

Indonesia Corruption Watch

ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Foreward

THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGING KNOWLEDGE

At the outset we must apologize for the late appearance of the 2018 end-of-year report of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW). Normally we go to press by March each year at the latest, coinciding with the publication of the audit report on ICW's finances for the year in question.

The delay this time was not due to considerations relating to the audit, but rather because of two important issues confronting ICW. Firstly, 2018 was the final year of ICW's strategic plan which had been in place since 2014. We needed to have an appraisal of whether or not the targets we had set for ourselves in that plan had been achieved. We acknowledge that the process of getting such an appraisal was a rather long one and its conclusion was that not all our specified targets had been met.

There were several factors contributing to that outcome. Among them was the fact that, when we formulated our targets, we did not factor in external considerations which proved to be very dynamic and unable to be controlled. In other words, our targets were too ambitious. For example, it was clearly unrealistic to expect to meet our targets relating to organization of the general public, given that ICW did not have offices at the grass roots level.

Another factor was that up to now we have not been as attentive as we should have been to processes relevant to recording, documenting and managing information on our various

programs and anti-corruption advocacy efforts. As a result, when asked by an external evaluator to provide written evidence of claimed successes in our programs, we were unable to comply. Accordingly, the evaluator regarded what we termed achievements as being claims only.

At the end of the day, of course, we have to learn from our mistakes. We realize that it is important that management of our processes, achievements, successes, failures and indeed our various good practices has to include breakthroughs, new approaches and innovation. For this reason, in ICW's draft strategic plan for 2018-2022 which has already been endorsed, we have made provision for strengthening ICW's internal structure by establishing a new division dedicated to management of information and knowledge - what in modern jargon is called a Knowledge Management System (KMS).

The principal purpose of this new division is to manage all information and knowledge possessed by the organization, ensuring that it becomes an uninterrupted stream from the date of the ICW's establishment to the present day; and to make that information and knowledge available, in a sustainable way, in specific formats to all constituent parts of ICW, to anti-corruption networks and to the public at large to assist the learning process.

It is hoped that this new division will strengthen ICW in its work of stimulating corruption eradication efforts, thereby bolstering community groups and anti-corruption networks in various places in Indonesia.

Jakarta, April 2019
2018 End of Year Report

ORGANIZATIONAL TRANSITION, RENEWAL MEASURES

Whatever situation an organization finds itself in, it is potentially at a turning point. One reason for this is that an organization's staff become progressively more senior, making it problematic for them to avoid divesting themselves of their customary functions. At the same time, junior staff have to face up to the challenge of taking stock of the organization and managing it in a more independent manner. As for senior staff, they need to don new hats in new roles so that their contribution to the organization can be preserved without interruption. ICW is currently experiencing just this situation. Accordingly preemptive action has been necessary to ensure that the organization does not falter or become less effective.

In light of this, two important steps have been taken. First, a structural reorganization has been put in place in which several senior staff are no longer positioned in working committees, but have been replaced by younger staff members. Second, a policy decision has already been taken to set up a wing of the organization whose principal objective is to identify sources of funding

for the anti-corruption movement - termed "social business" in modern jargon. Senior staff no longer in executive positions have been tasked with development of ICW's social business - a process which has seen the establishment of a company called PT Visi Integritas.

The two measures outlined above have been pursued with support from the Ford Foundation and REMDEC (Resource Management and Development Consultants) who have acted as consultants in facilitating our efforts at various levels in the transition process. ICW's weighty responsibilities will now for the most part be taken over by young people, most of whom are female. This approach is worthy of note because, in its organizational management, ICW has long since fostered values which prioritize principles of democracy and gender-based equity.

At the same time the onerous responsibility of senior staff, who now have a new vessel to steer, is to seek out sources of funding for the anti-corruption movement, not just for ICW but also for networks of the movement in various parts in Indonesia. We are confident that, given the long experience in fostering anti-corruption efforts and the undoubted expertise of the staff members PT Visi Integritas, efforts to obtain funding for anti-corruption programs will make smooth progress.



