


ANNUAL REPORT

2017





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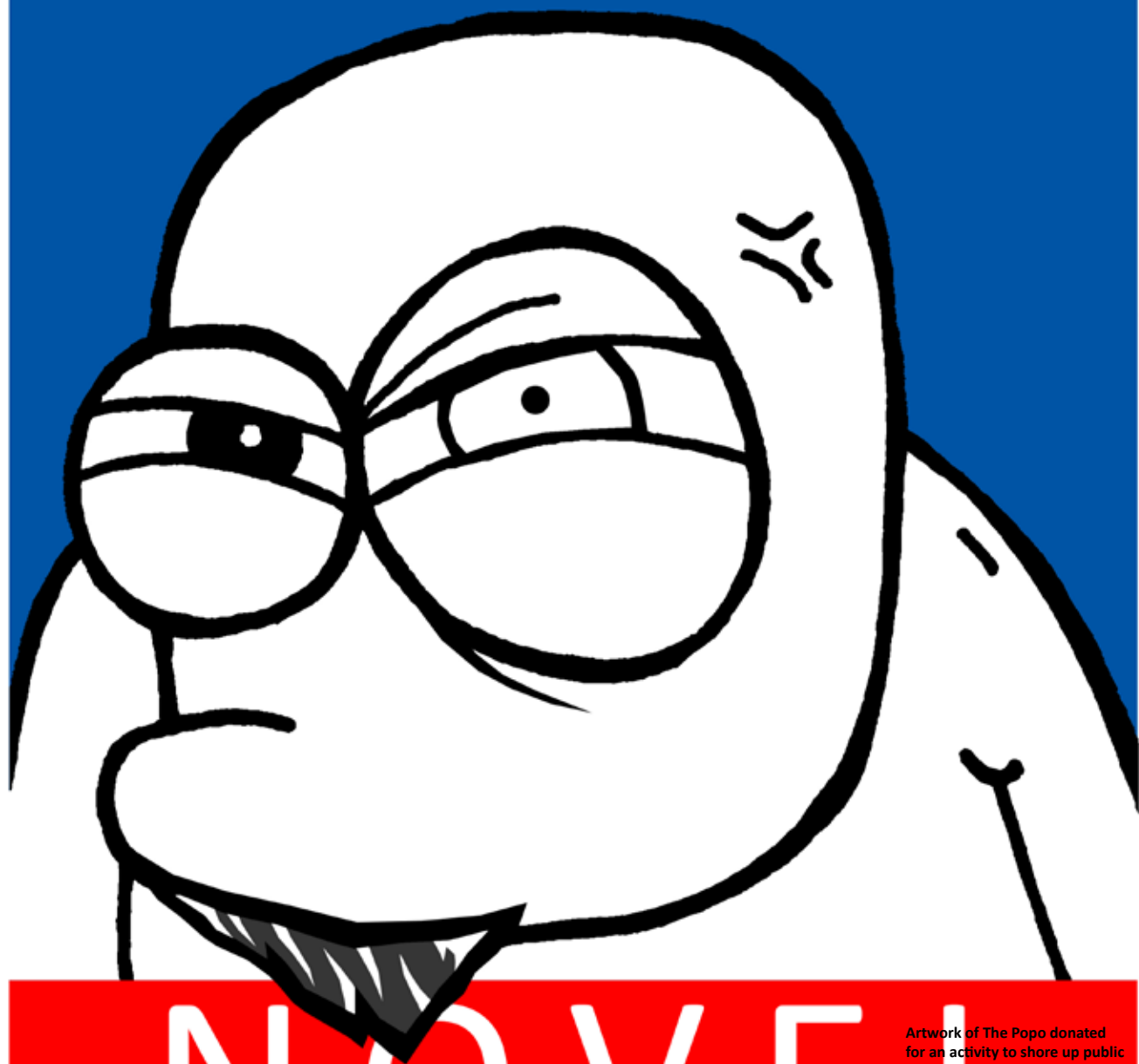
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AIR KERAS MENEROR DERAS
BERANTAS KORUPSI SAMPAI TUNTAS



NOVEL

B A S W E D A N

Artwork of The Popo donated
for an activity to shore up public
donations

Documentation: ICW



Theatrical presentation of super heroes supporting the rescue of the Corruption Eradication Commission Documentation: ICW

Introduction

BOOSTING THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ARSENAL

Many predicted that, with the first coordinator of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Teten Masduki, attaching himself to the Presidential Palace when appointed by Jokowi as Head of Staff to the President, our organization would no longer be critical and speak out strongly. That pre-conception and concern were reasonably well founded, given that we have become used to seeing visionary campaigns go to water because of power. There have been many examples of how ideas for change can be pawned or bartered away for material opulence.

The question is: why has that not happened in the case of ICW? The answer is simple: as an organization, ICW has a different culture, which has long been in place and totally rules out such behavior. This means that, in the case of ICW activists who subsequently become public officials, the relationship between them and their former organization is not one of subordination. Nor is it one of senior v. junior. No matter who is in power, ICW will always be there as a pressure group. Why? Because, as a matter of principle, power has to be constantly scrutinized given that, by its very nature, it is easily corrupted. ICW will always be faithful to its chosen path.

Accordingly, ICW has remained critical of those policies of Jokowi's government regarded as being inconsistent with the anti-corruption cause. In 2017, one important development taken up by ICW was Jokowi's pragmatic approach to good governance whose benefits were seen as being relevant only for promotion of economic development. Jokowi was also remiss on the issue of following through on the violence committed against senior Corruption Eradication Commission investigator Novel Baswedan, because Jokowi failed to respond to public demands for the establishment of a fact finding committee into the case. ICW also believes that the Jokowi government has not put the



fight against corruption front and center, given that so far the National Strategy for a Program of Corruption Eradication has not been enshrined in government regulations.

Apart from responding to issues as they occur, ICW has put in place several program activities directed at achieving the organization's strategic goals. One such program, regarded as important, is the monitoring of potential losses to State revenue in the natural resources sector. Mechanisms for measuring and analyzing the possibilities of such fraud have been devised by ICW and shared with anti-corruption networks in various regional areas. As for government expenditure, ICW has set up and is perfecting the *opentender.net* website, a mechanism for scrutinizing the procurement of government goods and services. A number of investigative journalistic pieces drawing on *opentender.net* have already been published by journalists who have taken part in the *opentender.net* fellowship program.

In addition, one objective of ICW's advocacy work in 2017 was scrutiny of the selection of public officers to serve in the National Electoral Commission and the Elections Supervisory Agency. There were two main aspects to this advocacy: conducting investigations of candidates' track records and lobbying to make sure that problematic candidates were not chosen by the selection committee and, conversely, ensuring that candidates with the cleanest track records were appointed. As for capacity building, ICW prioritized mentoring of several regional partners in the formulation of strategic plans and evaluation of their work. ICW also organized a

session of its Anti-Corruption School (known as SAKTI) as a way of forming a young anti-corruption leadership group. We also embarked on a new strategy – an online Anti-Corruption Academy – to address the question of how to achieve capacity building of citizens at low cost and with greater outreach. The online academy complements SAKTI, making for more comprehensive coverage of anti-corruption training.

Not to be forgotten is the fact that ICW's effectiveness springs from its organization and thus internal capacity building represents a part of our work which cannot be ignored. ICW has conducted training of staff in the areas of public fundraising, greater facility with English and up-to-date accounting systems to streamline financial reporting and accountability.

Finally, we say a big thank you to our supporters who continue to back ICW in the prosecution of its public advocacy and campaigning against corruption. ICW's thanks also go out to donors: DANIDA, USAID, the Asia Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the TIFA Foundation, ECF and HIVOS who consistently provide program support and funding for the promotion of better governance. To you all we say: ICW always warmly welcomes your cooperation.

Adnan Topan Husodo

Coordinator
Kalibata, January 2018

Salah satu peserta workshop stencil yang diselenggarakan ICW saat perayaan hari antikorupsi sedunia
Dokumentasi: ICW

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Painting of Malela Mahargasarie auctioned publicly to shore up support for Corruption Eradication Commission investigator Novel Baswedan

Documentation: ICW

SUPPORTERS, GREETINGS! ON WITH ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS!

