

AGAINST ALL ODDS

Annual Report 2015
INDONESIA CORRUPTION WATCH

SAVE
KPK

PRESIDEN KEMANA

#RELAWAN



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Aksi Sapu Bersih
Koruptor di depan
Gedung Balai Kota

Foto : Dokumentasi ICW

FOR ALL OF US THE ANTICORRUPTION SUPPORTERS

It must have been really hard to continue the efforts to fight corruption in 2015. The stagnant stage—if not a setback—in anticorruption movement was very clear. The KPK, as the most trusted institution by all of us, had to undergo another difficult trial. The trial in 2015 was even harder than the previous ones, as at the same time the KPK was attacked by various opponents. The KPK's Commissioners and staff were criminalized. Other institutions that supported the KPK were also criminalized. The Commissioner of the Judicial Commission was named as a suspect by the Police. Furthermore, Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) and the Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) also received threats. The attack also came in form of physiological pressure or 'legal' terror against anti-corruption activists in several regions.

However, we eventually managed to overcome those difficulties. The President's prolonged considerations delayed the solution. It was likely that the President did not receive complete information, or that the information given was intentionally distorted. Nevertheless, the President showed clearer attitude in supporting anti-corruption movement—due to continued pressure from all of us. We—with backgrounds

as academics, activists, lawyers, private sector professionals, housewives, farmers, and so forth—strongly continued raising the "Save KPK" voice. The strong resonance of the voice was finally heard by the Palace.

However, we still have a lot of homework to do. Especially to gather more power to handle burglars, robbers, thieves from stealing Indonesian wealth. Fortunately, those who thirst for political power and business have the power to control and determine public policies. ICW and other civil society elements will always with whom in a weak position with no political access and suffer directly from corruption crimes.

ICW deeply appreciates all the supports received from all parties in guarding anti-corruption movement in order to ensure that the movement stays on the right track. The support from civil society, individual, international donors and ICW's supporters have made the tasks to fight against corruption easier. Let's continue supporting anti-corruption movement by doing and giving as much as we could.

FOREWORD

2015 can be considered as the most difficult year to promote the anti-corruption agenda. A new leader does not necessarily mean a bigger hope. It probably does in the beginning, but the political reality will slowly destroy public sentiment that dreams that under the new President, Indonesia will be braver to fight corruption. On the contrary, the reality is just the opposite of that dream. Efforts made from various perspectives and forces to discourage the anti-corruption agenda are increasingly evident. The result is a setback for anti-corruption movements. The criminalization of the KPK leader and staff members, and of the Commissioner of the Judicial Commission; threats against the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Commission on Human Rights; a proposition to revise the KPK Law to reflect Sengkuni's political ambition to dissolve or cripple this anti-corruption agency; and widespread psychological and "legal" terrors against anti-corruption activists, both at the national and local levels, made 2015 a year of terrors for the entire anti-corruption movements.

International experiences show that political will is the *conditio sine qua non* in order to effectively accomplish the corruption eradication agenda. Therefore, the country's role in eradicating corruption is always critical. The fluctuating spirit to fight corruption is determined by political will and concrete actions demonstrated by the government, in this case the President, the Parliament and other critical elements in the government. Indonesia is an example of an unstable and inconsistent country hence the chart of public trust in the government to eradicate corruption often shows an up-and-down line because it depends on political situations underlying the context. However, the role in fighting against corruption is not monopolized by the government, although they do have the largest responsibility. Communities, as the victims of corruption – either directly or indirectly – also hold a critical position.

Amid the difficult test, ICW has made it its main concern to continuously empower communities through various actions, approaches and possible ways. ICW also uses the reform momentum,

particularly capitalizing on key government actors who are strongly committed to governance improvement, both at the national and local levels.

ICW's primary work in 2015 consisted of the two above approaches, providing a more systematic response to external challenges, particularly given the political situation which did not support the anti-corruption movement. Continuously strengthening civil society bargaining power on the one hand, and collaborating with champions in the government to speed up improvements on the other hand.

In the first context, ICW's main agenda is to consolidate anti-corruption movements in several areas that have been weakened in the past several years. Furthermore, ICW fosters new networks such as the Muhammadiyah Youth Organization, promotes joint advocacy agendas, prepares a working agenda for anti-corruption including to launch a Madrasah Antikorupsi in many universities with support from the Muhammadiyah. In addition, ICW mobilizes potential community groups, such as women, to participate in anti-corruption advocacy, including the national movement "SaveKPK". Movements such as "KainPercaKPK", Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi/SPAK (I am an Anti-corruption Woman), Perempuan Indonesia Antikorupsi/PIA (Indonesian Anti-corruption Women), and Srikandi Antikorupsi/Anti-Corruption Heroines are ICW's initiatives and contribution to reach more civil society actors who actively engage in fighting corruption.

To prepare potential anti-corruption activists, an Anti-Corruption School (Sekolah Antikorupsi, SAKTI) was built, expected to generate new buds among the youth with strong vision, missions and commitments to fighting corruption through a planned process. An approach such as SAKTI turned out to be an inspirational approach because many regions eventually built similar schools with different names.

Capacity building for civil society, particularly for anti-corruption NGOs in many regions, was provided through training on various issues while developing an instrument for the government to conduct monitoring. Opendender.net, rekamjejak.net, a budget tracking module, and other tools have been produced, which are expected to help with anti-corruption advocacy work.

In the context of collaboration with state actors, ICW has and has been supported by several agencies, such as the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, the City Government of Bandung, and other local governments to help speed up bureaucratic reform. A system for graft reporting, the improvement of transparency in procurement of goods and services, collaboration with the public procurement policy agency (LKPP) are some concrete examples of this endeavor. The resulting benefits cannot immediately be perceived, but the presence of champions who consider civil society as partners rather than as enemies is a new phenomenon, providing fresh air for anti-corruption movements in Indonesia.

Adnan Topan Husodo

ICW Coordinator

The public participated in supporting the Save KPK movement

Photo: ICW Documentation

SAVE KPK
SAVE
INDONESIA

GUSDURIAN
Kami rakyat gak jelas
memberi makan
sajak kami

mekka
Korupsi
Jokowi
D Pen



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is reflecting the agenda of ICW in 2015, including its most successful achievements. The achievements presented are based on our subjective assessment by considering the four main missions of the organization, namely: empowering and educating the public; providing advocacy on public policy in favor of anti-corruption agenda; expanding and strengthening anti-corruption network; and increasing ICW's resources capacity and its public accountability.

Public empowerment and education in anti-corruption movement is a strategy to increase the public knowledge and skills in conducting the anti-corruption works. ICW has the role as facilitator, and also main source in preparing various instruments for the anti-corruption advocacy. Various modules have been compiled, such as: opentender.net that serves as an instrument of public monitoring on government's good and services procurement; rekamjejak.net that developed to record all politicians' conflict of interest potentials; and various types of monitoring modules, including budget tracking, investigation on corruption in forestry sector, and module on test on public access to information.

