



Annual Report 2016  
INDONESIACORRUPTION WATCH

# SPREADING THE SPIRIT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION



Danang and Darto providing support to the Anti-Corruption Movement.

Photo source: ICW Documentation



Photo source: ICW Documentation

Some of ICW's activist breaking the fast with Sahabat ICW.



Jl. Kalibata Timur 4D No 6 Kalibata, South Jakarta  
Tlp : 021.790.1885 / 799.4015  
Fax : 021.799.4005  
w : [www.Anti.korupsi.org](http://www.Anti.korupsi.org)  
e : [sahabaticw@antikorupsi.org](mailto:sahabaticw@antikorupsi.org)  
t : [@sahabaticw](https://www.instagram.com/sahabaticw) / [@Anti.korupsi](https://www.instagram.com/Anti.korupsi)  
f : Sahabat ICW  
ig : Sahabat ICW

## Constantly Reaping Supports

Indonesian society are increasingly aware that corruption is something that is chronic and dangerous. Social media is one of the references where the criticism of public official misbehaviours appear constantly. This situation is actually a good sign. A critical society is a society that are able to control the power from arbitrariness and corruption. One of the things that can be used as an example is the wave of protests that is accumulated into an online petition movements. Hundreds of thousands of people signed the "SaveKPK" petition. Not only on the corruption issue, the public are also increasingly critical with other social and political issues.

ICW is pleased regarding this phenomenon. Why? Because of this phenomenon, the anti-corruption movements are receiving more supports from the public. These supports has been demonstrated in a variety of forms. Campaigns and advocacies to reject the revision of KPK Act reaped supports. Even hundreds of professors from various campus in Indonesia also participated to urge President Jokowi to cancel the revision of KPK Act. The supports does not stop there. Public figures such as musician, comedian, artists and professional are also supporting the anti-corruption movement. They expresses their support in various forms, one of them is supporting the anti-corruption campaign and public fund raising program conducted by ICW. Najwa Sihab, Slank, Eddi Brokoli, J-Flo, Pangeran Siahaan, Vincent & Desta, Marissa Anita, Melanie Subono, Efek Rumah Kaca, Budiman Sudjatmiko, Sandy Pas Band, Happy Salma and many others are example of the public figures who are supporting ICW.

The support does not only come from public figures. Many professionals such as teachers, journalists, editors and people from private sector such as business owners, private employees,

even housewives and students become a loyal supporter of ICW. ICW receives the financial support from those supporters to empower and strengthen the anti-corruption program.

The increase in public support implies one thing, that the society is agitated and resentful with corruption. This public support should not be wasted. ICW should be consistent with their anti-corruption movements and seriously conduct their controlling function and their other relevant roles. Corruption case reporting, monitoring the performance of corruption law enforcement, tracing the track record of candidates for public officials, supervision of campaign funds, reformation on the funding policy of political parties, supervision on the extractive sector governance and tax, procurement of public monitoring instruments, the implementation of Anti-Corruption School (SAKTI), and various collaboration programs with the governmental institutions or certain party in the government who is paying attention and willingness to fight corruption.

ICW would like to say thanks for all the support that has been given. The anti-corruption movement can only be maintained with the active support of the community.

Anti-corruption greetings!!!

## Sowing the Seed of Anti-Corruption

For a while, the Indonesian society could feel relieved because President Jokowi and the Chief of House of Representatives (DPR) stated to delay the discussion on the revision of the KPK Act. The demand and pressure that we conducted has come to fruition, including professors from various campus in Indonesia who took part in demanding the President not to recklessly alter the KPK Act. The voice has been heard, and until now, we can witness the progress of KPK in eradicating corruption. The result is considered shocking with many successful sting operation which resulted in many briber and its resipient got arrested by KPK. But we also realize that eradicating corruption is not only concerning about KPK. There are many dimensions that have to be managed and monitored, including the work of eradicating corruption by other law enforcement officers. In the same time, we hope that corruption eradication program could run more effectively. ICW conducted efforts to promote transparency and accountability on law enforcement performance through regular publication called the trend of corruption. An analysis and assessment to see and assess the performance of law enforcement in dealing with corruption cases in Indonesia.

On another aspect, we also believe that a critical generation is a vital asset on the strength of social oversight function of the society over the power. Therefore, building the basis power of civil society, mainly focusing on the younger generation is a necessity. With the support from many parties, ICW consistently working on Anti-Corruption School (SAKTI)

as a medium to develop young anti-corruption generation. SAKTI's learning module is now being adopted by many anti-corruption civil society groups in various regions in Indonesia, for example in South Tangerang, Aceh, Mataram, Pontianak, etc.

In addition, various occasions and opportunities could be used to intervene change and to push the system that is more immune to corruption continues to be conducted by ICW. The development of opentender.net as an internet-based application to monitor the auction process is expected to provide information and more credible data. Opentender.net has now become one of the references to the works of investigative journalists. ICW are also willing to be part of anti-illegal charge task force as requested by ministry of transportation. ICW is hoping to continue contributing significantly in the anti-corruption movement.

Kalibata, December 2016

Adnan Topan Husodo, ICW Coordinator.



Three participating kids of the coloring contest in album launching "Lagu Anak Hebat" in Mataram, Lombok.