2017 was a year in which ICW truly experienced the reality and backing of its supporters. One great example of this was the spirit of working together against corruption within the younger generation fostered in ICW's Anti-Corruption School (known as SAKTI). The three SAKTI sessions held since 2013 have been part of ICW's strategy to produce young anti-corruption activists. In the enlistment of SAKTI participants, ICW targets young people still involved in their studies. Twenty three participants from a broad geographic spread from Sumatra to Papua participated in the latest SAKTI after going through a rather long and demanding selection process. There are now more than 60 SAKTI alumni who have been, and will continue to be, involved in various anti-corruption advocacy movements.

In contrast to previous sessions of SAKTI, the 2017 course was regarded as special because the entire cost of conducting it was borne by ICW's supporters, both individuals and corporations. And as a special gesture to those supporters, ICW has sent each of them a copy of its accountability report on the conduct of SAKTI 2017. Support for ICW has materialized in other forms, complementing backing received for SAKTI 2017. Monthly donations from individual supporters have been used to fund several advocacy agendas, including the monitoring of proceedings in the Electronic Residency Card (E-KTP) court case and investigative tracking of records of candidates for appointment as judge in the Constitutional Court, a process ending in the choice of Saldi Isra a leading figure known for his clean record.

The varied strengths and backgrounds of each supporter have resulted in multi-faceted backing for ICW. Support in the form of works of art, design work and endorsements have added efficacy and energy of ICW's advocacy, although the external environment, politics in particular, remains unpredictable and very fluid. The anti-corruption movement therefore is always in need of enriching inputs from various circles and groups so as to ever increase the level of public pressure and to make government more prepared to listen.

We are investing in a future that will be better for Indonesia. Cooperation and backing from supporters will slowly but surely bring about the realization of that dream. We believe that.

Adnan Topan Husodo

Coordinator

Kalibata, January 2018



Trends in Handling Corruption Cases 2017

576

Corruption Cases

1298

Suspects

RP6,5 T

of State Losses

RP211 M

Cost of Bribery



INSTRUMENTS DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CONTROL

To enhance the effectiveness of community oversight of government processes, ICW tries to provide mechanisms that are easy to use. It is hoped that methodologies already provided by ICW can be used by civil society groups and the community at large to scrutinize public sector policies.

DESIGNING MODULES FOR MONITORING LOSSES OF STATE REVENUE FROM NATURAL RESOURCES

In 2017, in the context of enhancing civil society's capacity for oversight of management of State finances, particularly in respect of natural resources, ICW developed two modules: one for monitoring State revenue in the minerals and coal sectors; another for the National Movement to Save Indonesia's Natural Resources (GNPSDA for short). The development of these two modules began with the charting of business processes and problematic issues in the natural resources sector.

In order to acquire a deeper understanding of the issues involved before finalizing the modules, ICW conducted a series of focused discussions and obtained inputs from stakeholders, namely civil society networks in the natural resources sector including Publish What You Pay, the Mining Advocacy Network, the Auriga Foundation and local civil society organizations (CSOs) like Community Transparency for Aceh, the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency in Riau and others. Also involved in the process were representatives of the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In practical terms, work on the development of the two modules went hand-in-hand with activities to investigate indications of losses of State revenue in the minerals and coal sectors.

With these two modules in place, civil society groups now have guidance on how to scrutinize the governance of natural resources sector. The modules can be used to monitor the credibility of statistics on State revenue from coal and other minerals. Likewise, the module for monitoring GNPSDA – a program initiated by the Corruption Eradication Commission in 2014 – has already been used by ICW's partners in regional areas such as Aceh, Riau, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan.

GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING CORRUPTION CASES TRIAL

The arrest of judges, prosecutors and even lawyers for involvement in bribery is no longer surprising. The record shows that, between 2005 and 2017, 22 lawyers were



caught up in corruption cases, while from 2012 to 2017 the Corruption Eradication Commission arrested 25 judges and 9 prosecutors. This situation illustrates the critical issue that corruption is alive and well structured in the legal system, including the courts.

Awareness of this situation prompted ICW to embark on the creation of a module for monitoring corruption cases trial which could be used by the general public and non-expert civil society groups to minimize aberrant behavior of law enforcement officials and judges. The module, first developed in 2015/16, was tested in the corruption trial of M. Sanusi in August 2016 and, in 2017, was improved and refined in several respects.

Prior to development of this module, a comparative study

was done of similar modules devised by other CSOs with the aim of identifying in more detail what was relevant or not relevant in the scrutiny of legal proceedings against corruption. Discussions and interviews were held with practitioners aimed at strengthening the module, with the final step in the process being a practitioners' review of a draft module in order to fine-tune it.

Students of the Jentera School of Indonesian Law conducted a first test run of the module. It so happened that the legal proceedings they monitored were, firstly, those dealing with fraud charges relating to reclamation of the Jakarta Port, with M. Sanusi as defendant; and, secondly, the Electronic Residency Cards case against defendants Irman and Sugiharto. The results of the monitoring exercise were useful for gaining a detailed picture of the legal process, including the conditions

in which proceedings were held, the flow of the proceedings themselves and the behavior of various players, namely judges, prosecuting attorneys, defendants' legal counsels, witnesses and defendants themselves. The results were also useful in formulating follow-up advocacy where monitoring indicated that one or other of the parties involved had violated the code of ethics or engaged in wrongful behavior.

OPENTENDER.NET: SCRUTINY OF PUBLIC SECTOR ELECTRONIC TENDERING

Processes relating to the procurement of public sector goods and services remain a real danger zone for corruption in Indonesia. Although government already uses electronically-based tendering systems, that fact has not of itself rooted out corrupt practices within the procurement process.



[BERANDA](#)

[DATA TENDER](#)

[DATA VISUAL](#)

[TOP 10 TENDER](#) ▾

[ARTIKEL](#) ▾

[TENTANG WEBSITE](#) ▾

OPENTENDER.NET

MEMBUKA DATA, MENCEGAH KORUPSI

Menyajikan data tender pengadaan barang & jasa proyek pemerintah

IDENTIFIKASI PENYIMPANGAN

Mengidentifikasi dan mengkonfirmasi peluang penyimpangan dalam pengadaan barang dan jasa secara elektronik.



OPTIMALISASI TENDER ONLINE

Mengoptimalkan penggunaan E-Proc dalam pengadaan di tingkat Pusat dan Daerah.



MINIMALISASI PENYIMPANGAN

Menutup ruang-ruang persaingan usaha tidak sehat dan korupsi.



INSTRUMEN PENGAWAS

Menyediakan instrumen untuk menemukan potensi pelanggaran dalam proses e-proc.



AMUNISI AWAL INVESTIGASI

Memberikan gambaran awal sebelum investigasi penyimpangan.



IDENTIFIKASI PENYIMPANGAN

Mengidentifikasi dan mengkonfirmasi pengadaan barang dan jasa secara elektronik.



Home page opentender website Documentation: ICW

As a journalist who has used this facility, I was greatly assisted by it. Opentender.net functions like a map and compass, directing journalists to the party with greatest responsibility in the procurement of goods and services.

Muhammad Yunus
- Journalist
Makassarterkini.com



In order to encourage community participation in scrutinizing procurement of government goods and services, ICW has, since 2013, established an electronically-based monitoring mechanism called opentender.net. This web-based facility can identify the potential of fraud in procurement of goods and services via electronic tender. Assessment of the potential for fraud in a particular instance is made on the basis of five indicators: the value of a contract, the making of savings, tender participation, monopoly and time. It is hoped that public awareness of the potential for fraud in a particular instance will apply pressure on government confronted with information and data for which they have to take responsibility.

Having entered the fifth year of use of opentender.net, ICW feels the need to further improve it. This is because of changes in regulations governing procurement of public goods and services and the ever-improving quality of information available including on successful tenders and blacklisted companies.

Refinements so far made include provision of more information and changes to the visual layout of the opentender.net site. Thus the latest version of opentender.net provides data on blacklisted companies and has a totally revamped visual interface with the user, making it easier for people to know how to use it and to understand the data it contains. ICW has also added visual features in the form of graphics and maps. It hopes that these refinements will increase the level of community involvement in scrutinizing procurement of government goods and services.

THE CASE OF SETYA NOVANTO

One corruption case that gripped public attention throughout 2017 was that of the Electronic Residency Card before the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). It was huge, not only from the viewpoint of losses of State revenue (Rp. 2.3 trillion), but also because of the “big fish” involved (former House of Representatives Speaker, Setya Novanto). The evolution of this case was full of twists and turns. Having had charges laid against him by the Commission on 17 July 2017, Novanto filed a legal challenge at a pretrial hearing in the South Jakarta District Court. He managed to win that case, but the Commission subsequently charged him for the second time with the same charge.