The public policy advocacy focuses on law enforcement reform agenda, which includes monitoring and advocacy activities. Some of ICW's concrete works are: movement to reject Budi Gunawan (BG) as Police Chief Candidate, Save KPK movement, advocacy on selection of KPK's third

period commissioners, and refusal on candidates whose status are corruption convicts. Although not all outputs were achieved, they were still considered as good achievements. Through those activities, BG was removed from the candidacy, revision on KPK's Law was canceled by the DPR (the House), and some of KPK's new commissioners have good integrity. Furthermore, to successfully execute the law enforcement reform agenda, study on corruption cases verdicts and corruption trends were conducted and used as main sources to urge law enforcement agencies to take more concrete reform actions.

In relation to ICW's effort to expand and strengthen its anti-corruption network, ICW has set some activities, including strengthening collaboration with Muhammadiyah Youth Organization on religious lectures on anti-corruption, anti-corruption movement consolidation in several regions, and utilizing Anti-Corruption School (Sekolah Anti Korupsi or SAKTI) as a place to educate anti-corruption cadres. Furthermore, the public needs to be engaged to fight against corruption, and one of the engagements is to make the public as ICW's donors. The increased numbers of ICW's supporters reflects that public's support and trust have also increased— which are crucial sources for ICW to continue its battle against corruption.

However, the important tasks of ICW need to be supported with qualified human resources who continue to learn for improvement. The priority of ICW in 2015 is to increase capacity of young staff of ICW

through in-house trainings on main topics, such as anti-corruption investigation, budget analysis, legal drafting, and so forth. To strengthen ICW's accountability, ICW improved its financial system; hence the information provided in time of audit is more timely and accurate.

All of the agendas above are shared through media, including social media. ICW believes that social media has to be strongly considered, as more and more people search for information using this type of media. The increased number of social media users can be seen from the public's participation in online petition on refusal of KPK's Law revision, petition to refuse BG as Police Chief candidate, and other anti-corruption campaigns.***

VERDICT TREND

Corruption Case
Verdicts in 2015

68 Acquitted

401

Sentenced to light
imprisonment
1-4 years

56 Sentenced to
4-10 years
imprisonment.

3 Received heavy
sanctions.
Above 10 years

*ICW data



Musician at the launching
of the FPT Anti-
Corruption album Vol. 2

Photo:
ICW Documentation

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ADVOCACY ON PUBLIC POLICY



Community leaders came to KPK to reject Budi Gunawan nomination as the Chief of Police

Photo: ICW Documentation

In a country with lacks accountability of government, policies are often misused and manipulated by certain people to fulfill their own interests. The public is the one who has to suffer the most from such violations. Moreover, apart from conflict of interest issue, there are also problems related to inappropriate decision making and public policy.

The above mentioned problems show that there are various issues in the public policies. Corruption started from inaccuracy in policy development process. Corrupt policy is a result of poor governance. ICW believes that without good monitoring system, public policies development process will be vulnerable to be exploited by the interests of specific groups.

**CORRUPTION STARTED
FROM INACCURACY IN
POLICY DEVELOPMENT
PROCESS**

Wide public participation in #saveKPK movement, including Muhammadiyah Youth

Photo: ICW Documentation



Ensuring Law Enforcement Agencies Led by People with Good Integrity

Law enforcement efforts have to be supported by strong commitments from law enforcement agencies. Having a leader with good integrity and strong commitment to eradicate corruption is a necessity for law enforcement agency. The absent of such leader will interfere the law enforcement efforts. In relation to that issue, ICW conducted series of advocacy and monitoring to ensure that leaders of law enforcement agencies are those who have good integrity.

ICW strongly rejected the proposal to have Budi Gunawan (BG) as candidate of Indonesian Police Chief (Kapolri). Gunawan was a problematic candidate as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has named him as a suspect in a corruption case. ICW with its anti-corruption networks demanded President Jokowi to cancel BG's candidacy. As the result, the President canceled the candidacy of the former adjutant of Megawati Soekarnoputri.

ICW also monitored the selection process of the KPK's commissioners. In this activity, ICW verified track record of the candidates—this will be important to support law enforcement efforts. The result showed problems in some candidates' records. Nevertheless some of the candidates' selected by the House (DPR) were promising candidates. Moreover, ICW also monitored the KPK as an institution. The result of the monitoring activities used as reference to select the right candidates.

ICW also participated in supervising selection process of Judicial Commission's (KY) commissioners' candidates. This time, ICW collaborated with other institutions that shared the same concerns. The institutions were gathered under Judicial Monitoring Coalition. ICW gave institutional support to organizations, such as Masyarakat Pemantau Peradilan Indonesia (MaPPI) that previously conducted advocacy and tracking on candidates for KY's commissioners.

• Succes Story

Overseeing the 2015-2019 KPK's Commissioners Selection Process

ICW with coalition of civil society monitored KPK's 2015-2019 commissioners' selection process. The activity had managed to encourage the selection committee to refuse problematic candidates to take part in further process, and to support clean candidates.

At the initial stage, the coalition monitored the process of establishing KPK's selection committee. This activity is crucial especially to ensure that the selection process run in objective, professional, and independent manners—free from efforts to undermine the KPK. The civil society conducted public advocacy to urge the President to select the right chair and members of the committee. The President finally selected 9 women as members of the selection committee. The public believed that the chair and members of the committee were qualified and had met the expected criteria.

The next activity was to support socialization of KPK's commissioner candidates—conducted by the selection committee—in specific regions. This activity aimed to encourage potential candidates who had good integrity and free from corruption cases to register.

The selection committee was concerned with the low number of people who registered. Hence, registration period was extended and at the closing date, 452 people registered. The socialization activity in 2015 on



Demonstration rejecting Budi Gunawan in front of the Presidential Palace

Photo: ICW Documentation

Betti Alisjahbana
(Former member of KPK
commissioners selection committee)

We saw that ICW was serious in tracing the candidates' track records. We used the results of the track record investigation as considerations to evaluate the candidates. We hope ICW continues to maintain the quality of its work and credibility

KPK commissioner candidates, had contributed in increased number of registered candidates.

Furthermore, ICW also verified track records of candidates who passed the administrative and assessment tests. At this stage, 48 candidates passed. The verifications were conducted in Jabodetabek (Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi), Medan, Lampung, Makassar, Bali, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Purwokerto, and Surabaya.

Based on verifications of 23 candidates, ICW found 31 negative findings. Based on these findings, the public submitted result of the verifications including data, information and evidences to KPK's selection committee. The selection committee highly appreciated this result and used it as consideration in selecting the 48 candidates.