Photo source: ICW Documentation





AKA is a bestowal event for journalists who have contributed in spreading the Anti-corruption issue to the community.

Photo source: ICW Documentation

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Consistency and creativity to generate new idea are the most important things in anti-corruption social movements. ICW are required to have both consistency and creativity at the same time so they can maintain the anti-corruption movements. Similarly, the devotion to the achievement of organizational vision and mission has always been a priority and the spirit of battle against corruption. Throughout 2016, ICW strive to achieve the operational missions that has been established, while still providing flexibility to respond to current issues, both at national and local level.

Generally, ICW's achievements in 2016 can be divided into several main issues, namely to mainstreaming the anti corruption movements in the forestry sector, expansion of the anti-corruption network, possession and usages of social media as a means of expanding the anti-corruption campaign, public policy advocacy and strengthening the internal of organization.

Mainstreaming the anti corruption issue in the forestry sector is the strategy in combating corruption in the natural resources

sector. The agenda of investigation training and cases reporting in forestry sector is the method that has been chosen by eight ICW's partners. Throughout 2016, as a result of the investigation training, approximately 18 investigative reports have been submitted to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) although the response was below expectation.

In the context of anti-corruption network, ICW focuses on strengthening the anti-corruption network in the Province of Banten which become on of the priority Province to the prosecution and prevention of KPK in 2016. Ayo Banten and Banten Bersih is a coalition that was born and prepared to oversee the reformation agenda in the Banten Provincial Government. Political literacy for voters, monitoring of Banten election 2017 and resistance to the phenomenon of a political dynasty in Banten that tend to be corruptive and reporting cases of alleged corruption in Banten are the working agendas of the coalition that have been done.

To support the work of the coalition, ICW prepared them with the ability to use social media, campaigning through the mass media, skills to produce infographic, meme-making and agenda of public fund raising to expand the public involvement in Banten. Not only Banten, ICW are also supporting various training, knowledge enrichment and technical capabilities in different regions, with different anti-corruption network.

Not to forget, strengthening the internal of the organization through various training schemes is also conducted, ranging from strengthening english language skills, the ability to conduct a fund raising which includes packaging strategy, the articulation of products such as merchandise, and the copy writer's ability. While in the research context, strengthening is done on the design of research methodology, development of research SOP and research method. All these strengthening agenda are intended to strengthen the institutional of ICW as an organization that is able to deal with the new challenges that becomes more complex throughout the time.

However, the dynamics outside the institution can not be abandoned. ICW focuses on the agenda to cancel the politician's plan on revising the KPK Act. Cooperating with around 150ish professors from various universities in Indonesia, advocacies to maintain KPK getting a good results, since President Jokowi and Chief of DPR, Ade Komarudin postponed the discussion on the revision of the KPK Act which are loaded with political interests. The achievement to eradicate corruption in Indonesia is not quite satisfactory. This occurs because there are not enough support from political sector, on the contrary it even tends to attenuate it. However, ICW and other civil society elements will always be prepared to fight against any efforts that can attenuate the eradication of corruption in Indonesia.\*\*\*

“CONSISTENCY AND CREATIVITY  
TO GENERATE NEW IDEA ARE  
THE MOST IMPORTANT THING  
IN ANTI-CORRUPTION SOCIAL  
MOVEMENTS”





# PROUD TO BE THE ANTI- CORRUPTION GENERATION.

Discussion  
commemorating  
International Anti-  
Corruption Day 2016  
at the Historia Cafe,  
Kota Tua

Photo source: ICW Documentation

Regeneration and the enhancement of individual capacity are the two principal issues in ICW. It can be said that ICW is filled with many young activist. One of the many division is public fundraising which becomes the backbone of ICW for public donation program and as the center of the anti-corruption awareness campaign. This division is also the one which initiate various merchandises that are used as a media for campaign and socialization, and simultaneously pushing the public awareness into supporting anti-corruption movements through the public donation program.

Passion combined with willingness to learn makes the individual capacity enhancement process in ICW easier. Capacity building program that is supported by DANIDA also targeted the public fundraising division. Improving photography skill, copy writing, merchandise product packaging and marketing strategy also utilization of social media such as twitter, instagram and facebook become the main focus of staff capability development area. The results were encouraging, because the public donations from the sales of merchandise increased by 100 percent. The products got more creative, development of anti-corruption message in the merchandise product was getting better and @SahabatICW twitter account were getting more follower, it reached 34 thousands in 2016. Beside that, cooperation in public donations were becoming increasingly widespread, including with

“I am very pleased to be able to join ICW and given the opportunity to continue learning various things, including what I like and to learn more new things”

Nisa Rizkiah  
Staff of ICW Public Fundraising Division

the hobbyist community and with state owned enterprise such as PT KAI and Ruang Rupa (RuRu).

Similarly, ICW invited celebrities to be directly involved in anti-corruption campaign. Approximately 23 public figures committed to support the anti-corruption movement. They are performers, musicians, journalists, community leaders, government officials, academics and artists. Among them are SLANK, Budiman Sudjatmiko, Najwa Shihab, Pangeran Siahaan, J-Flo, Sandi PAS BAND, Danang & Darto, and Vincent & Desta.

