

ANALYSIS OF GERMAN NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES NAMELY *DIE BRÜCKE* FOUNDATION IN JAKARTA VIEWED FROM NEOLIBERALISM PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Poverty is a global crisis that cannot be ignored. Poverty can be reduced by measuring empowerment, participation, and social mobilization. These programs can be channeled by various non-profit organizations that are separated from government intervention, such as foundation. *Die Brücke* foundation is a non-profit organization of a German expatriate community and Indonesian citizens who has been carrying out social activities with Indonesian institutions to help the society who live in poverty in Jakarta and its surroundings for the past 40 years. This study applied the concept of community development of Etienne Wenger in analyzing the activities of the foundation over some time. This study also used neoliberalism theory to achieve a perspective that the influence of non-governmental institutions has a vital role in the cooperative relations between citizens. The result of this study revealed that the presence of foreign organizations will assist social institutions and the Indonesian government in the implementation of national development in Indonesia. The neoliberal perspective proved that cooperation in the social field generates usefulness.

Keywords: *Non-Profit Organizations, Foundations, Community Development, Neoliberalism.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a global problem, so that UN members have adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals to build a better world by 2030 and to promote welfare by building economic growth, to overcome various social needs including education, health, equality, and employment opportunities (United Nations, nd).

Based on the data from World Bank, poverty is often understood by the lack of income that a person receives. However, poverty itself is formed by several aspects such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate standard of living, lack of income, powerlessness, poor quality of work and threats from violence, lack of sanitation, clean water, social exclusion, and poor living conditions (Streer, 1966).

Based on the report published by the World Bank (Streer, 1966) in 2019, there were 734 million people living in extreme poverty. In 2015, the World Bank had determined that the International poverty line is 1.90 dollars per day. Measuring the poverty line is not always a matter of income. However, it is measuring the conditions of health, education, standard of living of a person. This reveals that the distribution of poor countries occurs in developing regions located in 65 countries such as the Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and excluding Europe and Central Asia (Alkire, 2019).

Table 1. Global Poverty in September 2019

Region	\$1.90				\$3.20			
	Number of poor (mil)		Headcount Ratio (%)		Number of Poor (Mil)		Headcount Ratio (%)	
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep
	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
East Asia and Pacific	4,7	47	2,3	2,3	253,8	253,8	12,4	12
Europe and Central Asia	7,1	7,1	1,5	1,5	26,2	26,2	5,4	5,4
Latin America and the Caribbean	24	24,3	3,9	3,9	66,3	66,2	10,6	10,6
Middle East and North Africa	15,7	15,7	4,2	4,2	58,1	58,1	15,6	15,6
Other high Income	7,4	7,4	0,7	0,7	10,0	10	0,9	0,9
South Asia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-Saharan Africa	413	416,4	41	41,4	667,4	673,9	66,3	67
World less Other High Income	723,7	727,1	11,5	11,6	1919,3	1925,8	30,6	30,7
World Total	731	734,5	9,9	10,0	1929,3	1935,8	26,2	26,3

Source: Andres & Fujs, 2019

Based on the Inter-Census Population Survey, Indonesia's population in 2019 would reach 269.6 million. In Indonesia, the poverty profile based on the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in September 2019 decreased to 9.22 percent, so that the total number of poor people in September 2019 reached 24.79 million people. The islands of Maluku and Papua have the highest percentage of poor people in Indonesia with a percentage of 20.39. The lowest percentage of poor people is located on the island of Kalimantan at 5.81 percent. According to the population classified as poor, Java is in the highest position with 12.56 million people and Kalimantan is the lowest with a total of 0.96 million people (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Table 2. Percentage of Poor Population in September 2019

	Percentage of Poor Population			Number of Poor (thousand people)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Ill	(2)	1;3)	14)	15)	(6)	[7)
Sumatera	8,09	11,16	9,82	2062,94	3 709,47	5772,41
Java	6,36	12,01	8,29	6 338,47	6 217,43	12 555,90
Bali and Nusa Tenggara	8,36	17,50	13,36	564,78	1 427,26	1 992,04
Kalimantan	4,18	7,27	5,81	329,36	632,15	961,51
Sulawesi	5,42	13,21	10,07	432,49	1 556,27	1 988,76
Maluku and Papua	5,13	28,28	20,39	129,70	1 385,53	1 515,23
Indonesia	6,56	12,60	9,22	9857,74	14 928,11	24 785,85

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), 2019

Poverty cannot be measured by economic aspect only but can be seen from various aspects. The World Bank (Streer, 1966) stated that poverty can be classified into two parts, namely: absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty measures poverty by relating the amount of money needed to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, residence, education, health, and so forth. Poverty is seen relatively as a condition where a person finds it difficult to maintain an average standard of living among the communities where they live, such as being unable to afford TV, Internet, clean clothes, unsafe and inadequate housing and education. Some families are unable to reach the same standard of living as others which make it difficult for those who have low income and are unable to follow the lifestyles of those who are regarded as capable (Feng & Nguyen, 2014).