The next agenda of the monitoring activity was open interview. All data obtained from the verification activity was opened and used in the open interview. One candidate was allegedly involved in corruption case in a state owned enterprise. Civil society also monitored the interview, especially related to candidates' views on corruption eradication and the KPK.

The selection committee finally announced 8 names that passed the interview process and could take part in the fit and proper test at the

parliament. Two candidates had passed the previous selection processes. From the 8 names, 3 of them were problematic candidates whom the public had identified from the beginning, yet were passed by the selection committee.

The parliament selected 5 names as KPK's Commissioners: Agus Rahardjo, Laode Syarif, Basaria Pandjaitan, Saut Situmorang, and Alexander Marwata. Three of the selected KPK's Commissioners are those whose qualifications were questioned based on verification of civil society. Although not all ICW's objectives were achieved, the efforts to monitor and oversee the process were quite influential. Several candidates who are clean, competent and have good integrity passed the selection.



Dirgantara statue or commonly known as the Statue of Pancoran

Photo: ICW Documentation

Secure the Public Fund

Public funds reflected in APBN (State Budget) and APBD (Local Budget) have high risk of being corrupted. Waste or even misuse of fund remains as common practices. One of the provinces granted with large funds is the DKI Jakarta province. By utilizing the anti-corruption system, i.e. gratuity reporting system and LHKPN (civil servant wealth declaration), ICW performed research on the draft of DKI Jakarta' APBD and found a potent of fund embezzlement. By utilizing APBD document and other related documents that can be easily accessed, ICW found indication of projects' markup practices, especially at Local Office of Education. Findings which developed into corruption cases were: corruption in UPS (power supply units), scanner procurements and other activities which funds were marked up. To date, the legal process on the various projects are still in process in Anticorruption court.

• Success Story

Saving the DKI Jakarta's Budget (APBD): Fighting for the Public's Rights on Budget

On February 2015, the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) — during the discussion on the Draft Local Government Budget (RAPBD) of 2015— stated that there were “ghost” (unexplainable) budget amounting to IDR 12 trillion in the RAPBD. According to Ahok, there has not been any discussions—regarding the proposal of such budget—with the DPRD (the Local House), or any records in the e-budgeting system—a system that has been implemented by DKI Provincial Government since 2014. The unexplainable budget spread in many regional offices and it was believed that such practices have been occurring for quite some time.

Since the last few years, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) has been intensively monitoring the Jakarta government budget (APBD DKI) and encouraged improvement on budget management system. Furthermore, ICW also tries to increase the quality of public service in the capital city. Ahok and the internal bureaucracy of DKI Government want to improve the management and transparency of budget. ICW conducted a study on APBD DKI, focusing on one sector in particular: educational sector. Findings from the study show that based on APBD DKI of 2014, education sector received budget of IDR 7.08 trillion and IDR 5.07 trillion of it was implemented for procurement on facilities and infrastructure (spending on goods and services). Based on research and analysis conducted, ICW found misused budget spending on educational facilities and infrastructures. The finding indicated that IDR 2.01 trillion of total IDR 5.07 trillion was allocated for unexplainable activities. Furthermore, from all spending on educational goods and services with the total of IDR 2.3 trillion— 51.4% or IDR 1.194 trillion of it had indication of being misused or corrupted.

Findings related to allegation on misused of APBD DKI Jakarta, especially for budget year of 2014 had been reported to the Governor as input for improvement. Moreover, some findings on corruption indication in goods and services procurement had also been reported to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

In the prevention and monitoring budget management, ICW gave recommendation to the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) to conduct a more in depth audit on APBD

DKI Jakarta. The ICW's findings inspired the BPK, and they used them as findings in their Audit Report on APBD of 2014, in June 2015. Some of ICW's findings related to indication on corruption are now in the process of investigation in the Police, and some are on trials in Corruption Crimes court (Tipikor) in Jakarta.

The result of coordination, supervision, and prevention (KORSUPGAH) conducted by the KPK, BPK, and BPKP that started since 2012, found indication that there are a lot of unexplainable budget in APBD DKI Jakarta. The Modus operandi that often occurs is that budget or activities which have not been proposed by the local government would appear in the list of approved budget execution document. ---&&---



The lowering of giant banner at Jakarta City Hall Building in 2012

Photo: ICW Documentation

DEFEATING THE EFFORT TO UNDERMINE THE KPK

Since the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was established in 2013, there have been numerous efforts to undermine this organization. One of the most prominent one is the attempt to revise Law No. 30 of 2002 (KPK Law).

Since 2011 the effort to revise KPK Law has started. The effort to revise KPK Law had become more aggressive in 2015. The discussion to revise the KPK law was attempted three times namely in June, October, and December of 2015.

In the draft of KPK Law revision in 2015, ICW noted that there were at least seventeen crucial issues that could potentially undermine the KPK. Some of those issues were the limitation

of KPK's term of office to only 12 years, revocation of right to prosecute, authority to stop investigation, reduced authority to wiretap, limited recruitment process of investigators, and limited type of corruption cases to be investigated.

If KPK law revision is approved, the KPK is not the only one threatened but also the corruption eradication agenda in this country. Fortunately—due to rejection from many—until end of 2015, the discussion to revise the KPK Law was not conducted.

The failure to undermine the KPK through the revision of KPK Law in 2015 was also part of Indonesia Corruption Watch's (ICW) effort. ICW collaborated with the public to ensure the revision would not take place. Activities included: action, discussion and disclosure on the issue, public engagement through petition to refuse revision on KPK law, and hearings with concerned parties.

Series of ICW's actions with anti-corruption coalition, including satire action of placing the first brick of "KPK Museum Construction" on October 8, 2015, and to commemorate International Anti-corruption Day on Dec 9, a giant banner was placed outside the DPR (the House)—with critics towards the DPR that tried to undermine KPK through revising KPK's law—written on it. The last action was handing in condolence flowers outside KPK's building on December 17, 2015.

Discussion and statement involving the media on KPK's law revision were routinely conducted throughout 2015. Hearing to encourage refusal on efforts to undermine the KPK was also held with Head of DPRD (the Local House) on Feb 2015, Head of the Central Committee of Muhammadiyah (September 2015), and representative of the Democrat Party (October 2015).

To get support from the public, ICW with Bagus Suryo (an alumni of ICW's Anti-corruption School) made an online petition "Do not kill the KPK, Stop the Revision of KPK's Law". Up to December 2015, the petition had been signed by at least fifty thousand people.

Although the efforts to undermine the KPK were defeated, the efforts to support the KPK should be continued. Especially, since the effort to revise the KPK law still continues in 2016.