Throughout this entire case ICW was continually involved in efforts to monitor the pretrial hearing, an action taken in support of Commission in order to re-confirm Novanto as the suspect and urge his arrest using the hash tag #tahanSN. The Commission's success in this case was surely not independent of all the effort and moral support extended to it by elements of civil society.

Artwork of Mice Cartoon donated for an activity to shore up public donations

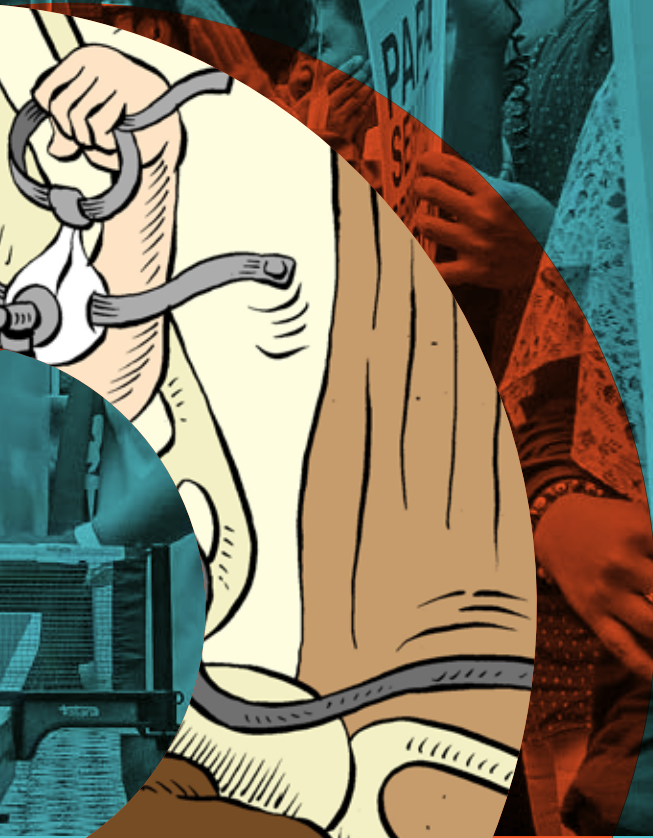
Documetation: ICW



Theatrical presentation criticizing Novanto's blocking of the Corruption Eradication Commission

Documentation: ICW

**PAPA
BO'ONG
BILANG
SAKIT
TAPI MAIN
PINGPONG**



PUBLIC POLICY ADVOCACY

Having CSOs active in the exercise of advocacy represents an integral part of a mature democracy. As a CSO active on anti-corruption issues, ICW understands that, if corruption is to be reduced, the various stages of the formulation of public policy have to be continuously scrutinized. Moreover, to ensure that the public benefits from State public policies, a strategic objective of public policy advocacy must be encouragement of changes to policies to bring them into accord with the interests of the general public. ICW's advocacy is conducted for the most part using approaches has developed in the past.

REPORTING SHORTFALLS IN STATE REVENUE IN THE NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

Monitoring modules are part of cooperative efforts to increase transparency in the natural resources sector. It is hoped that these modules will help support the advocacy process and promote observance of the law. For example, based on ICW investigations from 2006 to 2016, in the case of exports of Indonesian coal, the suspected value of unreported transactions amounted to Rp 365.3 trillion, depriving the State of Rp 133.6 trillion worth of revenue. Similarly, in the case of tin, between 2004 and 2016 unreported exports of tin (Harmonized System Code 8001 and 8003) were estimated to be valued at Rp 101.7 trillion, with losses to the State amounting to Rp 8.3 trillion. Furthermore, in 2007-15 unreported nickel exports appear to have deprived the public purse of Rp 5.8 trillion.

As follow-up on these findings, ICW reported them to the parties concerned both within government, viz. the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Finance, and to the law enforcement agency, the Corruption Eradication Commission. ICW's aims were to contribute to maximizing State revenue and to bolster law enforcement mechanisms.

In regional areas the findings of this research were used by ICW's network and partners as inputs into their campaigns and advocacy on local issues. The monitoring module, reinforced with the findings of research into losses of State revenue,

ICW unearths evidence of coal exports valued at around Rp. 350 trillion not reported to the Directorate-General of Taxation. What to do?

"We will have a meeting with them (ICW) to look at the data and when we have it we will seek to establish its accuracy. Once we have validated data we will use it to scrutinize their compliance in their periodic taxation returns. If the data is in their returns, they will be in the clear."

Yuli Kristiyono,
Director, Taxation
Enforcement, Directorate-
General of Taxation,
Ministry of Finance

underpinned efforts by partners of ICW to develop their own capacities and monitoring mechanisms appropriate to the demands of their own local situations. For example, in Bangka Belitung the ICW network, using data indicative of losses of State revenue in the export of tin, urged that a moratorium be placed on the issue of additional tin licenses. ICW pursued the same objective with the Corruption Eradication Commission and government institutions charged with oversight of policies related to management and oversight of trade in tin. It is hoped that this sort of layered advocacy (in both regional areas and at the centre) backed up by knowledge and solid data will bring about changes in policy and more focused enforcement of the law.

TRACKING ELECTRONIC TENDERING FRAUD VIA OPENTENDER.NET

Opentender.net cannot be an effective oversight mechanism if no one, or only a few people, can understand and use it. For that reason, ICW is cooperating with various players, especially civil society groups in regional areas, to facilitate the use of opentender.net.

In 2017 ICW encouraged journalists to use opentender.net by implementing a fellowship program in regional areas, namely Manado, Makassar and Kendari. Journalists were chosen because they were considered to be a strategic group who could use data from opentender.net as sources of information for their reporting on topics related to transparency and corruption. Using data from opentender.net journalists can more easily identify the types of procurement issues to focus on as targets for further investigation. They then follow up on indications of possible fraud evident on the opentender.net site, by doing further research and conducting interviews in the field.

As a result of these fellowships, the following four pieces of in-depth writing were published in online and offline media: (i) Minibus Smoke and Mirrors Tender, which exposed abuses in the procurement of VIP minibuses for Manado's municipal government; (ii) Shadowy Aid for Hand-held Tractor, which disclosed ambiguities on the part of recipients of hand-held tractors supplied to the Municipality of Makassar; (iii) Cattle Aid Misses Target, which, in respect of a supply of cattle,

revealed the discrepancy between what people expected and what they actually received; and (iv) Food For Athletes Controversy, which publicized the scandal surrounding the procurement of food and drink for regional centers of training for National Sports Week 2016. These four stories combined to confirm the validity of the data and methods of opentender.net when used to assess potential fraud in a particular case of procurement of public goods and services; they also vouched for the suitability of the website's data and methods for use by the community to scrutinize public electronic tendering.



Photo of donated cattle received by villagers in Jeneponto, South Sulawesi

Dokumentasi: ICW

INITIATING AND SHORING UP STATE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES

In 2017 ICW actively advocated changes to law by way of judicial reviews in the Constitutional Court. These reviews were sought both as petitioning party and as an involved party, in particular in respect of Law No. 17/2014 concerning national and local parliaments (known in short at UUMD3) and Law No. 12/1995 on the re-integration of ex-prisoners into society.

In a judicial review of the law on re-integration of ex-prisoners, ICW, in conjunction with the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform and the Indonesian Human Rights and Legal Aid Association, was an involved party in petition No. 54/PUU-XV/2017 submitted by Irman Gusman, Suryadharma Ali and O C Kaligis and in petition No. 82/PUU-XV/2017 submitted by Kamaludin Harahap. Both these petitions for a judicial review were declared as rejected following a preliminary hearing and before the substance of the petition was addressed.

In the second judicial review petition, ICW, together with the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation, the Indonesian United Workers Confederation (KPBI for short) and former Corruption Eradication Commissioner Busryo Muqoddas queried the authority of the House of Representatives (national Parliament) to enshrine in law a right to inquire into the Corruption Eradication Commission. This petition was submitted in reaction to parliamentary moves – regarded as being in contravention of the law – to use such a right of inquiry to investigate the Commission, even though – as is specified in Article 79 paragraph (3) of Law 17/2014 – the Commission is not part of the Executive Branch.