The emergence of poverty in this world can occur due to several factors. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs or more commonly known as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) explains nine

causes of poverty in the world, namely (Myers, 2018): 1) Inadequate access to clean water and nutritious food; 2) No access to a job; 3) Political instability and war (conflict); 4) Inequality; 5) Poor education; 6) Natural and geographic characteristics; 7) Lack of infrastructure; 8) Ineffective governance and government policies; and 9) Lack of storage of reserve assets.

Several causes of poverty make the world move to overcome it. Poverty reduction can be carried out by various parties such as sectoral agencies and various organizations, because poverty is the most important human right challenge that must be faced by the world and it deals with the welfare of society. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2000), poverty reduction is about providing someone with the basic abilities to live in dignity apart from material things such as basic education.

UNICEF (2000) accumulated that early childhood is the right time to prevent or break the cycle of poverty. Investment in children is a key determinant of the success of anti-poverty program. Poverty alleviation must be started from children. This is because when children classified as poor grow, they will continue poverty to the next generation. Thus, these children need basic skills through poverty alleviation programs carried out by the government or other organizations to stop the cycle of poverty that may occur in the next generation because poverty cannot be eliminated unless the basic abilities of children are developed and protected since birth.

For the UNICEF (2000) organization, empowerment, participation and social mobilization are the hallmarks of efforts to reduce poverty. They embody the human rights of all people, starting from the most vulnerable members of society, namely children and women. The definition of empowerment itself is an effort to maximize individual potential so that empowerment is a process of changing from a condition of helplessness to a new condition of life, destiny and environment of a person.

Empowerment has another meaning, which means maximizing an individual's internal ability to increase productivity and increase one's commitment to the social environment (Nadim & Nurlukman, 2017). Promoting empowerment to the poor means fighting for the rights of someone who experiences injustice within the scope of a power controlled by a handful of groups, thus making poor people remain impoverished and marginalizing them from the rights they have.

Empowerment for the poor is necessary for growth and welfare. Without empowerment, the poor do not get the opportunity to change their fate and will always feel isolated. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) classifies an empowerment section where donors can facilitate and identify activities that can help poor people develop themselves; for example social empowerment. This empowerment is about taking steps to changing society in their own environment so that the environment can be respected and recognized by other communities. Social empowerment will generate individual and collective capacities to eradicate discriminatory practices in various fields such as political and socio-cultural life (Maathai & Laureate, 2012).

The community is also demanded to be able to contribute directly to growth through the development of human resources such as making changes to health, education, water, and sanitation issues which are the important needs. Globally, issues related to gender, extreme inequality, and ethnic problems can hinder the development of human capabilities and lead to poverty. Some examples of policies that can address these inequalities, for example, improving quality by providing skilled teachers and health workers, expanding rights and opportunities for poor people to access health and education (Maathai & Laureate, 2012).

Through the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the government is attempting to alleviate poverty that has long occurred in Indonesia by focusing on empowerment programs. In 2020, the budget for the Ministry of Social Affairs is the sixth largest among other ministries in Indonesia. This is addressed at achieving the target of

reducing poverty within the next five years. The total budget of Rp. 62, 767 trillion will be allocated to empowerment programs, such as *Sarana Prasarana Lingkungan* (SARLING)/Environmental Infrastructure Facilities, *Kelompok Usaha Bersama* (KUBE)/Joint Business Group, *Rehabilitasi Sosial Rumah Tak Layak Huni* (RS-Rutilahu)/Social Rehabilitation of Unworthy Houses, *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH)/Household Assistance Program. These programs are called Poor Handling which strives for policies, programs, empowerment activities, provision of facilities, as well as targeted and sustainable assistance by the Central Government, Local Government, and local communities (The Ministry of Social Affairs, n.d.).

Empowerment programs for the poor are not only provided intensively by the Central Government, Regional Government, and other communities classified as well-being. Empowerment can come from various non-profit organizations such as foundation. The existence of these programs originating from various organizations is because it is impossible for assistance to be distributed evenly and effectively. Therefore, it is important to consider organizations that are independent from government partners in alleviating poverty such as through social programs.