VISI INTEGRITAS

ICW 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Content: Tim ICW
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EXPANDING THE USERBASE OF OPENTENDER.NET

Ever since the first launch of OpenTender.net in 2013, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) had consistently tried to improve this public procurement monitoring platform to deliver more user-friendly information and to let more people benefit from the platform for various research or monitoring initiatives.

In this regard, aside from refining the user interface and user experience on the platform, ICW also intensively pursued a number of targeted cooperation with CSOs and community groups to provide training and consultation as well as universities to deliver public lectures on procurement monitoring.

For instance, in 2018 the Public Administration Department of Parahyangan University in Bandung facilitate its students to use OpenTender.net as a monitoring instrument in Public Budgeting classes. Even further, the students were assigned to conduct field monitoring on government projects based on the potential fraud analysis scores in OpenTender. The students monitoring results were then written as assignment papers as part of the semester exams.

According to the periodical ICW analysis in the Corruption Case Handling Trend 2018, the public procurement sector is still one of the primary sector for corruption. In fact, out of 254 corruption cases in 2018 that were handled by law enforcement offices - including the Police Force, the Attorney

Office, as well as the Corruption Eradication Commission – 47% of that are related to public procurement projects.

Indeed, the government authority on procurement continue to innovate by developing various electronic procurement systems, like online catalogue (e-katalog) or rapid automated tender, while also improving the general electronic procurement system (SPSE). Nonetheless, corruption continues and evolves whereas the public are still mostly uninformed or unequipped to monitor procurement delivery. This is why ICW choose to intensify capacity building activities for civil society and the public in general to use OpenTender.net to identify and monitor high-risk government projects and ultimately prevent corruption.

Looking forward, ICW intend to continue expanding the userbase of OpenTender.net, especially for students, in order to have more involvement from the younger generation to monitor every step of public procurement implementation.

“For students, OpenTender had not only became a learning platform and source of knowledge about the potential corruption in e-procurement, but also an critical instrument to polish their analitical skills and their aptitude in conducting evidence-based scientific verification of potential corruption in public procurement.”

Tutik Rachmawati, PhD

Chairperson, Public Administration Department UNIKA Parahyangan



POSSIBLE LOSSES OF TAXATION IN COAL SECTOR

In July 2018 ICW launched its book entitled “Batubara dan Ancaman Korupsi” (Coal and Threats from Corruption). The book represented the results of ICW’s monitoring of the coal sector in Indonesia during the period 2006-2016. Present at the launch were Agus Rahardjo, Chair of the Corruption Eradication Commission (known as KPK), and Dian Patria, Head of Work Unit III, KPK Unit for Coordination and Supervision of Prevention.

As is widely known, coal has become something of a feeding ground for wealthy elites. This situation is made worse by mismanagement and weak oversight of the sector. Given that Indonesia is one of the world’s largest producers of coal, this is clearly a distressing situation. The monitoring conducted by ICW unearthed several serious problems.

ICW’s focus was on two issues, namely indications of State financial losses resulting from serious mismanagement and the pattern

of ownership by 10 large coal companies in Indonesia. The result of ICW’s scrutiny was the uncovering of indications of losses to the State totaling Rp.133.6 trillion. Also unearthed were the names of members of the moneyed elite who were active in Indonesian politics while at the same time being beneficial owners of large Indonesian coal companies.

It was also discovered that the coal sector had a minimalist approach to its taxation reporting obligations. Furthermore the existence of differing data on coal production levels held by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources on one hand and the Central Bureau of Statistics on the other pointed to a minimal level of cooperation between responsible agencies.