In addition to public fundraising division, the research division also made an enhancement in research capability and analysis toward specific issue that are currently and will be addressed as well as the improvement of english language skills. The results were encouraging as the research division staff now have adequate english language skill, hence their reading source and references become broader. The comprehension towards research methodology, especially mix-method was also improved, as well as the understanding of the lines of inquiry.

We can say that all the achievements above have been supporting the institution's internal mission accomplishment where ICW seeks to form individual/staff with the anti-corruption principal, having qualities in terms of ability and skill, competence, integrity, and have a social justice and gender perspective.\*\*\*



Sandy from PAS BAND when asked to support anti-corruption movements in Indonesia.

Photo source: ICW Documentation





## PERFORMANCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ON INVESTIGATION THROUGHOUT 2016

From one investigation to the others.

- ▶ Number of Corruption Cases  
**482 CORRUPTION CASES**
- ▶ Number of Suspects  
**1.101 CORRUPTION CASE SUSPECTS.**
- ▶ The Amount of State Loss  
**RP. 1.47 TRILLION.**
- ▶ The Amount of Bribery  
**RP. 31 BILLION**

One of the ways to channel public support is by making the change.org petition

Photo source: ICW Documentation



# Trends in the Law Enforcement of Corruption Cases

## A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

Corruptors' theatrical act in supporting remissions for corruption convicts.

Photo source: ICW Documentation

Each semester ICW released the monitoring results of corruption cases handling in Indonesia. There are two results, trends in the law enforcement of corruption cases by the law enforcement officers such as the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). In addition to that, ICW also releases the monitoring result regarding the court verdict trends on corruption cases.

Trend in the law enforcement of corruption cases is a monitoring of the performance of law enforcement officers in handling corruption cases during one semester (six months). In this matter, what considered as a corruption case is all corruption cases where the suspect is determined by law enforcement officers or have entered the stage of enquiry. In addition, as a comparison, they also conducted a monitoring towards corruption cases that had been investigated since several years earlier. This was conducted in order to monitor and assess the performance of the case handling by the law enforcement officer at the same time. For example, to see if there is any case which was discontinued by the law enforcement officer prior to enquiry. It can also help us see the average time needed by the law enforcement officers to handle the corruption cases.

The performance of the law enforcement officers is usually compared with the budget received by each institution. The result will be considered into recommendation for the law enforcement and other institution that have a slice of interest regarding this issue like DPR, The Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK), Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), supervisory institutions such as The National Police Commission (Kopolnas), and the Prosecution Commission (Komjak).

Throughout 2016, ICW also released the Trend in the Law Enforcement of Corruption Cases twice. The monitoring result of first semester was released in September 2016 and for the second semester it was disseminated to public in January 2017. In the first semester of 2016, according to the monitoring results of the trend in law enforcement of corruption cases in KPK, Public Prosecutor's Office and the Police, there were many cases that have not been addressed. There were cases that took quite a long time and still does not have a progress in the investigation. There were also cases with unclear handling process. The cases with unclear handling process were dominantly happened in the hand of the Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office.

After the monitoring results has been disseminated to public, it became clear that it was proven to be effective to push the law enforcement officers to improve their performance. Although there were many who denied the result of ICW's monitoring data, generally the data can be used as a reference by the law enforcement officers. After the release of the results in monitoring the first semester, the data made the National Police's Criminal Investigation Department (Bareskrim) irritated. Bareskrim then send The National Police Commission (Kopolnas) to invite ICW into a forum meeting. In this meeting, Kopolnas also asked Bareskrim to do a clarification and data synchronization.

After that meeting, the Junior Attorney for Special Crimes (Jampidsus) of Attorney General's Office also had an opportunity to invite ICW to conduct a meeting and data synchronization. They even had a chance to make an agreement for periodic joint meetings, even though the plan has not been able to be implemented until now.



# CORRUPTION CASES WHICH ENTERED THE ENQUIRY STAGE 2016

BASED ON THE TYPE OF CORRUPTION.



Theatrical act from Mafia Hukum GO, a movement to catch the law mafia symbolized by a Pokemon ball.

Photo source: ICW Documentation



Number of cases:  
238 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp 1 Trillion



## BRIBERY

Number of cases:  
33 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp 32,4 Billion



## GRATIFICATION:

Number of cases:  
2 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp -



## EMBEZZLEMENT IN OFFICE

Number of cases:  
3 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp 2,3 Billion



## CONFLICT IN PROCUREMENT

Number of cases:  
2 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp-



## EXTORTION

Number of cases:  
7 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp 20,5 Billion



## UNIDENTIFIED CASES

Number of cases:  
197 Cases

Amount of State Loss:  
Rp 442 Billion



# PREVENTING THE ATTENUATION OF KPK

Dukungan Slank  
untuk KPK

Sumber foto: Dokumentasi ICW

“I faithfully support ICW because I want to see Indonesia free from corruption. ICW has the capability in spreading the anti-corruption virus in Indonesia.”

Prof. Hikmawanto Juwana, SH, LL.M, Ph.D,  
International Law Professor of University of  
Indonesia; ICW Supporter

Since the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was established in 2003, the attenuation efforts towards this institution came one after another in various ways. One effort that stands out is through the process of preparing the regulation (legislation) by revising Law No. 30 of 2002 (Revision of the KPK Act).