The non-profit organization sector is a collection of the number of organizations, either personal or private, voluntary, or other associations which are sometimes referred to as the "third sector". This third sector is formed as a grassroots initiative (actions that move local communities to make changes to the national and international levels) that are separate from the state and are not formed on the state structure, for example, non-governmental organizations, foundations, or charities. The goal of this organization is not made to maximize the profits of the company or other members. The United Nations states that "*Any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group is oriented on a local, national or international level. Task oriented and driven by people with a common interest*" (Popowska & Łuński, 2014, p.2).

Non-profit organization carries out activities in various ways, for example, by funding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building, making awareness and contributing to the direction of development, and promoting beneficial activities to fulfill the welfare of life. On the other hand, non-profit organization has the main function of providing services (for example: basic skills), providing education. This function provides the ability for individuals to gain access to information, knowledge and skills, decision-making, and participation in society (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010).

Community development within a foundation is useful for addressing community needs, both funding and goods. In the last decade, development within a foundation has taken an approach to the poor to cope with real change in many countries, especially developing countries. Therefore, in making goals to meet the complex needs of society and motivate individuals, the foundation has a strategy to develop factors such as long-term financing, institutions that can work together in distributing assistance, strengthening organizational structures, and so forth. Thus, foundation can have a significant role in helping the poor (Malombe, 2000).

According to Sururi (2017), there are several groups of people who can take part in empowerment programs, namely: the poor, the weak, and the marginalized groups. The presence of assistance from non-governmental organizations aims to build the country from a slump of poverty. It is argued that other organizations can assist and play an equally important role as agencies under government. This shows a special note about the development of neoliberalism in international thought, where neoliberalism includes the belief that the influence of international non-governmental institutions has an important role in cooperation between countries to transform decision-making actions both directly and indirectly (Swift, 1947).

Neoliberalism believes that a deep and far-reaching cooperation will make it more potential and effective. This view is contrary to the view of realism in which the international world is anarchy, selfish in politics, and upholds power. Through the view of neoliberalism, the international world believes in the birth of international organizations based on the desire to prevent war that wants the world to return to peace. The existence of an international organization forum makes international cooperation relations such as regional, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation carried out by actors, either it is a state or non-state.

With a better understanding of neoliberalism, the potential for cooperation can be carried out through diplomacy without government interference, such as citizen-to-people-oriented citizen diplomacy, with the example of non-profit organizations. Citizen diplomacy prioritizes bilateral cooperation such as social and cultural issues. In contrast to diplomats who have an official admission process and have diplomatic immunity, citizen diplomats are organized and self-selected groups who have a vision, mission, and individual value orientation with the example of working as expats in other countries that involve survival for several years and have cooperative relations with other partners, and are actively involved in development activities, communities in special sectors (Fulda, 2019).

After the victory of the allied power in World War II, Germany experienced economic and political instability. However, nowadays, it can be seen that Germany is one of the developed countries which has industrial power and also its people who have a high standard of living. Although the United States has revoked the status of the least developed countries (LDGCs) from Indonesia, Indonesia still needs other developed countries such as Germany to achieve national interests such as development in various fields, for example economic and social development.

Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Germany were officially opened in 1952. In 2019, in celebrating 67 years of their friendship, Indonesia and Germany have a closer friendship. The two countries have become comprehensive strategic partners who are determined to continue to develop bilateral relations positively and constructively and respect each other's sovereignty. President Joko Widodo and Chancellor Angela Merkel have agreed again to strengthen the strategic partnership relations (stepping up strategic partnership) of the two countries through three focus areas of cooperation, namely (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019) Vocational education (technical vocational education training), renewable energy, and Maritime (maritime cooperation) for the needs of the country and the national interests of Indonesia and Germany in the future.

Several other major sectors of cooperation carried out by Germany and Indonesia such as: Economic, Political, Cultural and Educational Cooperation. In social cooperation, holistically, Germany and Indonesia relations share same experiences and interests today more than ever before in history. Both emerged as countries that are ready to complete in facing the flow of globalization from various cooperative activities carried out, including in the social sector. On the basis of this awareness, there are many German private companies and institutions that actively support Indonesia with social projects that are usually financed by on-site private donors and provide assistance through activities targeting underprivileged communities through social commitment activities within an organization (Deutsche Welle, n.d.)