The conduct of this judicial review hearing was influenced by a separate controversy arising from the conduct of Justice Arief Hidayat who was also acting Chief Justice of the Court. After a session on the substance of petitions No. 36/PUU-XV/2017 and No. 47/XV-PUU/2017, it was confirmed that Arief Hidayat had met inappropriately with parliamentarians. The meeting was suspected to have been held to launch his campaign for re-appointment as Constitutional Court judge by members of Parliament; and that one element in the lobbying had been a proposition that requests submitted to the Court both by the Staff Association of the Corruption Eradication Commission's and by civil society would be rejected.

On 7 December 2017, the petitioners putting forward petition No. 47/XV-PUU/2017 decided to withdraw their judicial review petition. The withdrawal was made after the referral of Arief Hidayat to the Court's Ethics Committee on 6 December 2017 by the Civil Society's Coalition for the Safeguarding of the Constitutional Court, consisting of the Association for the Safeguarding of Elections and Democracy, The Partnership (known as Kemitraan), ICW and the Anti-Corruption Movement.

In the end, Arief Hidayat was proven to have met inappropriately with parliamentarians and received a light sanction in the form of a written rebuke. According to the Court's Ethics Committee, it was not proven that Arief Hidayat had engaged in political lobbying in support of his re-appointment as judge by members of Parliament.

#LAWANKORUPTOR



#TOLAKHAKANGKET



Artwork of Alit Ambara donated to shore up funding of ICW by the public

Documentation: ICW



RIGHT OF INQUIRY INTO THE CORRUPTION ERADICATION COMMISSION

A crucial phase in the Corruption Eradication Commission's handling of the Electronic Residency Card case was the uproar over a political attack involving the establishment of a special committee by the House of Representatives on a right of inquiry into the Commission. It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that this amounted to political resistance to the Commission's law enforcement efforts.

In light of all of this, ICW, together civil society coalitions, took a number of steps advocating defence of due process in legal proceedings. We tested the legality of the establishment of such a special committee before the Constitutional Court. In addition, ICW closely evaluated the work of the special committee to assess the purposes of its establishment and proceedings. There was also widespread rejection of the special committee by students and ICW networks in regional areas.



Theatrical presentation of perpetrators of corruption supporting the establishment of the special committee in the Parliament on a right of inquiry by the Parliament into the Corruption Eradication Commission.

Dokumentasi: ICW



OVERSIGHT OF SELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Corruption usually occurs because the selection of public officials, whether by intra-government processes or by political appointment, is done without their track records being thoroughly investigated. Corrupt selection processes in combination with bribery by candidates of those in authority lead to the total neglect of the principle of merit as the basis for appointment, selection for leadership, rotation and promotion. It could be argued that corruption later in a career stems directly from corruption at the outset of a career. Accordingly, ICW regards the selection of public officials as an area of strategic importance requiring close scrutiny. During 2017, ICW scrutinized the selection of a number of public officials – both political players and other State officials.

Debate with candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor of Banten conducted by ICW and Banten youth communities coming together in AYO BANTEN (Let's Go, Banten!)

Documentation: ICW

MONITORING THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF BANTEN PROVINCE

In February 2017, Banten along with 100 other regions held an election for the position of head of local government. There were two tickets for the election: Wahidin Halim/Andika Hazrumy and Rano Karno/Embay Mulya Syarif. ICW records show that these types of elections in Banten have been tainted by various misdemeanors, including horse-trading of votes, campaign signs, politicization of government apparatuses and the use of government funds or programs to enhance chances of victory. In the 2014 parliamentary election, for example, ICW observers reported some 36 electoral infringements in Banten, a higher number than in any other province that had been monitored. It was no surprise, therefore, that the Elections Supervisory Agency subsequently listed Banten's 2017 election as problematic.

Bearing in mind the pattern of corruption and electoral problems in Banten, ICW invited youth communities in Banten to put together a monitoring effort. The hope was that the potential for wrongdoing in Banten's election could be nipped in the bud and that the election process itself could be scrutinized by the community.

The record shows that 100 monitors from across campuses and communities like Muhammadiyah Youth, Tangerang Public Transparency Watch, Tangerang Union of Teachers and a group from Pandegland called Nalar Pandegland, came together to form a monitoring movement subsequently called AYO BANTEN (Let's go, Banten!).

AYO BANTEN focused on two principal activities: monitoring and education of voters. Monitoring was conducted in six districts and municipalities, namely Serang Municipality, Serang District, Tangerang, Pandegland, South Tangerang and Ciligon. Voter education took the form, inter alia, of inviting voters to find out more about candidates' track records as well as their visions, objectives and programs; to reject money politics; and to report the occurrence of suspected wrongdoing. This public education took place at various venues and events such as bully pulpits on "car free days", the production of educational leaflets, media discussions, and debates with candidates for election. On these occasions, candidates' respective agendas and anti-corruption commitment were openly tested.

AYO BANTEN reported at many as 174 cases of suspected electoral infringement to the controller of elections in Banten. Most of the infringements related to campaign display material. Action was generally taken on the reports, because AYO BANTEN made it their business to follow-up on their reports and routinely had discussions with the media. These two approaches were considered to be quite effective advocacy tools.

AYO BANTEN also received complaints from the public about electoral infringements. One such complaint which we received and took up was suspicion that Andika Hazrumy was engaging in money politics when campaigning in Cisauk Sub-district in Tangerang District. Disappointingly, the Elections Supervisory Agency in Banten decided not to treat these reports as matters worthy of investigation. The Agency accepted that finding hard evidence and locating perpetrators of money politics were problematic.

In the wake of the 2017 election in Banten, AYO BANTEN realized that their task of keeping an eye on Banten was not complete. They had a no less important ongoing agenda of scrutinizing government in Banten and demanding fulfillment of promises made by the winners (Wahidin Halim/Andika Hazrumy).

The AYO BANTEN observers, now united in a group called BANTEN BERSIH (Clean Banten) continue to develop their capacity to scrutinize developments in Banten. In that context they are learning how to analyze local government budgets and to scrutinize the procurement of public goods and services. Before long, they plan to observe further elections in 4 districts and municipalities in Banten.


MONITORING SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR NATIONAL ELECTORAL AGENCIES

In the context of tracing the personal history of candidates for appointment to the National Electoral Commission and the Elections Supervisory Agency for the years 2017-22 and in order to have an input into selection committee considerations, the Coalition for Elections with Integrity comprising ICW, the Association for the Safeguarding of Elections and Democracy, the Constitution and Democracy Initiative and the People's Network for Education of Voters monitored the selection of prospective appointees.

This monitoring was done in an effort to make sure that no candidate for appointment to these two national electoral bodies had a questionable track record or had the potential to be a problem in the conduct of elections. The methodology used was investigative tracking: inputs on candidates' track records for submission to the selection committee were based on an in-depth assessment of each candidate's profile and personal history.

Investigative tracking of personal histories was a very important part of the process of selecting candidates for appointment to the National Electoral Commission and National Elections Supervisory Agency. We were greatly helped by ICW and the Coalition for Elections with Integrity which provided a comprehensive and systematic report, greatly facilitating our work as members of the selection committee. We used that report as an input for interviews and, as a result, we had a complete picture of the candidates for us to evaluate.

Betty Alisjahbana, Electoral Commission-
Elections Supervisory Agency Selection
Committee 2017-2022



Investigative tracking was conducted by the Coalition from 6 to 17 January 2017 on 34 prospective appointees to the Electoral Commission and 16 in the case of the Elections Supervisory Agency. In its investigations the Coalition focused on three indicators: integrity, independence and knowledge about elections. Based on those indicators and without wanting to encroach on the authority of the selection committee to make appointments, the Coalition, for ease of reference, clustered candidates into three groups: green, yellow and red. Green denoted candidates recommended by the Coalition for appointment; red marked candidates regarded as not worthy of consideration; and yellow told the selection committee that it needed to be on its guard and have a more thorough look at the candidates so marked.

On the basis of the results of the investigative tracking process and final interviews by the selection committee, 7 commissioners were chosen for the Electoral Commission and 5 for the Elections Supervisory Agency. The Coalition was struck by the fact that the selection committee was approachable and open at every stage of the selection process. Several inputs from the general public were also taken on board by the selection committee especially at the interview stage. For it was then that most of the information emerging from the investigative tracking of candidates was put clearly before the candidates.