Budi Setyarso
(Tempo Reporter)

ICW always reminds the public of the dangers that threaten the anti-corruption movement, including efforts to reduce KPK's authority through the Parliament. The ICW activists movement is essential in aborting efforts to weaken the KPK

Public movement to save the KPK at Hotel Indonesia Roundabout

Photo:
ICW Documentation



Encouraging Political Party Reform and Advocacy on Local Election

One of the most important elements in democracy is the existence of political parties. However, political parties still face many internal problems, such as poor governance in political parties, non-transparent political parties' financial management, poor internal recruitment mechanism, and absence of internal democracy. From the various problems, ICW sees the issue in political party's finance and campaign as weaknesses that need improvement to ensure that political parties can perform their roles and functions optimally. Due to that consideration, ICW then conducted advocacy on political party finance reform.

ICW conducted a series of activities to encourage reform on political party finance. Based on the research result on problems on political party finance, ICW conducted roadshows to political parties to disseminate the findings. Moreover, ICW was involved in assisting Ministry of Home Affairs to provide more comprehensive review by compiling and advocating Government Regulation Revision on Political Party Financial Support. Political parties accepted the proposal to increase state subsidy, but political parties are subject to good governance system and those who fail to do so will receive more severe sanction. However, to date, concrete policy from the Government has not yet been issued.

In addition, ICW also conducted advocacy on implementation of simultaneous Pilkada (local

election) of 2015. ICW with Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil or coalition of civil society, urged KPU RI (National Election Commission), Bawaslu RI (National Election Oversight Body), and KPUD (Local Election Commission) in target areas to withdraw candidacy of problematic candidates. As a result, two candidates whose statuses were convicts in corruption cases and still on parole were removed from the list of candidacy for head of local government.

• Success Story

Fighting to Call off Candidacy of Corruption Case Convict as Head of Local Government!

2015 was a historical year for Indonesia. That year for the first time in the country, simultaneous election to elect heads of regional governments was held. However, in practice there were many issues occurring at the nomination stage.

One of the issue occurred when corruption cases' convicts—who were still on parole— passed as candidates. Two of the convicts, Jimmy Rimba Rogi and Yusak Yaluwo, were considered as qualified candidates by the Regional Election Commission (KPUD) in Manado and Boven Digoel, respectively. The two candidates were still on parole for corruption cases committed when both of them held positions as heads of local government.

In order to fix the mistake of the KPU (General Election Commission) and Panwaslu (Election Oversight Body), Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) and other concerned NGOs encouraged the implementation of clean Pilkada (local election) by conducting an advocacy to withdraw the candidacy of the two candidates who were still on parole.

The first effort was taken by holding a meeting with Bawaslu. Following the meeting, ICW also held meeting with KPU RI to cancel candidacy of those who were in parole. Furthermore, ICW also collaborated with regional election activists to supervise Pilkada in their areas and to refuse candidacy of problematic candidates. ICW

held press conferences to raise this refusal. After the long process, candidacy of Jimmy Rimba Rogi and Yusak Yaluwo were canceled. Jimmy filed for objection to the Ethics Council (DKPP) and High Administrative Court (PTUN). This postponed election in Manado city from December 9th, 2015 to February 17th, 2016.

Cancellation of the two candidates was a small victory for anti-corruption movement and it encouraged regional governments to hold clean Pilkada. In the future, there should be a follow up measure to ensure clean regional governments that are free from corrupt leaders.

Valuable lesson learned from this effort is the importance of public role to oversee Pilkada. The most crucial stages started from the nomination stage up to the approval of candidacy by electoral administrator.



Father Franz Magnis Suseno
(Cultural and religious figure)

**I hope ICW do not surrender,
and tire, because corruption is
still rampant. ICW must go on,
and must not be intimidated by
anything**

Anda and Bonita, two musicians who participated in the compilation album "Mouse Trap frequency" Volume 2

Photo: ICW Documentation

INCREASING SUPPORT TO FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

CORRUPTION REMAINS A SERIOUS PROBLEM AND HAS SPREAD TO ALL SECTORS,

at local and national levels, in the government sector, private sector, and even among civil society. There should be a new method to overcome this problem. The situation worsens with poor law enforcement and light punishment for corruptors. Based on this situation, ICW is aware that fighting against corruption cannot be done by small number of people. Fighting against corruption is the task of every individual. The more people involved in this battle, the bigger the chance it will succeed. Therefore, ICW is determined to continue increasing public participation in anti-corruption movement through public education and empowerment.

The 1st Winner of "Infographic Against Corruption" Competition

Photo: ICW Documentation



Enriching the Oversight Instrument

In order to strengthen public oversight, an effective monitoring instrument has to be produced. ICW initiated a study on potential conflict of interest among members of the House, especially related to ownership of business and task of each member in certain commissions. The result of the study can be accessed through rekamjejak.net website and the public can also give update on important data and information. Furthermore, ICW also encourages CSOs network in regional areas to actively conduct test on access to information on political parties' finances through the Public Information Transparency Law. ICW also provided module on test on access to information in order to help its network in performing their task. This is important as one of the factors that causes political parties cadres to commit corruption is the large funding needs of parties. Test on access to information was also aimed to assess whether political parties have transparently reported donations received. Problems in reporting occurred due to the fact that in general, political parties are being controlled by the capital owner and not by the internal democratic system. Training was conducted in Banten Province in collaboration with Mata Banten, in Medan with SAHDAR and in Riau with Fitra Riau. The document obtained from test on access to information was used as data for ICW's study to encourage improvement in political parties' finances system.

In law enforcement aspect, ICW has compiled module on monitoring the performance of corruption crimes courts and monitoring trend on corruption cases' verdicts. However, to date the two modules have not been used by ICW's counterparts and networks at regional areas. The main obstacle is ICW focuses on advocacy on effort to undermine KPK and criminalization that occurred throughout 2015. The result of study on corruption cases verdict trend still cannot serve as a tool to force corruption crimes courts to impose more severe punishment, but the Supreme Court has taken it into consideration. At the same time, counterparts and networks of ICW at regional areas have done the same efforts, although the level of consistency is not the same.



Percentage of Employers in the Parliament

Employers
52.3%

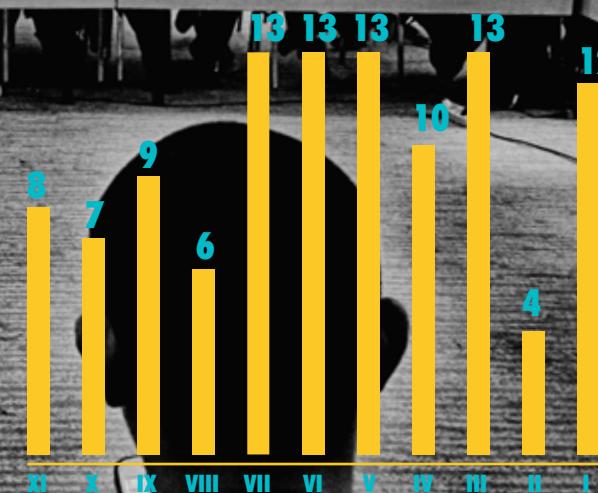
Non-Business
47.68%

Training on life style checking by ICW

Photo: ICW Documentation

Number of businessman in each commission at the House of Representatives

- Commissions 3, 5, 6 and 7 have the highest number of members with business background.
- Commission 3 has powers in the field of law, human rights and security
- Commission 5 has authority in the field of infrastructure and transportation.
- While Commission 6 has the authority in the field of Commerce, Industry, Investment, Cooperatives, SMEs and SOEs, and National Standardization
- Commission 7 has authority in the field of Energy and Mineral Resources, Research & Technology, Environment.