Even in an international agreement Monterrey Concensus on March 18-22, 2002 held in Monterrey, Mexico, in which the agreement stated that developed countries oblige to distribute 0.7 percent of Gross National Product (GNP) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent to least developed countries, so that it can help achieve development goals and targets (United Nation, 2002).

It is like the German non-profit organization, *Die Brücke* foundation, which has helped marginalized communities, especially in Jakarta area, for 40 years. *Die Brücke* means "bridge"

which is interpreted to bridge German and Indonesian culture. Starting from a community of German expatriates, where German foreign nationals are willing to have useful activities while living in Indonesia and contribute to social activities in helping the poor around Jakarta and Bogor. *Die Brücke* community must be an organization based on law, because all activities of this community serves the public and is charitable, so that there is no search for personal interests and benefits. Therefore, the foundation is the right organization for *Die Brücke* community.

The *Die Brücke* Foundation has a membership of German foreign nationals and Indonesian citizens in Jakarta. The foundation contributes in the form of participation in the success of citizen cooperation relations between Germany and Indonesia in the social field. This social contribution is made especially for disadvantaged communities, especially children, adolescents, parents and even people with disabilities in providing education, scholarships, training, health, support for families and helping them financially or non-financially (*Die Brücke*, n.d.).

The private sector and sponsors are fully involved in disbursement of funds, with an alliance of 45 German companies in Indonesia raising five million Euros and supporting more than 30 projects, mainly in the education sector (*Die Brücke*, n.d.). To date, *Die Brücke* foundation's partners with other institutions in Indonesia are still established to channel financial and non-financial funds in social projects to help the poor in Indonesia.

The cooperation made by the German community in a foundation with various other parties such as institutions, the private sector and Indonesian citizens that has been established to date, proves that there is a neoliberalism approach, where an organization is a mediator and a means of achieving cooperation. Frequently, neoliberalism raises the issue of competition in the economic and moral activities of capitalism from various individual actors, but neoliberalism is transforming in a contemporary world in terms of humanitarianism (Sözer, 2020): 1) Neoliberalism presents new actors, specialized roles, and responsibilities such as the existence of non-governmental organizations in certain fields (e.g. gender, ecology, education); 2) Humanitarian involvement starts to be meaningful in carrying out special projects in the short and long term systematically; and 3) Conducting evaluation of humanitarian projects (e.g. use of resources, benefits).

The research conducted by Takwadin (2013) showed that neoliberalist institutionalists have succeeded in providing better solutions in handling environmental issues and developing cooperation in the international environment so that the wider community cares about current environmental problems. However, neoliberalism emphasizes the need to cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit among the poor and provide them with capital, promoting market value, economic rationality, and private ownership through non-governmental organizations (Johnson, 2011).

This research attempts to demonstrate the neoliberalism approach in the cooperation between citizens in social activities through a non-profit organization in the form of a foundation. In addition, the success of the foundation for up to 40 years in Indonesia cannot be separated from the developments carried out by the foundation in addressing the local needs of Indonesia's poor communities and maintaining the sustainability of the foundation itself in Indonesia.

Based on the above background, the author is interested in researching and the author formulates the problem into a question: How are the activities that have made the *Die Brücke* Foundation run for 40 years in Indonesia viewed from the perspective of neoliberalism? Thus, this research aims to analyze the activities of the *Die Brücke* foundation so that this German non-profit organization can survive for 40 years in Indonesia, and uses the perspective of neoliberalism, where a non-state institution also plays an important role in international relations to enhance cooperation.

B. METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative method systematically and is inductive. The present research explored meaning and insights in certain situations. This research was conducted from September 2019 to April 2020. Informants are important sources in conducting research. Informants were divided into two, namely as key informants and supporting informants. The key informant is an active collaborator in research to ensure that the informants are representative enough to represent the population or group and have more knowledge about the group (Daymon & Holloway, 2010).

The informants interviewed were eight parties, namely the Chairman of *Die Brücke*, Deputy Chairman of *Die Brücke*, the General Finance Division Board of *Die Brücke*, the Social Finance Division Board of *Die Brücke*, the Program Division Board of *Die Brücke*, the New Member Admissions Division Board of *Die Brücke*, *Die Brücke* foundation partners, namely Cipta Mandiri Foundation and a founder and project leader. All informants are competent Indonesian, English and German speakers so that they can provide information and background as well as information related to research.