SSince 2011, attempts to revise the KPK Act has been initiated. In 2015, the governments and DPR conducted an increasingly aggressive attempts to revise the KPK Act. It has been recorded there were three (3) attempts to revise the KPK Act that was made at the June, October and December 2015.

On the revision draft of the KPK Act in 2015, ICW noted there were at least 17 (seventeen) crucial matters that highly potential to attenuate KPK. Some of these including age restriction, that limited KPK's age to only 12 years, decreasing the prosecution authority, authorize the termination of the investigation, reducing wiretapping authority, limiting recruitment process of the investigator and limiting authority on corruption cases handling. If the revision draft is approved, it will not only threaten the KPK but also the agenda of corruption eradication in this country.

Fortunately, because of many rejections, the discussion process of the revision of the Act has not carried out until the end of 2015. The failure in the attenuation of KPK through revising the Act can not be separated from a number of activities of the Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) together with various elements of society. Some of the activity are acts, discussions dan joint attitude, gaining public support through petitions regarding rejection to the revision of KPK Act, and conduct hearings with interested parties.

A couple series of acts that ICW committed together with its coalition was the first milestone satire act of the "Pembangunan Museum KPK" on October 8, 2015, welcoming the international anti-corruption day on December 9 where an act was held in front of DPR in the form of a giant banner as a critic for DPR that has been trying to attenuate KPK through the Act revision. The last act was giving the condolence flower in front of the KPK building on December 17, 2015.

Discussion and statements that involved the media regarding the revision of the KPK Act routinely conducted throughout 2015. Hearings to encourage rejection toward the attenuation of KPK was also carried out, for example with the Chairman of the Regional Representatives Council (DPD) on February 2015, with the Chairman of Central Board of Muhammadiyah on September 2015 and with the representatives of the Democratic Party on October 2015.

To gain public support, together with Bagus Suryo (Alumni of ICW Anti corruption school) ICW are campaigning an online petition "Do not kill KPK, Stop the revision of the KPK Act". Until December 2015, this petition has been signed by at least 50.000 people. Although in 2015, the attenuation effort toward KPK has been successfully thwarted, but the monitoring from various groups still remains to be done. This is because the legislative process on the revision of the KPK Act still continued until 2016. On January 2016, 150 professor from various universities gathered to support the rejection of KPK Act revision. They sent a rejection letter about the revision to President Jokowi as an input from academia. Finally on February 22, 2016, President Jokowi declared an attitude of the government to postpone the discussion of the KPK Act revision.

"I appreciate the dynamic process in politics that exist in DPR, especially in the plan in revising of the KPK Act. Regarding the revision plan, we agreed that this revision should not be discussed at this time, " said President Jokowi.\*\*\*



Rejection action on the revision of the KPK Act in front of DPR / MPR building.

Photo source: ICW Documentation

Banten Bersih:  
**OVERSEEING  
THE GOVERNMENT  
TO PREVENT  
CORRUPTION**



Visitors in Ayo  
Banten Festival

Photo source: Ayo Banten Documentation

♥ 10.000 likes  
ayobanten Ayo Cerdas Memilih,  
Ayo Selamatkan Banten.  
#ayobanten

“With the uniqueness of each issue, they continue to empower the society. But on the other hand, they are also influencing the government”

Sujanarko  
Education and Community  
Service Director of KPK

On 2016, together with the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), ICW has conducted a mapping and empowerment on the communities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in seven priority area of KPK, including the Province of Banten.

The mapping was conducted to gain an idea regarding the general condition on NGOs and communities in Banten, including the requirements needed to improve their institutional capacity. The presence of strong communities and NGOs will be an important part to strengthen the social control function.

Based on the data from National Unity and Political Offices of Banten, there are 1,423 NGOs and communities recorded. Unfortunately most of them doesn't reflect the civil society empowerment. Truth be told, most of those NGOs and communities are fictitious, such as unknown address or activities. There are also other findings, NGO's 'owned' by a politicians or business owners are formed to accomodate projects or supports from the government, also to disrupt their political opponents. Most of those NGOs are 'extortioner'. Their targets are the Regional Government Working Unit or government service unit such as school. Their modus is to seek gap problems, intimidate using various of policies, and claims to have a network with



ICW or KPK, or to threaten the targets by publishing the target's negative news via the media owned by the NGO itself.

There are only fifteen NGOs and communities that meets the criteria, especially regarding integrity. ICW and KPK invited them in a consolidation meeting to discuss a shared agenda. In the first consolidation meeting, they explained their actual problems and needs for every institutions, they also agreed to form the Banten Bersih network.

Banten Bersih does not take over the movement which have already done by each of the participating institutions, on the contrary, it strengthens each movements. Banten Bersih becomes a place to learn and to conduct a joint advocacy. The agreed shared agenda are anti-corruption campaign and the refusal of corruption dynasty.

Banten Bersih made a petition regarding the refusal of corruption and dynasty on the 2017 Governor Election, conducts campaign in various forums such as car free day. Submitting the petition to KPK and conduct hearings regarding the development of corruption case handling in Banten.