The outcome of this plan of action was very positive: all the candidates selected as members of the Elections Supervisory Agency were candidates recommended by the Coalition; in the case of the Electoral Commission, of the seven chosen to be commissioners, six were candidates recommended by the Coalition.

In addition to the investigative tracking process, the Coalition also surveyed opinion makers among the stakeholders in electoral processes to assess the performance of two electoral agencies during the period 2012-17. The aims of the survey were to evaluate the performance and achievements of the two organizations and to map out their challenges for the future. The hope was that the findings of the survey would be used by the selection committee as an initial schema for mapping out the needs of the Electoral Commission and the Elections Supervisory Agency into the future.

Finally, the Coalition held discussions with the media and observed the final stages of the selection process both within the selection committee and during the “fit and proper test” of prospective members of the two electoral institutions conducted by Committee II of the House of Representatives.

INVESTIGATIVE TRACKING OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS AD HOC ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT JUDGES

Pada 2017, Mahkamah Agung (MA) kembali melibatkan ICW. In 2017 the Supreme Court once again involved ICW and other civil society networks in observing and conducting investigative tracking of 72 applicants for appointment as judges in the ad hoc Anti-Corruption Court. In the space of one month, the Judicial Monitoring Coalition which includes ICW, provided input into this selection process in the form of findings of an investigative tracking process and observance of the entire selection process conducted by a selection committee in the Training and Education Building of the Supreme Court in Megamendung.

This was not the first time that CSOs had been involved in the Supreme Court's selection process of Anti-Corruption Court judges. On at least three occasions a request for investigative tracking of candidates for appointment as Anti-Corruption Court judges had been submitted to the Coalition by the Supreme Court along with data and information on the candidates. Taking its cue from that request and the data provided, the Coalition, along with partners in regional areas, conducted investigative tracking of candidates' integrity, technical knowledge, character and CVs, topped off with official interviews of the candidates.

Issues examined at length during interviews were candidates' knowledge of the Anti-Corruption Court's jurisdiction, their understanding of the Anti-Corruption Court Law and other criminal activities involving the Court such as money laundering. The interviews also delved into candidates' understanding of the law of criminal procedure and of laws involving criminally corrupt activity. In respect of integrity, candidates were scrutinized as to their preparedness to meet their taxation obligations by signature of a form confirming their willingness to receive a notification of personal tax liability.

The Coalition's investigative tracking and monitoring of the selection process for Anti-Corruption Court judges unearthed many revelations about them. One such revelation was how many of them were simply job seekers who signed up as candidates for appointment as judges without, as further investigation showed, any clear career path; to boot, they had had minimal experience and almost no knowledge or understanding of criminally corrupt activities and criminal law in general.

The selection committee accepted the Coalition's findings and its monitoring role as factors to be taken into account in the decision-making process. Among those candidates selected for appointment to the Court in 2017, just 14 of the 72 on the candidacy list succeeded in being appointed as Court judges.



MAHKAMAH AGUNG



PROF. DR. H. SOELMAN EFFENDI, M.S., M.H., D.K.C. II
SEKRETARIS MAHKAMAH AGUNG PERULU DI INDONESIA
1950-1955
1955-1962

Gedung Mahkamah Agung
Dokumentasi: ICW

NOVEL BASWEDAN AND CIVIL SOCIETY AGAINST THE DARK

Corruption eradication efforts, especially those carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission are often resisted by perpetrators of corruption and their cronies alike. Such resistance can take the form of revisions to legislation on the Commission, the setting up of a special committee on a right of Parliament to inquire into the Commission and even physical attacks on anti-corruption activists or officers of the Commission itself. The attack on Novel Baswedan was an example of such resistance: the attack on him could not be viewed as an attack on Novel Baswedan as an individual, but was strongly suspected of being linked to the case he was handling at the time and aimed also at instilling fear into the hearts of anti-corruption activists. That is why civil society reacted vociferously by demanding legal prosecution of Baswedan's case.

In cooperation with a group called Tim Kuasa Hukum and other CSOs such as a group known as KontraS, the Foundation for the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute and Amnesty International (Indonesia), ICW conducted advocacy on Novel Baswedan case, starting with the establishment of a Joint Fact Finding Team backed up by funding from the public, and including online and offline public campaigns.

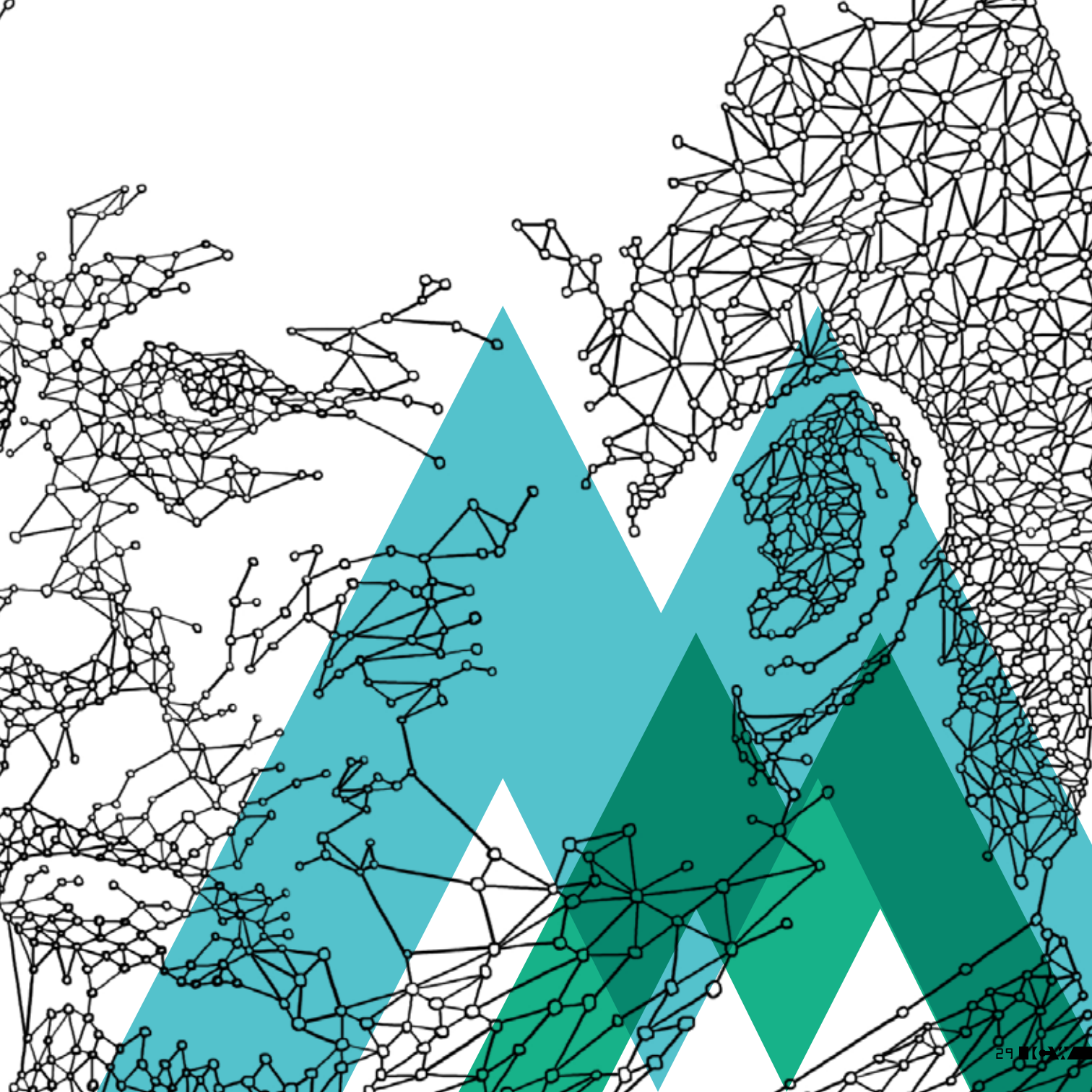
In the context of the Joint Fact Finding Team, for example, the Commission, at its own initiative and in cooperation

with independent civic groups, used its investigative powers to evaluate the inquiries already undertaken. Separately, ICW combined with Tempo to secure financial support from the public to the tune of Rp. 101 million through the sale of paintings of Novel Baswedan. As for the online campaign, as of 28 February 2018, the hash tags #SebelahMata and #NovelKembali were among the top five "trending topics" on Twitter.