The object of this research is the *Die Brücke* foundation's activities from the perspective of neoliberalism so that this German foundation can last for 40 years in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the elements used are interviews by using five stages of the community development model according to Etienne Wenger, namely: 1) Potential; 2) Coalescing; 3) Maturing; 4) Stewardship; 5) Legacy.

The evidence was question items and data collection method was by interviews with internal and external sources. The data analysis technique consisted of three simultaneous activity flows, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. The Trust Check Technique used is triangulation in terms of data sources and theories.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community development according to Etienne Wenger, et al (2002) that community development in the social, educational, cultural and economic fields aims to improve and maintain the quality of local communities and society in general, develop people's ability to take initiatives and actions, and empower active participation in society in determining change. Community development can be supported by equal opportunity, social involvement, fighting for human rights, respecting diversity and democracy. The existence of a community development model according to Etienne Wenger, et al (2002) will be useful in providing direction and perspective in experiencing several stages. This community development model can predict problems that will be faced by the community, understand the changing needs of the community, and take appropriate action. Thus, it can be understood that the community needs to deal with developments in time and make the most of the situation appropriately. The researchers use elements of community development as a reference in analyzing the activities of the *Die Brücke* foundation so that this German foundation can last for 40 years in Indonesia. The Community Development Elements consist of:

1. Potential Stage. The community is not yet a complete community; this stage has an understanding where people interact according to the same interests and the same situation. The *Die Brücke* community is formed. The community turns into a foundation. There is interest in the social field among members.
2. Coalescing Stage. The community is still in adjustment. At this stage, the members have hope with the formation of a community and are committed to realizing the things they want to achieve. The *Die Brücke* Foundation is looking for new member candidates. Members get together with the German community and conform to the foundation. Mission in doing social projects. Carrying out routine activities of the foundation.

3. Maturing Stage. The community needs to go further into a realm and develop activities for more focused broad interests. The foundation is committed and focuses its activities in the social sector. Developing eight social projects. Several parties participate in making financial and non-financial contributions.
4. Stewardship Stage. The community accommodates broad community groups, specializing several groups with specific interests. The community faces new problems. The foundation focuses on 4 aids, namely: Education, Disabilities, Sick Children, and Homeless People. The foundation has decreased the number of members.
5. Legacy Stage. The community fulfills a purpose, continues and considers the legacy the community wants to leave. The foundation does not plan to end a community and remains committed to social activities. Those who provide support and get the foundation's support are glad with what the foundation is doing.

The results of the research reveal that the *Die Brücke* foundation is in accordance with the community development model according to Etienne Wenger, et al (2002), in carrying out all foundation activities in community development in the social sector. It aims to be able to maintain the existence of foundation in Indonesia, especially for society in general. The Foundation empowers the active participation of members in helping underprivileged communities in Indonesia through agencies with several social projects such as channeling funds for underprivileged children as well as with disabilities and elderly people who are sick. It can be explained that the *Die Brücke* foundation is a grouping of non-governmental organizations based on foundation. According to Helmut K. Anheier (2006) in the book entitled *Nonprofit Organizations Theory, Management, Policy*, it is stated that: "Non-profit organizations tend to refer to organizations, foundations, and associations that also include individual activities and values such as charity, philanthropy, volunteering, and empowerment for the care of others, both for the environment and for future generations."

The *Die Brücke* Foundation is included into the category of non-governmental organizations that are community-based or grassroots organizations. This organization is smaller than the scope of civil society and receives funding sources within a certain scope. In the neoliberalism approach, the emergence of organizations has an influence on peace action and stabilizes international relations by promoting cooperation. This is because, after World War II, several organizations such as the United Nations, World Bank and IMF were established (Harvey, D, 2007). Thus, through the Bretton Woods agreement, various types of international organizations are present, where the foundation is a type of international organization in the form of International Non-Governmental Organizations (UIC: Types of International Organizations, n.d.). In the research, it can be seen that the *Die Brücke* foundation consists of several members who are expatriates from Germany, as well as Indonesians who have relation and interest in Germany. This indicates that the *Die Brücke* foundation is a community-based foundation. Social projects carried out by the *Die Brücke* foundation are assistance for disadvantaged Indonesians, where this organization has a strong interest in community empowerment through social projects carried out or through donations of funds given.

The *Die Brücke* Foundation has a larger source of funding through membership fees and activities organized by the Foundation such as *Christkindlmarkt*, Garage Sale, and other sales. With this statement, it can be related to the broader notion of a non-profit organization where this organization relies on funding sources that come from individuals or voluntary donations. According to Thomas Hemphill (Hemphill, 1996) that: "In a broader definition, the term of a non-profit organization is independent from the government, so that the organization depends entirely or partly on voluntary donations and services" (Hemphill, 1996:404).

