



Wulandari

Member of The Council
PERKUMPULAN INISIATIF

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inisiatif National Center For
Indonesia Leadership



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Wulandari is a Member of the Council PERKUMPULAN INISIATIF for the 2021-2026. She has been active in civil society organizations for a long time, starting from community organizers (CO), researchers, and facilitators. Currently, She manages the Cadre Education Center (PUSDIK) which one of its duties is to manage education to increase literacy, participation, and advocacy capacity of civil society in governance on planning and budgeting issues through the Budget Politics School (SEPOLA). Then, She is also initiating the formation of the Indonesian National Leadership Institute (IKKI). She had the opportunity to learn about leadership and participated in a fellowship in the Leadership Development Initiative (LDI) program, organized by the International Budget Partnership (IBP). Currently, She is continuing her Master's Degree in Social Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Parahyangan Catholic University (UNPAR) in Bandung.

Email:

wulandariinisiatif@gmail.com

Phone:

(+62) 878 2152 4278

PERKUMPULAN INISIATIF

Jl. Suryalaya XVIII No. 23

Cijagra Village

Lengkong Sub District

Bandung City 40265

West Java Province

Website: www.inisiatif.org

Email : inisiatif@inisiatif.org

Telp/Fax : +62-22-7331105

Question number one

Social audits can help open government and improve services. How can communities provide data governments don't have? How does that play out in practice and what results have you seen?

- The community can search for data through participatory research.
- The community can monitor government programs and public services, using accountability tools such as Social Audit, Citizen Report Card (CRC), Community Score Card (CSC), Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS), Mystery Shopper, Procurement Monitoring.
- PERKUMPULAN INISIATIF provides technical supports to the Indonesian Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI) small-scale fishing community in the Strengthening Public Accountability for Results and Knowledge (SPARK) program that supported by International Budget Partnership (IBP).

- In Indonesia, SPARK program supports and leverage public engagement of fisherfolk community around access to fuel subsidy that affect fisher lives as an entry point to shaping budget processes and outcomes.
- PERKUMPULAN INISIATIF and KNTI conducted social audit in 27 regions in Indonesia involved 7,000 fishers. The auditors represents fisherfolk in the area. The audit found that: 82% cannot access subsidized fuel due to complicated paper requirements (93%), the distance for small fishermen to access subsidized fuel oil to the fuel station (Solar Packed Fisherman Dealer/SPDN), and recognition by the government (69%).
- PERKUMPULAN INISIATIF analyzed the fuel subsidy budget and found the budget credibility problem behind the lack of fuel subsidy access for small scale fishers. In the last five year, period 2016-2020 , we found found that :
 - **1.3 million kiloliters of diesel fuel subsidies or 1.7 trillion rupiahs were not absorbed by small-scale fishermen.**
 - The average quota for diesel fuel subsidies for the fisheries sector, for the 2016-2020 period, is 1.9 million kiloliters/year. However, what was realized was only 498 thousand kiloliters/year
 - Simulation in 2020, the proportion of the realization of the diesel fuel subsidy budget for small-scale fishermen is only 0.3% or 529 billion of the total subsidy budget of 196.2 trillion.
 - Based on research to fishermen KNTI, the estimated need for diesel fuel for small-scale fishermen is 4.4 million kiloliters/year, with a budget requirement of 2.2 trillion/year.

- The result of social audit and the budget credibility analysis presented at the national seminar to the key government stakeholders: Supreme Audit Institutions, Ministry of Marine and Fishery, Ministry of Finance, Oil Company, the Presidential Office, Oil and Gas Regulatory Body.
- The Supreme Audit Institutions stated the social audit findings similar with their audit findings.
- The results of the social audit are useful for Supreme Audit Institutions because Supreme Audit Institutions does not conduct inspections on users/fishing communities, but only audits government institutions.

Question number two

What makes for a constructive interplay between civil society and government?

What would it mean for governments to formalize these spaces?

- In response to social audit findings, the government develop pilot project of subsidized fuel for small scale fisher using fisher cards. The team member of pilot project includes KNTI, the Presidential Office, Ministry of Fishery, Oil and Gas Regulatory Body, and Oil State Company. The team regularly meets every month to monitor the progress.
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indonesian Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI) and the Ombudsman, to handle complaints related to access to fuel subsidies.

Question number three

What are your recommendations for further embedding collaboration between social movements, CSOs and public auditors in national strategies and action plans?

Based on the experience of advocating fuel oil subsidies for small-scale fishermen, the proposed recommendations:

1. Collaboration with the Supreme Audit Institutions to conduct participatory audits by involving the fishing community, starting from the planning, implementation, to follow-up on audit findings.
2. Creating spaces for discussion with policymakers, to explain the difficulty of small-scale fishermen in accessing fuel subsidies. Then, explain the results of the social audit.
3. Build a network of civil society organizations that are concerned with marine fisheries issues and budgets, to become part of the pressure group.
4. Building a media network for the mainstreaming issue of fuel subsidies, small fishermen, and dissemination of audit social results.