Integral to the success of this online campaign was the positive response of Najwa Shihab who lent his support to the campaign via the #SebelahMata and #NovelKembali hash tags. At the same time the independent musical group Efek Rumah Kaca gave their support by creating a song (Sebelah Mata) which became a feature of the campaign and was taken up by the public at large. Efek Rumah Kaca's support was also given in the off line space: the group staged a music performance in the grounds of the Corruption Eradication Commission on the day Novel Baswedan returned home on 22 February 2018.

Artwork of Kendra Paramita donated to shore up funding from the public for ICW


Documentation: ICW





PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
IN THE ERADICATION
OF CORRUPTION





Since 2010 ICW has facilitated community involvement in its efforts to fight corruption by way of training, capacity building, formation of new anti-corruption organizations in various regional areas as well as with invitations to participate through public donations and with moral support.


SHORING UP PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT

In 2017, in order to shore up ever-wider public support for the anti-corruption movement, ICW concertedly encouraged public donations in several ways, including regular or one-off donations by electronic bank debits, special donations for the Anti-Corruption School, sale of merchandise, fee paying workshops and night-time auctions of works of art. These combined efforts managed to raise, in the period up to 27 December 2017, a total of Rp 1 117 506 676 worth of public donations.

In broad terms the level of public donations achieved in 2017 exceeded the set target (Rp 600 million) and was the highest level of donations received since ICW first sought public financial support in 2010.

In order to shore up public support, ICW also uses the approach of having thematic donation programs. Apart from the Anti-Corruption School, plans are in place for other thematic donation programs, namely “Impoverish Perpetrators of Corruption”, “Democracy without Corruption”, “Exposing Corruption Cases” and “Permanent Forests without Corruption”. In addition, the website sahabaticw.org invites members of the community who are staunchly anti-corruption to become volunteers and to help promote anti-corruption campaigns in the media. Items of merchandise are also available on that website.

Efforts to network and retain the backing of supporters and friends of ICW continue, using a number of strategies and approaches. During 2017 at least 210 supporters continued their donations to ICW via regular monthly bank debits, with a further 356 people becoming first-time contributors to ICW



Artwork of Yulian donated to shore up funding from the public for ICW

Documentation: ICW

via public donations, gifts of artistic work or by purchasing merchandise.

Apart from these sorts of monetary donations, ICW also receives gifts of works of art from artists in the form of artwork or designs which are accepted by ICW and later transformed into other things, for example, merchandise (T-shirts, hoodies, sweaters, mugs, tote bags and hats), which are then sold to the public. This approach is used not only to attract donations through sales, given that artists usually have enthusiastic fan bases, but also to increase the number of artists involved in the anti-corruption movement.

In 2017 eleven artists either donated or committed themselves to donate their works of art in support of ICW's anti-corruption movement. The works of art already donated have been adapted as merchandise, paintings, sculptures or posters for ICW's campaigning. The eleven artists include seven who have designed ICW merchandise, namely Vembi, Kendra

RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC DONATIONS BY ICW 2010 – 2017



Paramitha, Alit Ambara, The Popo, Mice Cartoon, Yulian Ardhi and Komikazer. One, Malela Mahargasarie, donated paintings, while another, Farhan Facil, gave artwork for use in ICW campaigning. There are a further two well known artists who have committed themselves to donate some of their work to ICW: I Nyoman Nuarta who will donate sculptures and Kemal Zedine who will give paintings.

2017 was a trial year for ICW's Anti-Corruption School (known as SAKTI) with full funding coming from public donations, not donor organizations. In the interests of funding SAKTI, the SAKTI 2017 Special Donation Program was devised. This program was put in place by ICW in order, at one and the same time, to make the issue of corruption more real to people and

to shore up public support for ICW in more concrete terms.

The SAKTI 2017 donation program targeted both individual and corporate donors. The strategies devised were implemented by way of, inter alia, formulation and presentation of proposals (designed for both individuals and corporations), the staging of fund-raising dinners, establishment of an online channel for donations (Kitabisa.com), production of videos of endorsement by public figures calling for donations, production of posters calling for donations and by the conduct of a campaign for donations using talk shows in cooperation with Slank and Radio Jak FM and also via ICW's social media networks.

Thanks to these various efforts to shore up funding for SAKTI, in the end as much as Rp 454 000 020 was raised, more than the target of Rp 400 000 000 set for SAKTI 2017 activities. Of that amount Rp 237 500 001 came from 34 individual donors and Rp 216 500 019 from corporations. With this funding in

hand, SAKTI 2017 activities were finally able to be conducted from 1 to 10 August 2017.

Apart from being used for SAKTI 2017 activities, public donations were also utilized in conducting advocacy and anti-corruption campaigns. In 2017 two advocacy programs of ICW were funded by public donations. The first was the monitoring of legal proceedings on corruption charges relating to Electronic Residency Cards, with Irman and Sugiharto in the dock accused of having defrauded the State purse of up to Rp 2.3 trillion. The second was investigation of track records of candidates for appointment as a judge of the Constitutional Court conducted by a government selection committee. ICW's

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azer.
2017

Artwork of KOMIKAZER donated to
shore up funding from the public
for ICW

Documentation: ICW



Artwork of Alit Ambara donated to shore up
funding from the public for ICW

Documentation: ICW

scrutiny of this selection process was assessed as having been successful because in the end the government's final choice for Constitutional Court judge was Saldi Isra (Professor of Law, Andalas University).

In addition to these two activities, public donations to ICW were used to support its advocacy and campaigning conducted throughout 2017. These activities included, inter alia, the choosing of the 2017 Anti-Corruption Ambassador (later termed Anti-Corruption Public Figure), a series of activities marking Anti-corruption Day 2017, a series of anti-corruption discussions or informal chats and a campaign against the emasculation of the Corruption Eradication Commission.

In addition to donations of money and works of art, another mode of community involvement and participation in anti-corruption campaigning has been by way of support from public figures. The hoped for goal here is that such public figures can take part in campaigns to shore up public donations in support of the eradication of corruption via ICW's social media network.

During 2017 ICW succeeded in inviting 23 public figures to speak up on anti-corruption issues. The year stood in contrast to previous years in that, this time, the public figures came not just from among artists but from a range of professions, namely academics and business people who joined artists in 2017's anti-corruption campaigning. Videos taken of them will shortly be published via ICW's social media network (Instagram/Twitter/Facebook).

Following are the names of public figures who supported ICW during 2017: Mahfud MD (Chairman of the Association of Professors of Constitutional and Administrative Law; Tsamara Amany (young politician, Indonesia Solidarity Party; Ira Koesno (Anchor); Ronal and Tike (radio broadcasters); Okky Madasari (writer); Prastowo (taxation practitioner); Romo Benny (cultural elite); J Kristiadi (researcher, Centre for Strategic and International Studies; Febrina Diansyah (spokesperson, Corruption Eradication Commission); Prof Hibnu Nugroho (Professor of Criminal Law, Soedirman University); Nabila Putri (celebrity); Feri Maryadi (celebrity); Omesh (celebrity); Giring Ganeshha (celebrity/young politician, Indonesia Solidarity Party); Cameo Project (Yutuber); Wisnu Utama (CEO, Net TV); Alfito Dhenova (Anchor); Asep Iwan Iriawan (academic); Burhanudin Muhtadi (political commentator); Yunarto Wijaya (political commentator); The Popo (artist); Indro Warkop (celebrity); and Komikazer (artist).

My monthly donation to Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) is very small, but is nonetheless very important for my inner feelings because it gives me hope of being able to play a part in contributing to the well-being of this organization. I have been a constant observer of ICW's unflagging efforts to promote movements opposing corruption in our Fatherland.

ICW's networks need to be strengthened and developed as widely as possible so that its programs can be better understood by the public who are increasingly aggravated by the annoyance of corruption whenever they need services from State institutions.