The other shared agenda is to strengthen funding through public fundraising. After training and accompaniment, two of Banten Bersih's member, Truth Tangerang and Nalar Pandeglang, has acquired regular contributors though the amount is still limited.

Banten Bersih's ongoing shared agenda is to oversee the Governor and Deputy Governor Election in the Province of Banten for the 2017-2022 period. Banten Bersih formed a task force with the name of Ayo Banten. There are at least one hundred overseers involved. Before they conduct the overseer,

they were trained in the matter of Regional Elections, latest policies, money politics, and how to oversee them.

Up to the beginning of December 2016, there were 184 findings of infringement reported by Ayo Banten to Election Supervisory Agency. Other than overseeing, Ayo Banten also continues to socialize on Regional Election with integrity in a couple of regions such as District of Tangerang, City of Tangerang, City of South Tangerang, Serang, and Pandeglang.

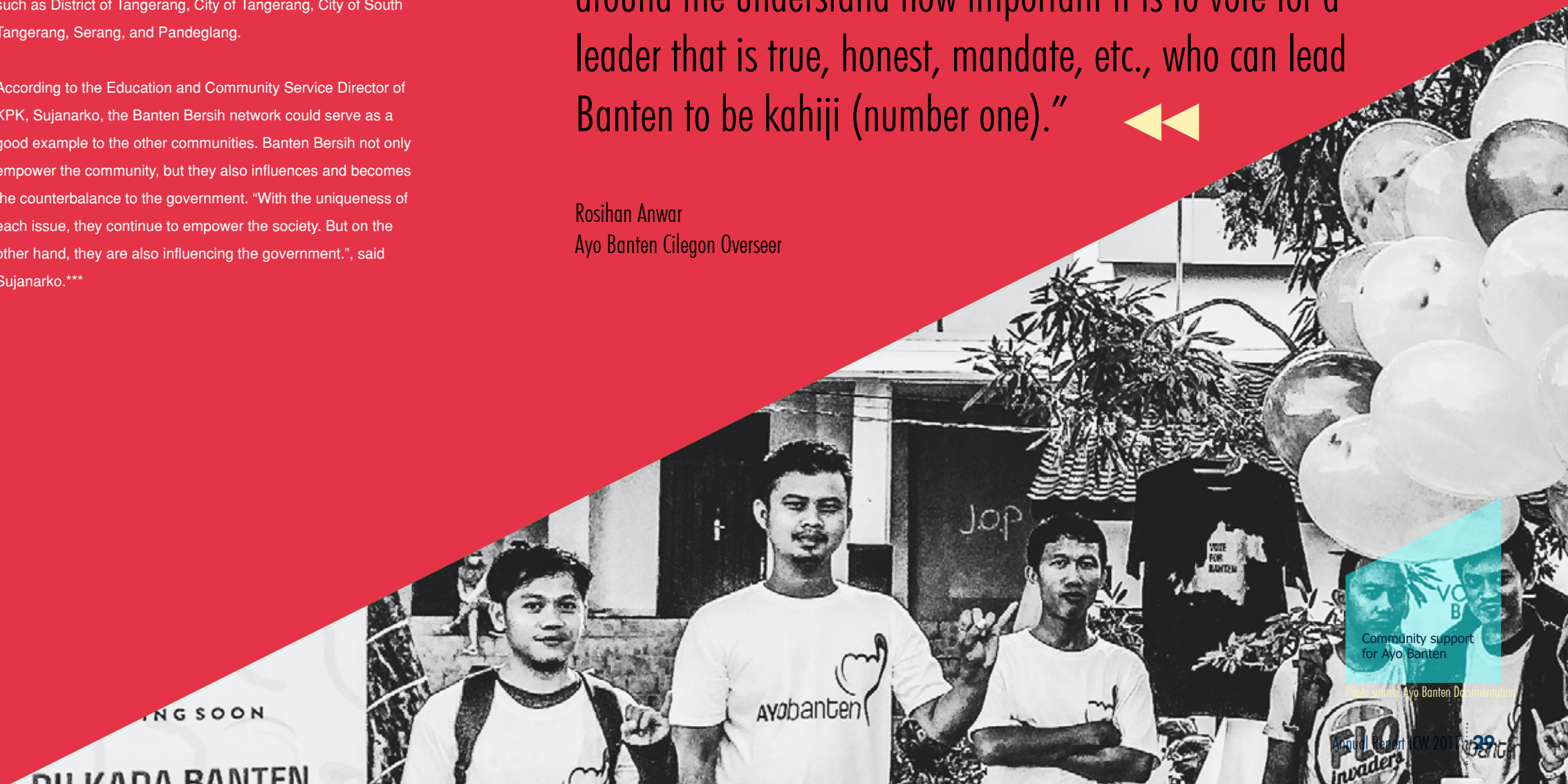
According to the Education and Community Service Director of KPK, Sujanarko, the Banten Bersih network could serve as a good example to the other communities. Banten Bersih not only empower the community, but they also influences and becomes the counterbalance to the government. "With the uniqueness of each issue, they continue to empower the society. But on the other hand, they are also influencing the government.", said Sujanarko.\*\*\*



"I want to be an overseer in Ayo Banten because I want to make the people of Banten or the people around me understand how important it is to vote for a leader that is true, honest, mandate, etc., who can lead Banten to be kahiji (number one)."



