductive health to measure maternal mortality rate) and political participation of both sexes in public office as the basis for making APIK Gender Justice Index have been done. Although using simple methods, and facing many constraints and difficulties in collecting data, the results is in line with the figures presented by the World Economic Forum. This report will be published in two languages so that it can be learned and copied by local government in other cities especially for the purpose of implementing SDGs as well as the advocacy basis for women empowerment and children rights protection.

STRATEGIC LITIGATION AND THE RIGHTS OF FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS

As mentioned in Annual Report 2016, we implement strategic litigation on the rights of female migrant workers.

We do capacity building and training Gender and Structural Legal Aid for LBH APIK of East and West Nusa Tenggara's staffs and lawyers as well as their networks including legal enforcer. This training was conducted to strengthen the capacity of staff and lawyers and member of LBH APIK's network in collecting data, analysing female migrant worker's case, developing campaign tool and organising advocacy works with gender perspectives. Following the training, APIK National Secretariat provided technical assistance in implementing the action plan that was drafted after the training.



Strategic Litigation on Female Migrant Worker Advocacy Workshop in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT).

Firstly, it was agreed that LBH APIK and their network will collaborate in doing advocacy works particularly in demanding compensation and restitution through criminal code procedure as well as Law number 13/2006 on Witness and Victim Protection based on basic principles that everyone who is victim of crimes should get compensation and reparation. In West Nusa Tenggara, LBH APIK managed to invite commissioner of Witness and Victim Protection Agency to discuss about the possibility to establish agent at the provincial level. Secondly, it was agreed to do advocacy and lobby on the establishment of Witness and Victim Protection Agency at the provincial level. Thirdly, it was agreed the urgency of village head participation and support in protecting female migrant workers particularly in obtaining information on the rights of female migrant worker, destination countries and its procedure to work overseas as migrant worker. LBH APIK West Nusa Tenggara managed to conduct a series discussion with the village's head. In July 2017, the Bengkel Village Head enacted Village Regulation number 7/2017 on the Protection of Migrant Worker going Overseas.



LEGAL AID FOR FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS

During the project implementation started from 18 October 2016 till 18 October 2017, LBH APIK East and West Nusa Tenggara managed to provide legal assistance and consultation to 22 cases as we can see in the table below:

WEST NUSA TENGGARA

ROW LABELS	LOBAR	LOTENG	LOTIM	MATARAM	SUMBAWA	GRAND TOTAL
Returning to hometown					1	1
Unpaid salary	1		1	1	1	4
Lost contact					1	1
Pyshical violence				1		1
Fraud		2	1		4	7
Trafickking		1				1
Grand Total	1	3	2	1	7	15

EAST NUSA TENGGARA

JUMLAH KASUS LBH APIK NTT

ROW LABELS	KAB. TTS	KAB. KUPANG	GRAND TOTAL
Dead person return to hometown	3		3
Unpaid salary		1	1
Fraud		1	1
Physical and sexual violence	2		2
Grand Total	5	2	7

During that program implementation period, there was a well known case, where dead body of Yufrida Selan, a female migrant worker from East Nusa Tenggara who “worked” in Malaysia returned to her home town without any explanation. The police managed to arrest 7 recruiter and 1 immigration officer. The Migrant Worker Network in East Nusa Tenggara consist of Church and Women of East Indonesia Network managed to work with Witness and Victim Protection Agency to persuade the Prosecutor to demand restitution and reparation. The court punished them for 5 years in jail and pay compensation of Rp. 50 million. They were proven guilty of falsifying her personal data and trafficked her to Malaysia.

LEGAL AND POLICY REFORM NETWORK

In 2017, a civil society’s working group on legal identity (Pokja Masyarakat Sipil untuk Identitas Hukum) was developed. It is consisted of APIK, PUSKAPA University of Indonesia, IKI (Institute Kewatganegaraan Indonesia), Pekka (Perkumpulan Perempuan Kepala Rumah Tangga), GANDI, and Partnership for Good Governance (Kemitraan) have developed. The goal of this working group are : 1) to ensure that every citizen have the legal identity to be able to access basic rights and social protection; 2) to ensure that inclusive and non discriminative public service related to legal identity is working in full capacity, available and assessible and 3) to ensure that all Indonesia citizen are included in the accurate, save and connectivve in legal identity system, include plan to revise Civil Registration and Population Law.

FINANCIAL REPORT

ASOSIASI LEMBAGA BANTUAN HUKUM APIK INDONESIA
(INDONESIAN LEGAL AID ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN)

STATEMENTS ON ACTIVITIES FOR PERIOD 2017

(Expressed in Indonesian Rupiah)

2017

TEMPORARY RESTRICTED

Donation

3,612,726,100

Interest

11,164,359

Total Income

3,623,890,459

EXPENDITURES

Program

1. Strategic Litigation on female migrant workers rights

572,311,601

2. Book Launching, organized in Women Ulama Congres (KUPI)

2,969,463

3. Make Rule of Law for poor women, marginalized and
vulnerable groups

3,588,359,685

4. International People's Tribunal

301,435,315

Total Expenses

4,465,076,064

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

(841,185,605)

FUND BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR

2,387,617,441

FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF YEAR

1,546,431,836

UNRESTRICTED INCOME

Investment benefits

Contribution

Interest

61,379,761

7,051,363

Total Income

68,431,124

EXPENDITURES

Building a Community House

General and Administration

169,529,366

Total Expenses

169,529,366

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

(101,098,242)

FUND BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR

1,424,448,734

FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF YEAR

1,323,350,492

APIK NATIONAL SECRETARIAT TEAM



Young Suwan
APIK National Supervisor



Sita Van Bemmelen
APIK National Supervisor



Nursyahbani Katjasungkana
APIK National Coordinator



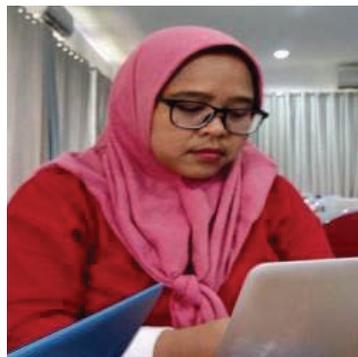
Asnifriyanti Damanik
APIK Association Board



Ratna Batara Munti
APIK Association Board



Khotimun Sutanti
Program Staf



Triana Komalasari
Program Staf



Finance Staf



Finance Staf

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