The explanation above demonstrates that all *Die Brücke* foundation activities are empowerment and social activities to help the poor in Indonesia. The correlation to the neoliberalism approach is that the thought of neoliberalism sees an institution as a mediator and a means to achieve cooperation in a system (Lamy, 2017).

Non-profit organizations such as foundations are non-state actors or also known as third actors. These non-state actors have activities in carrying out activities to develop society such as reducing poverty and are not related to the government. Based on an interview with a resource person from the *Die Brücke* foundation, namely Ms. Agnes Tadjoedin (Personal Communication, 18 May 2020) as Deputy Chair of the Foundation, she stated that: *“Um deutsche oder indonesische Regierungsprogramme zu beeinflussen, fehlen uns die finanziellen Mittel und auch die Man power. Das ist nicht unsere Absicht. Zu bestimmten Anlässen laden wir Vertreter der deutschen Botschaft ein um über unsere Arbeit zu informieren”*.

“The Foundation does not have the financial resources and manpower to influence German or Indonesian government programs. That is not our intention either. Only on certain occasions do we invite representatives from the German embassy to inform us about our work” (T. Agnes, Personal Communication, May 18th, 2020).

It can be seen based on the above statement that the *Die Brücke* foundation does not have correlation to the government, either Germany or Indonesia. This proves the neoliberalism approach in which the state is not the only important actor in solving international relations problems. The state is an instrumental which always tries to maximize interests in various issues (Baylis, 2020).

According to Archie B. Caroll in his research on non-profit organizations (Kolb, 2007), he explained that this organization is a type of foundation because this organization has activities that are aimed at charity and voluntary. This foundation is established by a community that starts with several German women and then seventy German and Indonesian citizens join it. The *Die Brücke* Foundation is community-based because they bring together German expatriate members who are both living and working in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta. The social projects undertaken by the *Die Brücke* foundation are located in and around Jakarta such as West Jakarta, South Jakarta, East Jakarta, Central Jakarta and Bogor. The social projects of the *Die Brücke* foundation are the “Proyek Masa Depan” (PMD) student sponsorship program, the Glodok-Project, Mandiri Cipta Foundation, Lentera Anak Pelangi (LAP), Kasih Anak Kanker Indonesia Foundation (YKAKI)/Rumah Kita, Mini Bakti Foundation, Nur Abadi Foundation, Mini Bakti Foundation. The statement is based on the results of an interview with Mrs. Triyanti (Personal Communication, May 18th, 2020) as the Chairman of the *Die Brücke* Foundation, as follows: *“Wir sind eine gemeinnützige Organisation und Mitglieder arbeiten auf freiwilliger Basis. Derzeit werden eight verschiedene soziale Projekte, eins Sponsoring und Badan Koordinasi Kegiatan Kesejahteraan Sosial hauptsächlich in und um Jakarta, die von Die Brücke unterstützt. Im Bildungsprojekt haben wir: Studenten-Sponsoring-Programm “Proyek Masa Depan” (PMD), Project-Glodok, Yayasan Cipta Mandiri. Und Kinder mit besonderen Bedürfnissen Projekt haben wir: Lentera Anak Pelangi (LAP), Yayasan Kasih Anak Kanker Indonesia (YKAKI) / Rumah Kita, Yayasan Mini Bakti, Yayasan Nur Abadi, Yayasan Mini Bakti”*.

“We are a non-profit organization and our members work voluntarily. Currently, eight different social projects, one sponsor, and the Coordination Agency for Social Welfare Activities, especially in and around Jakarta, are supported by Die Brücke. In the educational projects, we have, namely: Student sponsorship program “Proyek Masa Depan” (PMD), Project-Glodok, Cipta Mandiri Foundation. In addition, we have projects for children with special needs, namely: Lentera Anak Pelangi (LAP), Kasih Anak Kanker Indonesia

(YKAKI)/Rumah Kita Foundation, Mini Bakti Foundation, Nur Abadi Foundation, Mini Bakti Foundation” (Triyanti, Personal Communication, May 18th, 2020).

It can be concluded that the foundation has the objectives and characteristics to serve the community with certain topics and groups. In addition, the *Die Brücke* foundation also manages both general and social funding sources in detail by the general and social finance divisions. The finance division has a tax consultant who will supervise and examine the financial data of the foundation, so that transparency presents and avoids personal interests. Thus, it is clear that what the *Die Brücke* foundation does includes the characteristics of a non-profit organization, where the non-profit organization has a mission to serve the public, is designated as a charitable organization, a governance structure that should not involve personal interests and benefits, has the legal status to allow for transparency.