Rosihan Anwar  
Ayo Banten Cilegon Overseer



Community support  
for Ayo Banten

Photo source: Ayo Banten Documentation



# ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

There is no need to be a member of ICW to contribute in the eradication of corruption. A teacher will still be a teacher, a musician will still be a musician.

Anti-corruption education can be delivered through various type of medias, one of them is through music.

Photo source: ICW Documentation

The rise on the number of social media users in this modern era demands ICW to adapt to a new form of campaign. Year 2016 became a laboratory for ICW to tests how effective and strategic the use of social media in spreading anti-corruption values in the society.

Not only regarded as a new channel to present campaign materials, social media also collaborates with other corruption eradication agents. Such as, musician, anti-corruption network, and governmental institutions. In 2016, ICW used a couple of social media platforms, such as twitter, facebook, instagram, youtube, and petition in [www.change.org](http://www.change.org).

The use of ICW's own social media also shows a significant increase. Throughout 2016, there are a lot of achievements that can be used as a learning material. Especially on twitter, the campaign materials produced by ICW often become a trending topic. Some of those trending topics are as follows, Hashtag Anti-Corruption Day 2016 (#HAKI2016), Hashtag Sustainable Forest without Corruption, Hashtag Lagu Anak Hebat (#LaguAnakHebat), Hashtag Anti-Corruption Teachers (#GuruAntiKorupsi), and Hashtag Reject Remission for Corruptors (#TolakRemisiKoruptor).

Hashtag Reject Remission for Corruptors is ICW's most successful campaign through social media. Not only it was included in the list of trending topics, the campaign were also able to press the government lead by Jokowi to reject the revision of the Government Regulations, which loosens remission given to the corruptors. This success was determined by a lot of factors, such as the relations between online campaigns (through social medias, twitter, and petition), with the offline advocacy movements such as press conference and demonstration.



The contents in the social media campaign with the title of, corruption eradication across generations, are able to persuade local musicians from various genres and generations to contribute in the corruption eradication movement. Those musicians contribute through songs which compiled in the Frekuensi Perangkap Tikus 2 album. Up to 2016, there are 18 local musicians that are involved in this campaign activity, among others, Ebiet G. Ade and Navicula.

This idea, of corruption eradication across generations, are also able to implant the anti-corruption values since early stage through Lagu Anak Hebat. A compilation of children songs which depict the nine anti-corruption values. Honesty, concern, autonomy, discipline, responsible, hard work, simplicity, bravery, and justice. There are other impact, the idea formed a anti-corruption family knot in eight regions.

The reach of this campaign through music is quite large, not only included in the trending topic lists, the campaign also broadcasted in the news, both in national television or radio repeatedly. The influence of this social media campaign has made a couple of mainstream media television broadcasted this campaign exclusively.

ICW's social media campaign persuades the anti-corruption movement to a new paradigm. There is no need to be a member of ICW to contribute on the eradication of corruption. A teacher will still be a teacher, a musician will still be a musician, but the anti-corruption value will always be their campaign agenda which they do consciously and voluntary in their daily activities.\*\*\*

The music band QM PSP is one of the bands in the anti-corruption compilation album "Frekuensi Perangkap Tikus"

Photo source: ICW Documentation

"ICW and Pemuda Muhammadiyah has been conducting campaign through social media for almost 2 years using the #AyahHebat and #PemudaMuhammadiyah movements. This collaborative campaign through social media really boosts the movement formed by Pemuda Muhammadiyah. In the future, we hope that we can improve the management of social media collaboration by persuading friends from other movements or organizations so that the civil society movements can increase its numbers."

Andik Setiawan  
Pemuda Muhammadiyah Central Committee.

# MAINSTREAMING THE CORRUPTION ISSUES ON FORESTRY SECTOR

Photo source: CIFOR Documentation

The smoke disaster in Sumatera affected the children, their activities are obstructed by the thick smoke.

The curse of natural resources does not only occur in the countries of Africa, the curse also occurs in Indonesia. The country with abundant wealth is currently entangled with a quite severe structural poverty. The gap between the rich and the poor are widening. According to the newspaper Bisnis Indonesia (24 September 2016), the gini ratio of land ownership in Indonesia in 2016 is almost 0.58 or 1% of resident ruling on 59% agrarian resources, land, and space.

Corruption is one of the cause of this situation. Licenses that are easily granted to the business owners on the forestry sector are mainly triggered by the bribery practice to the public official. Giant companies with its subsidiaries on the forestry sector becomes increasingly unimpeded in controlling forest land due to the ease of getting licenses. ICW encourages to mainstreaming the corruption issues from the forestry sector since 2012 with the funding support from The Asia Foundation. Considering that previously the advocacy on forestry sector are mainly focuses on the threat of natural resources, the conservation of natural habitat, environmental damage and natural disaster. In 2015, KPK is starting to place the SDA issue as a priority issue.