The Expansion of Anti-corruption Movements Using Social Media

Social media evolution has made information dissemination faster. In fact, in certain situations social media are able to overwhelm conventional media to compete with the speed of news coverage. Another critical point, social media increasingly open their room for interactions with the public. Consequently, whether we like it or not, civil society movements should begin to adapt with this condition.

For ICW, this certainly is an opportunity that must be capitalized on. Social media can be made as an effective campaign tool. Through social media, it will be easier for ICW to reach a wider range of communities, particularly to disseminate information, invite, move communities to participate, and even to build a public perception on a corruption issue.

In the last few years, ICW has been trying to maximize the role of social media in supporting campaign and advocacy activities. In fact, some of ICW's monitoring roles have been performed using technologies. Not only do they use features on social media platforms, they also develop and use applications for monitoring. For example, the establishment of a monitoring web namely www.opentender.net to monitor government procurement throughout Indonesia. Similarly, information technology based applications for public service delivery monitoring have started to be used as well, and even adopted by some reformist regional leaders.

In 2015, ICW's social media performance showed a considerable increase, using Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, and change.org, among others. In fact, ICW has started to use Tokopedia to raise public funds by selling merchandises.

Using Twitter alone, the @SahabatICW account is estimated to have the ability to reach 1.29 million other accounts to disseminate an idea. As a result, during 2015 there were some of ICW's hashtags considered as trending topics, including "#17thnICW" used for the 17th anniversary of ICW, "#BersihkanDPR" to respond to the ethical audit of the Speaker of the House, and "#HAKI2015" to commemorate the World Anti-Corruption Day in Bandung.

"#BersihkanDPR" could make the Parliamentary Ethics Committee's private plenary sessions open for the public. Additionally, this campaign could urge the Speaker of the House to resign. It needs to be noted, however, that this effort would not deliver a maximum result without other efforts in the real world, such as public movements, press conferences, petition raising, and audiences with policy makers.

From the content production perspective, 2015 was a year for ICW to conduct experiments and learn. There was a significant change to the content in that year. ICW dropped the use of words considered difficult and changed them with easier words which would be understandable to people from all walks of life. In fact, for campaigns on social media, ICW has been regularly using memes, infographics, motion graphics, and video footages.

Three points can be learned from ICW's social media activities in 2015. Firstly, to use social media, a well-thought strategy is needed. Secondly, the use of simple, interesting and easily understood words is a requirement for better, wider outreach. Thirdly, activities in the cyber world should be supported by activities in the real world.**



@antikorupsi
9.599 Followers

@sahabatICW
30.630 Followers

@aktivisual
1.723 Followers



Sahabat ICW
13.676 Like

Aktivisual
2.950 Like



Sahabat ICW
109 Pelanggan

28.918
Kali Penayangan

Spreading the Anti-corruption Virus

Education on anti-corruption can be given in various ways, including through the latest approach: songs. In 2015, ICW completed an album entitled *Frekuensi Perangkap Tikus Volume 2*, which was a collaboration of 9 musicians. Each artist presents an anti-corruption theme song. Involved in the album are: Ebiet G Ade feat L'alpha with song entitled "Orator" and Sore with song entitled "Diputusan". ICW has also completed a children song album targeting pre-school and kindergarten kids. The objective of this activity is to introduce integrity value from early age, with simple songs like "Taat" or Obedience and "Antri Masuk Kelas" or Queuing to Enter Classroom. ICW used the momentum of International Anti-corruption Day on December 9th, 2015 to hold campaign and give education on anticorruption. ICW with various anti-corruption organizations and communities were involved in the preparations and main event of the Anti-corruption Day that was centralized in Bandung. The main event was communities' discussion that involved artists, women, bureaucracy communities, and so forth. In order to effectively spread the anti-corruption virus, ICW utilized both online and offline medias. All of activities and advocacies from ICW were shared to the public through twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. Some of the hashtags shared were trending topics in social media, indicating that a lot of social media user discussing ICW's activities.



ICW also presented awards to journalists who contributed to the spread of anti-corruption campaign

Photo:
ICW Documentation

Finding Ways to Fight Corruption

ICW continues to spread its campaign to various groups to engage them in the effort to fight corruption. In 2015, ICW held an Anti-corruption Hackathon in 12 countries, involving 720 information technology programmers. Participants were challenged to handle various corruption issues using technology. For those who have skills in design, ICW also held an infographic design competition called "INFOGRAPHIC AGAINST CORRUPTION" and competition on infographic on corruption in natural resources. ICW also showed its appreciation towards journalist who took part in providing news and disclose corruption cases by handing out awards to journalists.



Jendela is an initiative to improve transparency of public services and fight bribery by inviting community participation to share their experience on the portal.

Everyone can leave ratings and reviews on public services that they receive such as in the application of ID card, family card, driving license, etc. In fact, the public can also report corruption anonymously.

Then, Jendela will compile all the received data and displays it in the form of data visualization. Data visualization and a full review of the public service can be used by:

1. The general public to see the quality of public services in the region
2. The head of the region and public officials to oversee public services in the region and take action on any bribery reported by the public

With the data transparency, we hope that public services could be improved in the future.



Become friends of ICW is one way to help support the anti-corruption movement

Photo:
ICW Documentation

Increasing Public Donation

In order to maintain ICW's independency and legitimacy in anti-corruption movement, ICW tries to get donation from public. By donating or contributing to ICW, anyone can participate in the effort to fight against corruption. Public donation collected was fully used for anti-corruption advocacy. The public can give donation by purchasing ICW merchandises and the money earned from that will be used for anti-corruption movement. To date, there are 553 ICW's supporters who give donation in a monthly basis and many had purchased ICW's shirts, tumblers, mugs, and hats.

In 2015 ICW created an online merchandise shop and managed to sell merchandises offline and collected IDR 41 million. Now, ICW is creating donation package, consisting of merchandise and CD of Frekuensi Perangkap Tikus album. To maintain good communication and to thank the supporter for their donations, ICW sends thank you cards and token of appreciation and inform the supporter on every activity of ICW.