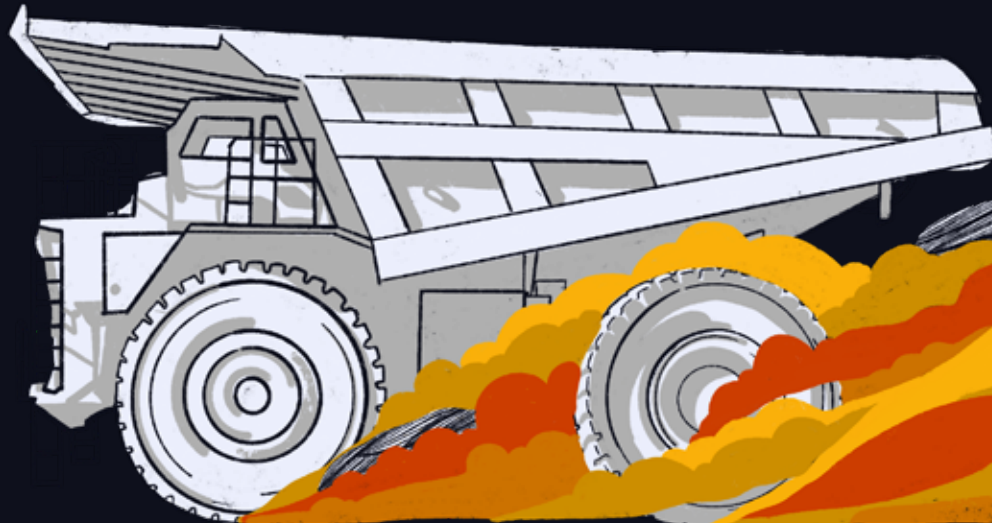
Armed with the results of its investigation, ICW made representations to the KPK, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Director-General of Taxation in the Ministry of Finance. These agencies all agreed that there were problems in the management of coal and subsequently made commitments to improve the situation in accordance with their respective areas of responsibility.

If bad management is allowed to persist, the State stands to continue to suffer losses. Wealthy elites in control of coal mining companies will be able to make the most of the flaws outlined above. And natural resources which should be used for the benefit of the entire community will instead be siphoned off for the private enrichment of a coterie of members of the political elite and certain business tycoons. As a result, the destruction of our natural resources will continue apace and it will be the general public that directly bears the consequences.

“**Prevention, conduct of supervision of the Government side could see Clean and Clear (CnC) Permits canceled. We could back each other up to jointly encourage maximum payment of taxation.**”

Dian Patria

Head of Work Unit III, KPK Unit for Coordination and Supervision of Prevention.



Activity marking
International Earth Day,
Hotel Indonesia Square,
Jakarta
Photo: ICW Documentation



BLINKERED VISION

One year after the attack on senior KPK investigator Novel Baswedan, there has been no significant new step taken by the State to identify the perpetrator. Together with other civil society organizations, ICW has continued its advocacy aimed at uncovering the facts surrounding this attack. It has done so inter alia by way of a public campaign, particularly via social media. Throughout 2018 a campaign using the hash tag #SebelahMata (Blinkered Vision) managed to attract wide public attention.

Leading public figures such as Najwa Shihab and the musical group Efek Rumah Kaca (ERK for short) - whose tune was used as the catch cry of the public campaign on the Novel Baswedan case - participated in joint advocacy on the issue. One aspect of #SebelahMata social media campaign went quite viral: its theme song "Sebelah Mata - ERK" came to be performed by many other people including fellow musicians such as Endah Widiastuti ("Endah and Rhesa"), Robi Navicula and Saykoji.

“I only ask that the State take responsibility”

Rina Emilda
Wife of Novel Baswedan

ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY: STUDY TOGETHER, OPPOSE CORRUPTION TOGETHER

“From its implementation alone I can tell this is expensive. That is why I do not want to waste it. This is the best online study I have ever undertaken.” (Leonnardo Sijabat, teacher, State Senior Technical School 4, Sorolangun, participant in a Critical Pedagogy and Anti-Corruption Education course run by the Anti-Corruption Academy).

ICW understands that the anti-corruption movement has to be a joint effort, not only with civil society organizations but with every citizen who is willing and able. Development of ICW's Anti-Corruption Academy was a strategic step aimed at achieving that level of cooperation. The Academy is a digital learning platform, which will make it possible for any citizen to be able to study what corruption means and how to combat it.

Since its launch on 19 April 2018 in the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Anti-Corruption Academy has received a warm reception from the community at large. The launch was attended by some 213 people with different backgrounds and from various regional areas. Speakers were national leaders such as KPK Chairman Agus Rahardjo, the Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti, the Minister for Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbana, and Chatarina Girsang from the Legal Bureau of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

In the Academy's first year six courses were offered: an anti-corruption introduction for youth; an anti-corruption introduction for adults/tertiary students; critical pedagogy

and anti-corruption education; the sociology of corruption; the law and corruption; and poverty and corruption. The first two were introductory courses and thus were available all year long, whereas the other four were more advanced and open for enrolment only once every four months.