In 2016, ICW starts to distribute corruption investigation module on the forestry sector to a couple of parties, such as eight local NGOs scattered in different regions and journalists. ICW also encourages the reporting of corruption cases on the forestry sector, whether it was done as an initiative of the institution, or as a platform for the local NGOs to report corruption cases on the forestry section to the available law enforcement institutions. There are around 18 reports of alledged corruption in the forestry section which already reported to the law enforcement officers. But unfortunately the responses of the law enforcement officers are very slow. Truth be told, only KPK who diligently encourages the legal proceedings of the corruptions on forestry sector.

Jokowi's regime is starting to respond and notice the importance of revision on the forestry sector policies, especially because of the severe environmental damage, forest fire which often occur, the sharpening of land gini ratio (including the ownership of forest land), also as a reponse on international pressure since forest is considered as the world's lungs. Government's attitude is quite clear, by issuing a policy regarding the moratorium of palm oil licensing, remembering that the palm oil business in one of the biggest trigger on the functional shift of forest land in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the fight in encouraging anti-corruption movements in the forestry sector still has a lot of obstacles, especially on the good faith of the law enforcement officers that are yet to be seen.\*\*\*



## FACTS AROUND THE FORESTRY SECTOR IN INDONESIA

Indonesia occupies the third place in deforestation ranking with a deforestation rate of

**498 THOUSAND HA/YEAR**

(Forest Resource Assessment, 2010)

The loss from unpaid state income since 2003-2014 is as much as

**7,24 TRILION/YEAR**

(KPK, 2015)

Photo source: ICW Documentation

Theatrical act in front of the Judicial Commission of Indonesia (KY) Building in reporting a judge who released a company that causes forest fire.





# SAKTI

as an Instrument to  
Form Anti-Corruption  
Cadres

Anti-corruption  
school activities  
conducted by MATA  
Aceh, Banda Aceh,  
NAD

Photo source: ICW Documentation

▶▶ “Anti-corruption Santri are inspired by the Anti-Corruption School of ICW. This is a cadre process for anti-corruption civil society groups in NTB.”

Dwi Aris Santo  
SOMASI NTB

The establishment of Anti-Corruption School (SAKTI) is one of ICW's priority in expanding the anti-corruption network. Other than as a cadre process platform for anti-corruption activist, the program and curriculum designed by SAKTI is usable to many parties, especially ICW's network and partners. SAKTI's curriculum and materials such as Introduction to Corruption Theories, Law Enforcement, Investigation Strategies, Public Fund Analysis, and Public Policies Advocacy Strategies are made with the goal to strengthen the understanding, analysis and advocacy strategies also the spirit of activism to create individuals who are committed in the anti-corruption movement.

SAKTI and its curriculums are adopted by a couple of ICW's networks. Such as the TRUTH Institution in South Tangerang which created SAKTI South Tangerang, in Nusa Tenggara Barat SANTRI (Anti-Corruption Islamic Boarding School) was initiated by SOMASI, and the anti-corruption network in West Kalimantan (GEMAWAN) designed a similar institution with the name of SAKSI. In Aceh, MaTa Aceh established SAKTI but was prioritized as a subject in the Faculty of Social and Political Science UNSYIAH.

The usage of SAKTI and its curriculums ease the work of ICW's networks in different regions in conducting the cadre process. Furthermore, ICW also contributes on the facilitation process and becomes the material giver on the execution of SAKTI in regions so that it strengthens the content and focus of the materials delivered.

Moreover, with the growing interest in a couple of regions to establish a SAKTI similar to ICW's, ICW's SAKTI and curriculums can be used as a standard and qualifications by ICW's network or other anti-corruption groups on the implementation of cadre process or to expand their anti-corruption network. \*\*\*



"This work was created based on the respects and the goals of ICW to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Hopefully, with this contribution in the form of design, it could help ICW in implementing programs addressed to Indonesian youth and build an anti-corruption awareness."

The Popo  
Street Artis

Photo source: ICW Documentation

**TIDAK KORUPSI**  
DIMULAI DARI DIRI SENDIRI

## FUNDRAISING INCOME 2016



AUTO DEBIT

**RP 278.650.546**



TRANSFER

**RP 59.773.002**



SALES OF MERCHANDISE

**RP 126.840.000**

**TOTAL RP 465.263.548**





“From the beginning, Nobodycorp. was established with the aim of campaigning social, political, and culture changes through posters. Posters can be easily made by anybody. It is intended to trigger debates and responses on the issue campaigned through the posters. Therefore, Nobodycorp.’s works has Creative Commons License (Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International), hence anyone or any group are able to disseminate, use it as a material for agitation and propaganda, and also fundraising act for the interest of the campaign issue carried.”

Alit Ambara  
Nobodycorp





"I am only an art & design artist where most of the time I process the visual aspect. Only through the collaboration in releasing merchandise which involves artists, I can support the anti-corruption movement. From us, by us, for us."

Iky  
Artist







Family gathering activities conducted by ICW staff

Photo source: ICW Documentation

## Award

### ICW Included in the “Think Tank” World Ranking



The Lauder Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, USA once again released the Global Think Tank Index 2016. There are four top categories which have been used to compose the index, those categories are Top Think Tanks on a Global Scale, Top Think Tanks based on Region, Top Think Tanks based on Research Area, and Top Think Tanks based on Special Achievement. Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks becomes a part or a sub-category of Top Think Tanks based on Research Area.