Atmasusumah Astraatmadja,
Teacher, Press Ethics and
Law, Dr Soetomo Press
Institute, Jakarta;
Former Chairman of Press
Council (2000-03)



Presentation of poster to Najwa Shihab during his installation as 2017 Anti-Corruption Public Figure

Documentation: ICW

INAUGURATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION PUBLIC FIGURE 2017

2017 saw the launch by ICW of the process of appointing an Anti-Corruption Ambassador, later renamed Anti-Corruption Public Figure. The hope was that the chosen public figure would be able to spread the anti-corruption message to the general public and also, at the very least, be an example and a leader for the community in respect of the continued upholding of principles of integrity. The indicators or criteria used to choose the 2017 Anti-Corruption Public Figure were a track record on or concern about corruption issues, having a high degree of influence, being articulate and able to communicate, and being acceptable to all groups and circles of people.

The process of selecting the 2017 Anti-Corruption Public Figure conducted by ICW included a comparative study of comparable roles, formulation of a framework of activity guidelines, sorting out a selection committee, collecting names of candidates, the selection process itself, announcement of the result and finally bestowal of the honour. To guarantee objectivity in the selection process, ICW employed a selection committee comprising people of standing like Dr Zainal Arifin Mochtar



S.H., LL.M (academic in the Law Faculty and Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Research Center, University of Gadjah Mada), Ir Betty Alisjahbana (selection committee for Corruption Eradication Commission commissioners for the period 2015-19) and Budi Setyarso (Head, Editorial Staff, the Harian Tempo daily newspaper).

After completing the various steps of the selection process and sifting through the 44 names of public figures that had been suggested, ICW and the selection committee, in the end, selected Najwa Shihab as the 2017 Anti-Corruption Public Figure. This selection was made because of Najwa Shihab's dynamic character, his intense community spirit and understanding of Indonesia's current situation especially in respect of corruption, and because he represented the younger generation. In addition, throughout 2017, ICW had observed Najwa Shihab's active speaking out on issues related to corruption and his conducting of an anti-corruption campaign in his work at the time.



CAPACITY BUILDING OF ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORKS

To ensure consistency in anti-corruption activity across various regional areas in Indonesia, ICW is committed to using various approaches to foster and strengthen anti-corruption networks. The strategy of training and mentoring is used to strengthen the bargaining power of local CSOs, while at the same time boosting their capacity to discharge anti-corruption advocacy functions.

BOOSTING CAPACITY OF ORGANIZATIONS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORKS

Using various training and mentoring activities, ICW provides anti-corruption networks in regional areas with facilities to strengthen their institutional framework, their technical capability and their financial capacity. One activity undertaken in 2017 was helping to put in place a strategic plan for the Center for Advocacy on People's Right to Education in Medan, North Sumatra. This Center is a member of ICW's network focusing on advocacy for basic public services in the education sector. Over three days, two members of ICW's Working Committee led and facilitated a strategic planning session resulting in a strategic plan that was more focused and relevant and which addressed new challenges being faced.

BOOSTING THE ADVOCACY CAPACITY OF ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORKS

In 2017 ICW conducted various kinds of training programs, some of which were part of a regional networks initiative, while others were based on an agenda drawn up by ICW. Following are some of the various types of training provided:

- 1) Oversight Post Office, Blitar: school training for potential anti-corruption leaders;
- 2) Jambi: training in monitoring natural resources revenue included in local government budgets;
- 3) Mata Aceh, Banda Aceh: training in monitoring natural resources revenue included in local government budgets;
- 4) Center for Research and Advocacy on Basic Human Rights, Kendari: training in scrutinizing procurement of public goods and services using opentender.net;
- 5) Independent Foundation of Friends of the Nation, South Sulawesi: training in scrutinizing procurement of public goods and services using opentender.net;
- 6) Public Transparency Watch, South Tangerang: training in analysis of local government budgets;
- 7) National Anti-Corruption Network: training in scrutinizing the Social Insurance Administration Organization;
- 8) National Anti-Corruption Network: training in scrutinizing village funds.



MAINSTREAMING ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENDAS WITH RELIGIOUS MASS ORGANIZATIONS

As part of its effort to broaden anti-corruption activity, ICW has entered into cooperation with various religion-based social groups. Religion-based mass organizations are regarded as having considerable capacity to put pressure on government as well as to foster anti-corruption movements inside their own networks.

In 2017 religion-based mass organizations which ICW interacted very closely with and combined forces with on an anti-corruption agenda were Muhammadiyah Youth, the Indonesian Council of Churches and Naahdatul Ulama University. Several joint activities were undertaken including an Anti-Corruption Madrasah with Muhammadiyah Youth; discussions and joint studies with Naahdatul Ulama University's Center for Anti-Corruption Studies; and development of a "Church Opposes Corruption" module initiated by the Council of Churches.

In its capacity building of organizations, ICW, as our partner since 2006, has worked intensely with the Center for Advocacy on People's Right to Education on monitoring legal proceedings, investigating cases, facilitating progress in better management of education and on developing community spirit. And it was involved in advocacy on two mega social security-related cases which deprived the public purse of up to Rp. 2 trillion.

Arif Faisal,
Coordinator, Center for
Advocacy on People's
Right to Education, Medan




ICW is committed to further strengthening its internal organization to make its anti-corruption movement more effective. The hope is that a stronger organization will ensure that ICW's endurance in prosecuting anti-corruption advocacy will be more sustainable; and that ICW's management structure will be more transparent and accountable, bearing in mind that ICW operates in an anti-corruption environment.

STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATION INTERNALLY

MODERNIZATION OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM: INITIATIVE TO ENHANCE ACCOUNTABILITY OF ORGANIZATION

During 2017, in order to create a healthy organizational management structure, ICW made an effort to bring its accounting systems up-to-date, a process initiated in 2016. It is not that the systems used up to then had been susceptible to abuse, but rather that ICW wanted to continue to encourage ever more effective and efficient management of the organization's resources, by updating its systems using internet technology. ICW is currently putting in place a framework for online budgeting, online budget reporting and online financial transactions. This process is not yet complete because 2017 was a year of trials for the new systems and thus they still require further revision and adaptation.



Since I joined ICW I have undertaken two sets of training on writing run by ICW. At the very least that training helped put more structure into my thinking, making it more systematic in producing written work. In the end, the two training courses contributed enormously to my written work which on several occasions has appeared in the national media, including Kompas, Tempo, and Java Pos.

Kurnia Ramadhana, Public Fund Raising Staff, ICW

BOOSTING ICW STAFF CAPACITY

Conscious of the challenges of ever-changing times, ICW encourages its staff to continually bolster their individual capacities. Constant enhancement of the capacity of individuals to perform their tasks will underpin more effective anti-corruption work by ICW. Steps taken in this regard in 2017 included weekly internal discussions at each of which a staff member of ICW itself made a presentation. The aim of these discussions was to stimulate the interest of ICW staff in reading about and studying various concepts and developments around corruption and anti-corruption issues globally.

In addition, ICW focused on the need to boost ICW staff capacities in respect of key institutional functions and work areas. Steps taken so far in this regard have included training in the use of social media in anti-corruption campaigning and advocacy, training in organizational management conducted by DANIDA and the Ford Foundation, taxation training specifically for ICW's accounting team and training on the composition of opinion pieces by ICW staff. As a result, campaigning via ICW's social media accounts is more structured; ICW staff are more passionate about writing opinion pieces in various national mass media; and taxation administration is speedier and more effective.

Another area of capacity building has been in respect of aptitude in foreign languages, especially English. ICW realizes that many of ICW's tasks involve various parties including international groups such as donors, representatives of other governments, foreign tertiary educational institutions, researchers, journalists etc. Moreover, given that ICW is now widely known, all kinds of invitations to take part in discussions, international seminars and overseas training are addressed to ICW. Thus ICW staff need to be ready and able to present ideas and information about ICW's work in the international arena and to participate in anti-corruption training at the global level.

PUTTING IN PLACE STAFF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

In order to ensure that the organization's decision-making processes are more objective, ICW has put in place a staff performance appraisal system in which various indicators are used to measure the performance of each member of staff on a yearly basis. These performance indicators complement the time-sheets used in previous years. Using indicators of staff performance, ICW's management can take sound decisions on assessment, evaluation and guidance of staff, especially junior staff not yet members of ICW's Working Committee – one aim being improvement of performance in the post-appraisal period. The appraisals are also used to confirm whether or not an ICW junior staff member is ready for promotion to the Working Committee.



John Nehemia, one of the participants in a training activity in Taman Safari, Indonesia

Documentation: ICW

With the knowledge I gained at the Anti-Corruption School, I am now able to monitor the extent of compliance in the use of village funds in Biak Numfor District. Three village areas in particular, are being scrutinized: Kampung Kamorfuar, Kampung Maryendi and Kampung Adainasosen.