From this statement, it can be related to the neoliberalism approach, which at this time, has transformed the neoliberalism approach towards humanity (Sözer, 2020). Neoliberalism presents new actors such as foundations who have specialized roles and responsibilities, such as in the social field, the involvement of humanitarian projects in the short and long term.

From the very beginning of the *Die Brücke* foundation establishment, the German and Indonesian people who joined had a strong interest and commitment to beneficial activities in the social field. Then, the community changes its function to become a foundation because all funding made by the community will be donated one hundred percent for social projects. The *Die Brücke* Foundation establishes the highest boards in the organizational structure and registers to the Ministry of Social Affairs as a foundation.

The statement above is in line with the *Die Brücke's* social project partner, Cipta Mandiri Foundation. Cipta Mandiri Foundation (YCM) was founded in 20014 on the idea of Mrs. Putu Ayu Novitry Ariany, an Indonesian citizen and Mrs. Gesine Nitzschke, who established a study group called Sarana Bina Ilmu. By time, this study group turned into a foundation so that children and adolescents from underprivileged family backgrounds could have abilities, dreams, insight, and have noble character. The *Die Brücke* Foundation collaborates with Cipta Mandiri Foundation because of the relation that exists between a person who is a German citizen and other German communities. Hence, a foundation established by an Indonesian citizen can collaborate with a foundation based on the German community. Following are the results of the researcher interview with Mrs. Putu Ayu Novitry Ariany as the founder of Cipta Mandiri foundation:

“The founder of Cipta Mandiri Foundation is a German citizen, exactly like what and how, but through her network, if I am not mistaken, our collaboration was firstly established” (A.N.A Putu, Personal Communication, May 18th, 2020).

From the above statement, it can be related to the notion of citizen diplomacy which is carried out on a person-to-person basis, such as the *Die Brücke* foundation with social institutions that support each other's involvement without any formal communication and negotiation. Citizen diplomats do a bilateral favor on social and cultural issues. Citizen diplomacy can take various means so that citizens are involved in peace activities such as development through voluntary organizational programs, non-governmental organizations or exchange programs. According to Dr. Odoh and Nwogbaga (Odoh & Nwogbaga, 2014) in their research entitled *Reflections on the Theory and Practice of Citizen Diplomacy in the Conduct of Nigeria's Foreign Policy*, it is stated that:

“Citizen diplomacy has a meaning in which citizenship defines individual membership of any country which involves the flow of information and informal interactions between groups that occur among citizens”.

Several interpretations state that the practice of citizen diplomacy identifies the strength of diplomacy between countries so that it can influence the foreign policy process.

However, the *Die Brücke* foundation does not have a good relation in funding sources and activities. The Foundation does not influence German or Indonesian government policies. This was conveyed by Mrs. Jetty Tjandra Wibisono (Personal Communication, May 30th, 2020) as the Finance Division Board of the *Die Brücke* Foundation, as follows:

“We do not work with government. It is quite difficult” (W.T. Jetty, Personal Communication, May 30th, 2020)

The sources of funding obtained by the *Die Brücke* foundation come from various individuals and other institutions such as foundations, organizations, and even embassies. Apart from these institutions, there are also many sources of funding obtained from various private parties and German entrepreneurs in Indonesia. Thus, in the explanation above, the neoliberalism approach proves that the existence of appropriate and rule-abiding cooperation will generate benefits that will be obtained by many parties by providing loyalty and resources to an institution (Baylis, 2020).

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, non-profit organizations or the Foreign Cooperation Agency have been regulated in Law No. 37/1999, where these institutions are partners who will assist the Indonesian government in development programs in various fields. This is in accordance with the neoliberalism approach, where in this competitive environment the state maximizes national interests through cooperation (Baylis, 2020).