A couple of things that measured when composing the Global Top Think Tanks Index are the quality and commitment from the leader of the institution, the quality and reputation of the staff, the quality and reputation of the results from the conducted analysis and research, the capability in involving experts and academics with great reputation in several studies, the impact from the research or program conducted for decision makers and other policy makers, the capability in composing and producing research products that are independent, the capability in accessing key figures in the government, the capability in convincing decision makers and key figures in the government to create a cooperation, all outputs and products produced by the institution, the function of the produced product for advocacy, public's involvement in research, the reputation in mass media, the capability on good management and organization, influence or impact of the program conducted to the public, etc.

The Lauder Insititute involved around 2,542 key informants consists of academics, journalist, public officials, independent researchers and donors from all over the world also 900 experts and specialists. Meanwhile, there are 6,846 think tanks from all over the world, from the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, North America and South America rated by a team from the Lauder Institute.

From the report published on January 2017, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) occupies the 20th position in the world from 63 think tanks institutions for Top Good Governance and Transparency Think Tanks category. Meanwhile on the level Asia for the same category, ICW occupies the second position after Development Alternatives from India. In the previous year (2015), ICW occupied the 22th position in the world, that means there is a rise of 2 positions in 2016.

For the complete report of Global Think Tanks Index 2016, it can be downloaded from this website: [http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1011&context=think\\_tanks](http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1011&context=think_tanks)





ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	Rp. 11.811.353.695
Staff receivables	Rp. 1.021.166.191
Prepayments	Rp. 408.766.044
Program receivables	Rp. 1.251.091.613
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>Rp. 14.492.377.542</b>
Non-current assets	
Price gain	Rp. 1.219.695.785
Accumulated depreciation	Rp. (1.015.486.125)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>Rp. 14.696.587.202</b>


LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	Rp. 721.555.437
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>Rp. 721.555.437</b>
Net Assets	
Not bounded	Rp. 11.375.382.882
Contemporary bounded	Rp. 2.599.648.883
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>Rp. 13.975.031.765</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS</b>	<b>Rp. 14.696.587.202</b>

REVENUES	
Funds from grantor	Rp. 8.575.468.857
Boundless funds	Rp. 4.780.702.525
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>Rp. 13.356.171.382</b>
EXPENSES	
Program	Rp. 12.918.031.889
Boundless funds	Rp. 4.800.531.162
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>Rp. 17.718.563.050</b>
<b>Increase/(decrease) Net Assets</b>	<b>Rp. (4.362.391.668)</b>

## List of Programs and Donors of ICW 2016



No	PROGRAM	DONOR	AMOUNT
1	a. Building a Movement Against Corruption Through Anti-Corruption Islamic Boarding School b. Strengthening Society's Participation on the Selection Process of Ad Hoc Judges for Corruption Cases 2016	AIPJ (Cardno)	Rp. 1.020.108.463
2	The Mapping on Political Business of the Members of House of Representatives Period 2014-2019	TIFA	Rp. 516.128.064
3	The Study on Political Parties Funding Regulation in Indonesia	IFES	Rp. 627.950.946
4	a. Anti-Corruption Family b. Community Mapping Database for Anti-Corruption Mobilization c. Mapping Community Mini Research d. Strengthened the CSO capacity to support stronger corruption prevention effort	MSI	Rp. 1.419.964.774
5	Tackling Corruption in Coal Industry	European Climate Foundation	Rp. 554.849.202
6	AIPJ	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 66.995.942
7	Improving the Governance of Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in Indonesia Through Civil Society Participation	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 1.330.270.021
8	The Utilization of Money Laundering Act and Taxes Act in the Forestry Sector in Indonesia.	ULU Foundation	Rp. 35.801.016
9	Core Support to ICW Strategic Plan 2014-2018	DANIDA	Rp. 996.698.249
10	Strengthening capacity of citizen to engage government in procurement monitoring and evaluation using open data analysis and spatial data visualization	HIVOS	Rp. 953.125.435
11	a. Strengthening the Indonesian Anti-corruption Commission's (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi or KPK) Anti-corruption Efforts through Monitoring, Research, and Advocacy b. 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. 507.198.438
12	For support for analysis of corruption in the forestry sector and advocacy to bring cases to the anti-corruption commission	FORD Foundation	Rp. 546.378.307
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>Rp. 8.575.468.857</b>



“Together with ICW, I want to inform my closest circle  
that corruption is a major crime”

Eddi Brokoli  
Singer and actor; ICW’s supporter

Sumber foto: Dokumentasi ICW

## COME JOIN AND BECOME SAHABAT ICW

You can donate through auto debit/credit or transfer to one of the below accounts:

BNI 0064.3607.42 | BCA 8780.1617.37

MANDIRI 1260.0056.696.00 | BRI 0206.01.0043.0630.7

a.n Indonesia Corruption Watch



Jl. Kalibata Timur 4D No 6 Kalibata,  
South Jakarta  
Tlp : 021.790.1885 / 799.4015  
Fax : 021.799.4005  
W : [www.antikorupsi.org](http://www.antikorupsi.org)  
E : [sahabaticw@antikorupsi.org](mailto:sahabaticw@antikorupsi.org)  
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