John Nehemia Mandibo,
Student, University of
Science and Technology,
Jayapura, Papua

EDUCATION OF THE CITIZENRY

ICW's motto is "eradicating corruption with the people". This means that ICW is convinced that effective eradication of corruption is only possible if citizens are empowered and act together to fight corruption. The central role of citizens in eradicating corruption takes into account their situation as victims of corruption. Accordingly, ICW always predicates its anti-corruption agenda upon the empowerment of citizens by way of various educational strategies.

2017 ANTI-CORRUPTION SCHOOL

Salah satu fokus ICW dalam tahun 2017 adalah One point of focus for ICW in 2017 was expansion of anti-corruption youth leadership groups. To achieve this objective, ICW planned a program of educating an anti-corruption leadership group using its Anti-Corruption School (known as SAKTI). The SAKTI program itself is an ongoing institutional agenda item for ICW conducted once every two years. SAKTI 2017 was the third iteration of the program since its launch in 2013.

SAKTI 2017 was attended by university students from several regional areas in Indonesia, stretching from Aceh to Medan, Padang, Riau, Jakarta, Bandung, Jogjakarta, Surabaya, Blitar, Jember, Makassar, Palu, Pontianak, Samarinda and Papua. Indeed, having participants representing several regions was a priority for the 2017 program, the aim being to ensure equality of opportunity for young people committed to fighting corruption. The hope was that, after participating in the program, they would become pioneers of anti-corruption movements in their respective districts.

As a program of education of anti-corruption leadership groups, the subject matter of the School aims to deepen understanding of anti-corruption concepts and theory and strengthen technical capabilities needed to fight corruption. The varied subject matter on offer includes, inter alia, Good Governance, Social Analysis, the Sociology of Corruption, Corruption from a Legal Perspective, Indonesia's Legal System, Gender and Corruption, Analysis of Local Government Budgets, Investigative Techniques and the Citizen Report Card Technique.

After completing the 2017 program, all participants had to undertake a set of follow-up activities, some of which they had already been involved in at the School, including conducting public anti-corruption studies and discussions within their respective communities, composing anti-corruption stories for children, staging anti-corruption short story competitions, scrutinizing village funds and conducting anti-corruption journalistic campaigns on their campuses.

PUTTING TOGETHER AN ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY

ICW is taking advantage of developments in Internet technology to devise an online Anti-Corruption Academy which, by way of distance education (e-learning), will enable people interested in learning about, deepening their knowledge of or becoming involved in anti-corruption agendas to access sources of knowledge about anti-corruption issues. The Anti-Corruption Academy is designed to overcome two problems, namely the tyranny of distance and cost. It is hoped that, with the e-learning being developed by ICW, those accessing the online Academy will be more scattered geographically than is the case when ICW conducts offline training. Moreover, online training significantly reduces the amount of financial resources now needed to provide anti-corruption training.

The Academy has drawn up 6 main courses: Introduction to Anti-Corruption Issues for Beginners; Introduction to Anti-Corruption Issues for Everyone; Poverty and Corruption; Corruption from the Legal Perspective; the Sociology of Corruption; Critical Pedagogy and Anti-Corruption Education. Each course offered consists of between 6 and 14 modules.

In addition to teachers from within ICW, the Academy also involves guest teachers such as Muthia Gani Rochman PhD (lecturer on the sociology of corruption, University of Indonesia), Bambang Wijojanto (former senior member, Corruption Eradication Commission), Dr. Surya Tjandra (lecturer in law, Atmajaya University, Jakarta), Rofikoh Rohim PhD (lecturer in economics and business, University of Indonesia) and Paku Utama PhD (expert on money laundering and corruption).

I previously thought that, if I worked for an NGO I would surely be bored. It turns out I was totally wrong. It is great fun working with ICW - but it is nonetheless professional and creditable work. I have greatly expanded my knowledge during my work with ICW. ICW is living proof that knowledge is more valuable when shared.

Novia Firda
Razak, Staff, Digima Asia Pty Ltd.



An activity undertaken with the Institute for Policies on Government Procurement is training for journalists on the use of opentender.net

Documentation: ICW



STRENGTHENING THE STATE'S POLITICAL WILL

Effective eradication of corruption can only occur if State players have the considerable political will required for that task. ICW employs various strategies and scenarios to encourage State players with a commitment to fight corruption to work together with ICW.

MOU WITH THE INSTITUTE FOR POLICIES ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

ICW received full support from the Institute for Policies on Government Procurement for the establishment of the website opentender.net. This support was in the form of supplying data on all electronic tenders put out by government both centrally and in local government areas. Access to that data dates back to 2003 when ICW concluded its first MoU with the Institute. That MoU has been renewed every two years since then. On 22 May 2017, ICW again extended the MoU which will remain in force until 2019. The MoU commits the Institute to providing ICW with electronic tendering data for processing on opentender.net. The Institute hopes that the ever-increasing availability of data on procurement of government goods and services will see greater and greater community involvement in scrutinizing that process, resulting in less fraud and more effective government budgets.

The latest extension of the MoU saw a broadening of cooperation between ICW and the Institute. Previously, cooperation was largely in the area of exchange of data on electronic tenders; now cooperation also covers the development of mechanisms for receiving complaints and feedback and makes provision for people being encouraged to use those mechanisms.

ICW 2017 FINANCIAL REPORT

ASSETS

Liquid Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	Rp. 6.717.770.889
Loans to Employees	Rp. 1.112.082.683
Advances and Charges Paid in Advance	Rp. 463.226.111
Program Loans	Rp. 841.470.227
Total Liquid Assets	Rp. 9.134.549.910
Fixed Assets	
Value of Acquisitions	Rp. 8.307.621.094
Accumulated Depreciation	Rp. (1.412.554.586)
TOTAL ASSETS	Rp. 16.029.616.418

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	Rp. 3.853.895.239
Total Liabilities	Rp. 3.853.895.239
Net Assets	
Untied	Rp. 10.710.663.793
Currently Tied	Rp. 1.465.057.387
Total Net Assets	Rp. 12.175.721.180
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS	Rp. 16.029.616.419

INCOME

Funds from Grants	Rp. 6.096.718.759
Untied Funds	Rp. 4.523.081.774
Total Income	Rp. 10.619.800.533

Expenditure

Programs	Rp. 7.280.193.523
Return of Funds	Rp. 620.946
Untied Funds	Rp. 5.384.609.958
Total Expenditure	Rp. 12.665.424.427
Increase/(decline) Net Assets	Rp. (2.045.623.893)

No	PROGRAM	DONOR	Value
1	a. Fostering Group Actions against Corruption by means of Anti-Corruption Madrasah b. Boosting Community Participation in the Process of Selecting Judges to the Anti-Corruption Court 2016	AIPJ (Cardno)	Rp. 221.415.761
2	Empowerment of Citizens for Promotion of Improved Management of Villages and its Effect on Quality and Fair Public Services via Citizen Resource Centers	TIFA	Rp. 541.923.329
3	Program of Research into Regulations on Funding of Political Parties in Indonesia	IFES	Rp. 302.768.861
4	Strengthened the CSO capacity to support stronger corruption prevention effort	MSI Cegah	Rp. 2.039.023.967
5	Tackling Corruption in Coal Industry	European Climate Foundation	Rp. 2.859.991
6	Improving the Governance of Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in Indonesia Through Civil Society Participation (2016)	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 539.160.975
7	Improving the Governance of Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in Indonesia Through Civil Society Participation (2017)	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 425.353.055
8	Core Support to ICW Strategic Plan 2014-2018	DANIDA	Rp. 1.070.117.946
9	Strengthening capacity of citizen to engage government in procurement monitoring and evaluation using open data analysis and spatial data visualization	HIVOS	Rp. 848.328.633
10	Partnership for Civic Engagement in Open Contracting	HIVOS	Rp. 105.766.241
TOTAL			Rp. 6.096.718.759

**“Berani itu tidak mengurangi umur,
takut juga tidak menambah umur.
Jadi, kita tidak boleh menyerah.
Jangan memilih takut...”**



**...karena Anda akan
menjadi orang yang
tidak berguna”**

NOVEL BASWEDAN

Artwork of Mice Cartoon donated for an activity to shore up public donations

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