• Succes Story

Public Donation for Anti-Corruption Movement

ICW is aware that the spirit of anti-corruption movement should strongly be embedded within Indonesian community. The public—as well as various groups' involvements—are important in order to have a more massive anti-corruption movement. ICW realizes that there will be a time constraint regarding to support from international donors for ICW's advocacy efforts—eventually other countries that are facing with more severe corruption issues than Indonesia will become the priority of international donors. Furthermore, ICW is also aware that anti-corruption movement legality is influenced by those who give the financial and non-financial supports.

In order to achieve social anti-corruption movement and to strengthen its legitimacy, ICW believes that public donation needs to be properly managed, regardless who the donors are. In 2015, ICW focused on donors' database improvement to map which donors are still actively contributed and who are not. The objective is to involve those who are still active to fight against corruption based on their capabilities. For those who are no longer active, ICW tried to find the reasons and if the reason is because the donor's credit card is no longer valid—then there is a chance to invite them to support ICW again.

In 2015 ICW had identified active donors with total number of 441 people. On average, each donor gave donation of IDR 75.000 per month. The donors came from various backgrounds, such as lawyers, doctors, students, housewives, etc. There is also a gender balance within the donors. Apart from trying to expand its donors, at the same time ICW developed public donation approach by selling anti-corruption theme merchandises. The merchandises include: t-shirts, hoodies, tumblers, tote bags, CD album "Perangkap Tikus" (Mouse Trap), and hats. All of the products have anti-corruption messages, thus the people who wear them will indirectly convey anti-corruption messages. From the sale, ICW managed to raise IDR 11 million. The fund will be utilized to continue spreading anti-corruption campaigns. The

products are also sold online, targeting social media users. In order to get more donors, ICW utilizes big events hosted solely by ICW or with the support from its counterparts or other concerned parties. For example, on Anti-Corruption Day in Bandung, ICW had a booth to sale the merchandises, which also served as ICW's information center. Hence, from the booth visitors could get more information on ICW's works, vision-mission, and other ICW-related-information. ICW also had booths set up in other events, such as: Anugerah Karya Jurnalistik Antikorupsi (Anti-corruption Journalism Award) in Jakarta, Declaration on Madrasah Antikorupsi Muhammadiyah at Muhammadiyah's head office in Menteng Jakarta, Infographic exhibition, and so forth.

However, public donation has to be supported by anti-corruption movement. Therefore, the Fund Rising Division of ICW is actively developing its network, including being actively involved in anti-corruption campaigns such as "PercaKPK", "Anti-Corruption Parenting", "Gradasi – Anti-Corruption Movement of people with disabilities, and Keluarga Pemberantas Korupsi (Anti-Corruption Family). Some of those who were involved in the campaigns are active donors of ICW. ***

Sweater is one of ICW merchandise

Photo:
ICW Documentation

ICW revenue through Donation Program and Merchandise



Merchandise
Rp48.970.500



Donasi through Auto Debet
Rp347.096.198



Donasi through transfer
Rp138.825.554

Erlina
(ICW Supporter)

I would like to donate because I expect ICW to remain to exist to help oversee corruption by State Officials/State Agencies



SAKTI participants visit
to KPK

Photo:
ICW Documentation

IMPROVING COMPETENCIES MAINTAINING REGENERATION

A SUCCESSFUL ANTICORRUPTION MOVEMENT IS ONE THAT ENGAGES VARIOUS GROUPS AND LEVELS OF SOCIETY

The life cycle of an organization always goes up and down. Several organizations fail to handle pressures and are finally dissolved, while others remain strong despite changes and even become part of the changes. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) has been around for 18 years and it must not be complacent with its achievements. The focus area of ICW required the organization to have good internal system to achieve its vision and mission. Anti-corruption movement is the big theme of ICW's work since it was first established, and ICW should be the role model of credible, capable, accountable and professional organization and human resources.

As an organization, ICW also has to face with the same issue faced by all organizations: regeneration issue. Acknowledgment from many that ICW's regeneration run smoothly is due to good planning. However, ICW is aware of the consequences of regeneration, i.e. knowledge and skills gap between its senior and junior staff. To close the gap, in 2015 ICW provided capacity building for its staff, especially on knowledge and skills that need to be updated.

ICW is also aware with the importance of maintaining the anti-corruption movement as a sustainable movement. ICW should not be the only one that concerned about this matter, and should not be the only anti-corruption NGO in Indonesia. A successful anti-corruption movement is one that engages various groups and levels of society. In order to achieve that, ICW sees the need to increase and maintain regeneration of anti-corruption activists, both at local level and national level. Therefore, in 2015 ICW reactivated its Sekolah Anti Korupsi (SAKTI) or anti-corruption school program.

Improving Financial Accountability

As an institutional strategy to increase accountability of stakeholders of the anti-corruption movement, a transparent, accountable and strong financial system is a necessity. ICW with the support from DANIDA and the Asia Foundation encourages transformation of financial system, from offline mechanism to online mechanism. This project has been implemented since 2015 and is expected to be completed in April 2016. The objective of this project is to ensure that ICW's financial report is timely and credible, and the budget users, i.e. the ICW's staff can provide timely information on its budget execution. If the installation of the financial and accounting application system runs on schedule, ICW will be a pioneer NGO that implements this new approach, at least in Indonesia.

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	Rp. 13.162.139.437
Employee Receivables	Rp. 1.171.378.383
Down payments and prepaid expenses	Rp. 539.006.206
Program receivables	Rp. 912.368.355
Total Current Assets	Rp. 15.784.892.381
Fixed Assets	
At cost price	Rp. 1.145.023.881
Accumulated Depreciation	Rp. (898.129.648)
TOTAL ASSETS	Rp. 16.031.786.614

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	Rp. 1.860.040.016
Total Liabilities	Rp. 1.860.040.016
Net Assets	
Unrestricted	Rp. 8.435.486.470
Contemporarily restricted	Rp. 5.736.260.128
Total Net Assets	Rp. 14.171.746.598
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS	Rp. 16.031.786.614

REVENUE	
Funds from grantors	Rp. 13.299.519.029
Unrestricted funds	Rp. 4.589.894.402
Total Revenue	Rp. 17.889.413.431
EXPENSES	
Programs	Rp. 11.621.392.659
Refunds	Rp. 608.556.822
Unrestricted Funds	Rp. 4.385.129.583
Total Expenses	Rp. 16.615.079.064
Increase/(decrease) in Net Assets	Rp. 1.274.334.367



Discussion with the theme
"Workers Go Politics"
at ICW office

Photo:
ICW Documentation

Closing the Gap in Skill and Knowledge

Core competencies that ICW staff must have include all skills and knowledge needed in order to achieve an effective anti-corruption movement. In-house training inviting competent resource persons, combined with practice and simulation of concept and theory has been done, focusing on ICW junior staff, ie half of ICW's total staff (36 people). The analysis on APBD (local budget), advocacy strategy, investigation technique, and legal drafting were series of training for internal capacity building that had been provided. The next task now is to measure achievement of the trainings. In order to identify the capacity level of the staff, ICW created case study where each staff is given a task to do budget analysis, investigate corruption cases, and participate directly in anti-corruption advocacy.