Leaving aside those who attended the launch, the number of people involved in the Academy's teaching/learning process has also been very considerable and has tended to increase every month. Indeed, a full year has not yet passed but the number of the Academy's students has already reached 2 881, of whom 1 484 are actively taking courses. Participants originate from all over Indonesia from Aceh to Papua. They are mostly tertiary students, civil servants, private sector employees or teachers.

The response of the tertiary education sector to the Academy has also been very good - one could almost say extraordinary. In any event, ten tertiary institutes have already discussed detailed plans for cooperation on using the Anti-Corruption Academy, with four of them having already signed MoUs. Indeed, two tertiary institutes - Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University and the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health in Malang - are already using the Anti-Corruption Academy as part of their curriculum.

According to a lecturer in Education on Anti-Corruption Culture within the Health Polytechnic in Malang, Khairuddin, the existence of the Anti-Corruption Academy has been very helpful to him. In particular, he says, the Academy offers a quality program of study: the aims of its learning have been clearly formulated so that students understand the purposes of the learning process and the skills they will acquire; study material

presented by way of video is supplemented with downloads of transcripts and references; and the Anti-Corruption Academy helps form students of strong character who are not easily intimidated, who do not make compromises on corrupt behaviour and who become part of the campaign to eliminate corruption.

Apart from tertiary institutions, ICW is also fostering cooperation with anti-corruption networks in the districts - in such groups as Truth Tangerang, Nalar Pandeglang and Malang Corruption Watch - in order to boost the capacity of their leaders and cadre formation efforts. In addition, the Anti-Corruption School (commonly called SAKTI),

which is part of ICW's annual agenda, has already made use of the Anti-Corruption Academy, in particular in the training of civil servants and teachers.

To augment material available for study within the Anti-Corruption Academy, ICW is currently finalizing videoed study material on three new subject areas: oversight of village budgets, oversight of political donations and oversight of public budgets. Hopefully this increase in the range of subjects available for study will provide the community with a broader range of avenues for capacity building to help them in their effort to fight corruption.



Launch of the online anti-corruption study facility akademi.antikorupsi.org in the Ministry of Education and Culture Building, Jakarta.

Photo: ICW Documentation

“The real point at issue with corruption is not simply its eradication. Its prevention is much more important. Accordingly, education of the general public, students and school children, aimed at imbuing them with an anti-corruption frame-of-mind and an understanding of the nature of corruption, assumes crucial importance.”

DR. Abdul Hamid,
Head of the Science of Government study program, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, Banten



CAMPAIGN AGAINST PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDACIES OF CORRUPT PEOPLE

2018 was a busy time for political parties preparing their lists of parliamentary candidates to contest the 2019 general election. The parties employed a range of measures to ensure that they met the 4% parliamentary threshold. Of course the key to doing so rested with the capacity of individual candidates to be spurred on towards the achievement of the threshold.

The challenge of meeting that target in turn spawned a number of problems. Parties tended to adopt a pragmatic approach to meeting the threshold by, inter alia, backing candidacies of people formerly convicted of corruption. They understood very well that the majority of such people had capital resources in the form of funds and a constituent base they had previously built up.

The political parties' desire to back parliamentary candidacies of those formerly convicted of corruption was clearly fraught with danger for the integrity of the electoral process. Theoretically, a general election is a means by which the citizenry seeks out upright and good quality representatives. It is precisely not meant to be an occasion for the presentation of candidates who have legal issues and who have lost the ethical foundation expected of aspiring public officials.

In response to the developments outlined above, the ICW together with the Koalisi Pemilu (General Election Coalition) took action to mobilize opposition to any further moves by political parties to propose people formerly convicted of corruption as parliamentary candidates. Unexpectedly, the National Electoral Office took a positive view of the debate and issued General Election Regulation No. 20/2018 forbidding political parties from including names of persons formerly convicted of corruption in their lists of candidates submitted to the Electoral Office.