In this case, the *Die Brücke* foundation receives an invitation from the Ministry of Social Affairs every three months, which is called the Coordinating Agency for Social Welfare Activities or BKKKS. In this meeting, the Ministry of Social Affairs is willing to find out more about social projects carried out by foreign groups. At that time, participating foreign groups are requested to donate in the form of funds or in kind as assistance for social projects to be carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Apart from this, the *Die Brücke* foundation does not have further cooperation with the government. This was conveyed further by Mrs. Agnes Tadjoeidin (Personal Communication, May 18th 2020), as follows:

“Die Brücke unterstützt ausschließlich Projekte, die von Privatpersonen gegründet wurden und darauf angewiesen sind Sponsoren zu haben. Alle 3 Monate erhalten wir eine Einladung zu einem Koordinierungs meeting vom Sozialministerium, genannt BKKKS. Das Ministerium will dabei erfahren für welche sozialen Projekte sich die verschiedenen ausländischen Gruppen einsetzen. Gleichzeitig werden die Teilnehmenden Gruppen um Geld- oder Sachspenden gebeten für Sozialprojekte, die vom Departement Sozial gefördert werden. Wir folgen der Bitte, haben aber weiter keine Zusammenarbeit”.

“The Foundation only supports projects that are set up by individuals and depend on sponsors. Every three months, we receive invitations for coordination meetings from the Ministry of Social Affairs, which are called BKKKS. The ministry is willing to know what social projects are being carried out by various foreign groups. At the same time, participating groups are asked to donate money or in-kind for a social project funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs. We follow the request, but not having further cooperation” (T. Agnes, Personal Communications, May 18th, 2020).

In the explanation above, *Die Brücke's* foundation does not have relations with the government, either Germany or Indonesia. However, the Indonesian government determines that the existence of foreign organizations or groups in Indonesia could assist the Indonesian government in the development process in various fields. This can be seen from the above statement that every foreign group or organization operating in Indonesia must report what projects they have organized and carried out. This activity is carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs every three months, each foreign organization is asked to donate funds or goods as support for social projects carried out by the Indonesian government. Thus, this explanation is related to the neoliberalism approach in which organizations together with the government and non-government establish an informal regime to provide guidelines and

norms as well as rules that are acceptable to the state in managing problems regularly (Mansbach & Taylor, 2013).

The neoliberalism approach described above is a collaboration made between the *Die Brücke* foundation and the Indonesian government in the social field. This proves that the neoliberal institutional perspective is more relevant in the field of issues that benefit both parties, such as socio-culture, where a country sees the benefits and advantages of cooperation in terms of development and empowerment. Thus, the existence of activities in the social sector provides benefits between German citizens as expatriates who are currently living in Indonesia and the Indonesian government (Baylis, 2020).

This research has limitedness, namely in the search for neoliberalism theory that has a relation with organizations and institutions in influencing and resolving international relations problems, especially in the cultural and social fields. Neoliberalism often arises in the economic setting of market fundamentalism, private property, individual entrepreneurship, and markets and free trade. Thus, the neoliberalism theory applied in this study uses several expert sources and books, namely regarding the role of a non-governmental organization in solving international problems. In addition, there is a limitedness of the latest sources available on the official website and some books. The interviews were only semi-structured and structured and were done via email and WhatsApp video calls due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation which limited research information.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research, in analyzing the activities of the German non-profit organization namely *Die Brücke* foundation in Jakarta from the perspective of neoliberalism using the elements of Etienne Wenger's Community Development such as potential stage, coalescing stage, maturing stage, stewardship stage, and legacy stage. Moreover, there is a relation between neoliberalism theory in this study that non-state organizations such as non-profit organizations were born as a result of the Bretten Woods agreement where the presence of an organization is a prevention of war and can promote cooperation in peace action.

In this research, the *Die Brücke* foundation's activities are social projects in terms of empowering and accommodating the wider community in Indonesia through educational assistance, disabilities, sick children and homeless people. The *Die Brücke* Foundation is a non-state actor whose activities are in developing Indonesian society from poverty. The neoliberalism perspective at this time is transforming into the humanitarian field where actors such as foundations have roles and responsibilities in the social sector in Indonesia through community involvement in various social projects for the long and short term. This is in accordance with the goal of the *Die Brücke* foundation which serves the Indonesian community around Jakarta and Bogor with eight institutions in social projects and does not involve personal interests.

The neoliberalism perspective is a good thing to do in the form of cooperation, so that it can improve the welfare of society and also the neoliberalism perspective explains that the joint government organization has made an informal regime to provide guidelines and regulatory norms for regulating a problem. Furthermore, the neoliberalism perspective is more relevant to be carried out by several parties who have common interests and can see the benefits of a collaboration, for example, in the social and empowerment fields, as the *Die Brücke* foundation did. The neoliberalism perspective in cooperation in social activities through a non-profit organization (foundation) can serve, assist, and provide benefits to the poor in Indonesia, especially Jakarta and its surroundings.

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