Regeneration of Anti-corruption Activists through SAKTI

ICW had organized Sekolah Anti Korupsi (SAKTI)/anti-corruption school twice, in 2013 and 2015. Considering the big need, ICW aims to hold SAKTI every year. SAKTI is a place to train, increase skill and knowledge, and spread anti-corruption movement to all participants. Even though the main target of SAKTI is university student, good responses came from various groups— including civil servants—who showed interest in participating. However, to be selected as a participant is not easy. There are stages that need to be completed, starting from creating a letter of self-motivation, paper, book reference, up to interview process. Only the best candidates are selected as they have to go through a rigorous 10 day training and interaction with other participants, with competent facilitator and relevant resource persons. The result was satisfying. The alumni of SAKTI, both from 2013 and 2015, held anti-corruption campaigns in their respective regions as concrete involvement in anticorruption movement. Some of them joined ICW to encourage public donation for broader anti-corruption movement.

SAKTI has also been developed and adopted by anti-corruption organizations in many regions, e.g.: TRUTH, an anti-corruption organization in South Tangerang that initiated SAKTI of South Tangerang. To date, SAKTI had been conducted twice in South Tangerang. In NTB (West Nusa Tenggara), an NGO called SOMASI held SANTRI (anti-corruption school) in which ICW was one of the resource persons. In West Sumatera, the school is called INTEGRITAS with anti-corruption activists from PUSAKO and LBH (legal aid organization) Padang. Mata Aceh in Aceh— an anti-corruption organization based in Banda Aceh—held SAKTI Aceh. These are indeed ICW's expectation: local initiatives in encouraging strong anti-corruption movements in different regions and groups.***

Photos with SAKTI participants 2015

Photo:
ICW Documentation

Safrin Salam
(SAKTI 2015)

SAKTI is a basic education on anti-corruption movement which gives a stimulus to understand various sides of corruption involving youth participation, I feel that there is great hope because youth has the responsibility to eradicate corruption.



STRENGTHENING ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORK

A black and white photograph of a man wearing a cap and a t-shirt, smiling and holding a large sign. The sign has the text "#BERJAMAAH LAWAN KORUPSI" written on it. In the background, there are other people and banners, including one that says "BERJAMAAH LAWAN KORUPSI".

#BERJAMAAH
LAWAN
KORUPSI

"Joint Religious Movement to Fight Corruption" became a big slogan in anti-corruption Madrasah

Photo:
ICW Documentation

STAMINA OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION HAS BECOME WEAKER DUE TO LACK OF LEGAL PROTECTION AND LIMITED ACCESS TO FUNDING.

2015 was the most difficult era for anti-corruption movement in Indonesia. Although the public's hope raised high at the beginning, especially when Jokowi—who was considered as an iconic clean leader—elected as the President, the reality was far from expectation. The effort to undermine anti-corruption movement has become more transparent. Apart from the effort to undermine the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) through judicial review and revision on the KPK's law, and criminalization against Commissioners and staff of KPK with fabricated accusations—the anti-corruption activist were also alleged with defamation. One of the activists was Ronny Maryanto of Activist KP2KKN, convicted with 6 months of imprisonment and 10 months of probation for defamation against Speaker of the House, Fadli Zon, during legislative campaign in 2014.

This situation was worrying, amid expansion of oligarchy power and new power at regional levels that tried to illicitly enrich themselves from state budget and natural resources, the power of CSOs to fight corruption were weak and lack of legal protection with limited financial access to fund the organization.

Based in the current condition and the strategic plan of 2014-2019, ICW believes that strengthening and expanding the anti-corruption network is a strategic agenda. According to the analysis result, there are some potential CSOs that can be developed, for example religious organizations like Muhammadiyah and Nahdatul Ulama, and group of academics, especially professors in some universities.

Consolidation of CSOs' Network

ICW has started to change its perspective on relation pattern with anti-corruption network at regional areas: from solely focus on program collaboration to collaboration in implementing more consolidated anti-corruption agenda.

This change of perspective is aimed to address the latest problems and challenges, such as the phenomena of corruptors fight back, both at national and local levels. However, there are many CSOs that face with problems related to organizational internal management, regeneration, knowledge management, sustainable financing from public donation and foreign donors.

Therefore, ICW facilitated anti-corruption network consolidation process in some regional area. Some of the examples were East Java with Malang Corruption Watch (MCW), and Komite Rakyat Pemberantas Korupsi (KRPK) in Blitar that tried to expand their network to Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Madiun, Kediri, Lamongan, and other regions in East Java.



Photos with residents of Jalsutra Blitar who are still in conflict with the local government related to their farmlands

Photo:
ICW Documentation

Muhammad Triyanto
(KRPK Blitar)

We hope that ICW will remain consistent to open people's heart associated with the danger of latent corruption through various programs. Hopefully ICW will maintain its status as a barometer at national and international levels.

Integrating Anti-corruption movement with Religious Organizations

ICW and Muhammadiyah Youth Central Committee agreed to collaborate to prevent and eradicate corruption. One of the collaborations was the creation of Anti-corruption Madrasah (MAK) in most universities under Muhammadiyah. The launch of MAK was held in February 8, 2015 in Muhammadiyah head office. To end of December 2015,

five anti-corruption Madrasah had been established in: Muhammadiyah University in Tangerang, University of Buya Hamka Jakarta, Muhammadiyah University Jakarta, Muhammadiyah University Gresik, and Muhammadiyah University Solo. One of the activities of MAK is to establish anti-corruption workforce that actively monitor public service, implementation of local election, and action and campaign to refuse revision on KPK's Law.

Abdul Rahman Syahputra
Batubara
(Muhammadiyah Youth)

ICW has an important role in forming the Anti-Corruption Madrasah. Together with Muhammadiyah Youth, ICW initiated the Joint Religious Movement to Fight Corruption.



• Succes Story

Anti-Corruption Madrasah (Islamic School) Joint Movement against Corruption

Joint corruption movement has to be handled with counter-joint-movement. Without having support from organizations or groups, it will be difficult to fight against corruption. Therefore, ICW collaborates with certain groups or organizations concerned with corruption issues, including with religious based organizations.

Anti-corruption Madrasah (anti-corruption Islamic school) is a collaborative program of Indonesia Corruption Watch and Muhammadiyah Youth Central Committee to prevent and fight against corruption. The declaration of establishment of Anti-corruption Madrasah was held on Feb 8th, 2015 at Muhammadiyah Central Committee office. Apart from the committee members and Muhammadiyah Youth Central Committee, the declaration event was also attended by KPK's Commissioner, Bambang Widjojanto, and Usman Hamid from KontraS.

According to the Chair of Muhammadiyah Central Committee, Dahnil Anzar Simanjuntak, Madrasah will serve as the center for corruption prevention campaign, monitoring, reporting of corruption cases for law enforcement officers. "Numbers of Muhammadiyah members are 35 million people. We have representative offices throughout Indonesia even to sub-sub district level. We also have (Muhammadiyah) universities. All of our members are ready to participate in jihad against corruption. We learnt how to fight corruption from ICW, and ICW can learn from Muhammadiyah Youth on how to engage the public in fighting against corruption."

In 2015, there were eight regions that held Anti-Corruption Madrasah: Tangerang, Gresik, Surakarta, Jogjakarta, Padang Sidempuan, Bangka Belitung, Pariaman, and Medan. The facilitators of madrasah were local Muhammadiyah's campuses. Each class was attended by 30 participants— who for one semester— learnt about theory/perspective on corruption and methodology to fight against it. Trainers of the madrasah (school) were ICW, Youth Muhammadiyah, and academics. To date, there are at least 240 cadres from Anti-Corruption Madrasah.

Facilitators of madrasah were different each semester. Cadres graduated from madrasah established anti-corruption center, which tasks are to give education on anti-corruption, monitor public service and election/local election, provide training, and report result of anti-corruption investigation, and to monitor budget analysis. Madrasah will continue be developed to other Muhammadiyah's campuses throughout Indonesia.

Furthermore, in order to expand the scope of madrasah, ICW and Muhammadiyah Youth hold Madrasah on TV—a show on Muhammadiyah TV. The main target is the 35 million Muhammadiyah members. The show includes discussion on contemporary issues on corruption. The resource persons were ICW and Muhammadiyah Youth.

Collaboration between ICW and Muhammadiyah Youth can be the beginning of the effort to engage all Indonesians in preventing and fighting corruption. This collaboration has managed to engage millions of people to fight against corruption. The KPK's Commissioner, Bambang Widjojanto, in the declaration of Anti-

corruption Muhammadiyah at Muhammadiyah's support for the KPK event, stated that collaboration between ICW and Muhammadiyah Youth is the first in the history of anti-corruption movement. "This is the rising of resistance against act of corruption and its actors" stated Bambang.



The MoU signing between ICW, the Public Procurement Policy Agency (LKPP) and the Indonesian Institute of Accountant (IAPI) in Jakarta.

Photo: ICW Documentation

Supporting Commitments of Potential Actors in Ministries/Institutions and Local Governments

Selected leaders who are innovative, transparent and have anti-corruption commitment in Ministries/ Institutions and Sub-national Governments have inspired ICW to develop a collaborative advocacy strategy— while at the same time still continues performing its task as a critical watchdog organization.

Apart from collaborating with the KPK, ICW also collaborates with the Government Procurement Agency (LKPP) by increasing open data to electronically detect corruption indication in goods and services procurement.

Furthermore, to commemorate International Anti-corruption Day on December 9, 2015 ICW, LKPP and KPK held a collaborative activity called “Hackaton Merdeka 3.0”—a competition on anti-corruption apps.

Currently ICW has joined Civil Society Coalition for Education on Transparency (KMSTP) and started to

collaborate with Ministry of Education and Culture, as Anis Baswedan the Minister, is considered to be very open to public’s participations and inputs.

Some of collaborative activities were: dialogue on policy and collaborative action with Ministry and civil society to encourage issuance of policy on education, such as regulations on teachers and curriculum management, budget management, and corruption prevention.

Although there is still no result in form of regulation or policy on education, open access to information and engagement of civil society in formulating the policy is a significant milestone achievement to obtain greater result.



LIST OF ICW PROGRAMS AND DONORS IN 2015

No	PROGRAM	DONOR	NILAI
1	Fundraising	11.11.11	Rp. 996.928
2	Monitoring Money Politics to Promote Quality Elections with Integrity	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 649.549.595
3	Australian Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ)	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 1.919.930.907
4	Mapping of Business Politics among Indonesian Parliamentarians, 2014-2019	TIFA	Rp. 352.160.016
5	a. Harmonization of Laws Related to Anticorruption in Indonesia with the UNCAC b. Monitoring Campaign Finance c. Promoting Increased Access to Political Party Financial Reports d. Strengthening KPK and Civil Society in Fighting against Corruption in Indonesia e. Advocacy of Political Party Finance Regulation	MSI	Rp. 2.718.897.227
6	Improving the Governance of Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in Indonesia Through Civil Society Participation	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 148.966
7	a. Strengthening Monitoring Capacity Towards Local Procurement in Indonesia (PPY SEA 1324) b. Managing Conflict of Interest for Enhancing Transparency and Accountability of Jakarta Public Procurement System (PPY SEA 1325) c. Illicit Enrichment mitigation to enhance transparency and accountability of public procurement system in DKI Jakarta	UKFCO	Rp. 881.628.941
8	Using the Money Laundry and Taxation Laws in Indonesia's Forestry Sector	ULU Foundation	Rp. 349.229.964
9	Addressing Forestland Encroachment in Kalimantan	CLUA Aid Environment	Rp. 224.343.540
10	Core Support to ICW Strategic Plan 2014-2018	DANIDA	Rp. 2.014.239.037
11	Program to Monitor the Indonesian Government's Electronic Procurement System	HIVOS	Rp. 700.912.815
12	a. Evaluation of a Joint Ministerial Decree (SKB) From Five Ministries on the Management and Even Distribution of Government Teachers b. Strengthening the Indonesian Anti-corruption Commission's (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi or KPK) Anti-corruption Efforts through Monitoring, Research, and Advocacy c. Strengthening Teacher Management and Even Distribution of Teachers: Advocacy to the Government Decree on Teacher Management through Submission of Civil Society's Academic Paper	PROREP	Rp. 1.352.328.519
13	For support for analysis of corruption in the forestry sector and advocacy to bring cases to the anti-corruption commission	FORD Foundation	Rp. 2.135.152.574
TOTAL			Rp. 13.299.519.029

AWARDS RECEIVED BY ICW IN 2015

1. '2015 Honourable Mention' Allard Prize for International Integrity.
2. 22nd rank, Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks, University of Pennsylvania
3. 57th rank, Think Tank To Watch, University of Pennsylvania
4. Lalola Easter was crowned as KONTRAS version women human rights defender
5. International Integrity Award from the British Columbia University

Allard Prize 2015 received by ICW

Photo: ICW Documentation



**LET'S JOIN EFFORTS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION
BE SUPPORTERS OF ICW BY PROVIDING PUBLIC
DONATION FOR THE ANTICORRUPTION MOVEMENT.**

Send your donation to
BCA 878.016.1737
BNI 0064.3607.42
Bank Mandiri 126.000.566.9600
Account name: Indonesia Corruption Watch



#SAYA KPK
RAKYAT ADA
BERSAMAMU

Bersih-Bersih
Polri