“The hope is that, in future, our efforts will with luck unveil more clearly the performance of our government, for example in relation to publicly providing details on election candidates formerly convicted of corruption of whom there are now 81.... Let's not have these people recycled so that they make a come back by putting themselves forward as candidates for election.”

Alia Amin
ICW Supporter



This endeavour was not easy, receiving as it did repeated counter-attacks from a number of people formerly convicted of corruption who objected to the move. Oddly enough the Election Supervisory Agency also voiced their objection by issuing a number of decisions ordering the National Electoral Office to inscribe on ballot papers the names of people formerly convicted of corruption. Indeed the dispute went as high as the Supreme Court in the form of a judicial review.

As part of its campaign to canvass support for the the National Electoral Office's regulation barring parliamentary candidacies of those formerly convicted of corruption, ICW joined a coalition in action on a number of fronts, including press conferences, online petitions, hearings before the National Electoral Office and appearances as experts in various meetings - all aimed at getting the National Electoral Office to maintain its ban on parliamentary candidacies of people formerly convicted of corruption. In the end, the campaign's best efforts foundered because of a Supreme Court decision.

Despite that, it is recognized that this long campaign prodded the collective memory of the community, reminding it to avoid making wrong choices in respect of candidates for election by before all else carefully checking their track record. This outcome represents part of the process of educating the electorate. Although the Supreme Court annulled the National Electoral Office's regulation, ICW was still able to use social media to convey to the voting public information on the names of prospective candidates formerly convicted of corruption. Advocacy on this issue was followed up with the production of a proforma for use by voters seeking access to information on the track record of candidates for election to Indonesia's House of Representatives.

PROTECTING ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGNERS

ICW's prosecution of its corruption eradication agenda is multifaceted. Beginning with investigation of cases of corruption, it then reports incidents of corruption to law enforcement agencies, follows ensuing legal processes and finally keeps a watching brief over corruption whistle-blowers to protect them from counter attacks from those involved in corruption. Throughout 2018 ICW, in company with the #savebasukiwasis coalition, was involved in prosecution of the defence of Basuki Wasis.

Basuki Wasis had legal action brought against him by Nur Alam, former governor of South East Sulawesi, himself previously indicted for corruption (and now in prison). Basuki Wasis was sued for damages of more than Rp.3 trillion because he helped the KPK to estimate the cost of damage to the environment caused by corruption. To extricate him from the action against him, ICW and its coalition partners pursued many avenues, some bearing on the litigation, others not. The outcome of the hard work done by ICW and its coalition partners was that on 13 December 2018 the civil suit against Basuki Wasis was dismissed.

The handover to the KPK of a petition supporting the environmental expert who was subject to criminal charges.

Photo: ICW Documentation



EMPOWERMENT OF THE PUBLIC BY THE PUBLIC: ANTI-CORRUPTION SCHOOL (SAKTI) 2018

The Anti-Corruption School (known as SAKTI) is one of the most prominent elements of ICW's annual agenda of endeavours aimed at strengthening people's capacity to eradicate corruption. In 2017 a small part of the cost of running SAKTI was still supported by donor agencies; in 2018 the entire funding of SAKTI, from planning to implementation, was obtained from public donations.

Appeals for funding of SAKTI in 2018 targeted an almost identical range of individual and corporate donors as in the previous year. The strategy to shore up funding took various forms including preparation, dispatch and presentation of proposals; the use of more interactive electronic presentations using the online marketing platform Imooji; the staging of fund-raising dinners on two occasions; inviting online donations (via Kitabisa.com); production of videoed appeals by public figures for donations; the creation of posters inviting donations; and a campaign for donations using ICW's social media platforms.

All these appeals for public funding attracted donations amounting to Rp.474 million. The sources of the donations were: 34 individual donors who gave a total of Rp.239 million and 11 corporations which donated Rp.236 million. This level of donations was below our target, but it was nonetheless sufficient to support administrative costs for three of SAKTI's programs in 2018.

Availing itself of the funding outlined above,

ICW was able to stage a SAKTI program for youth (10-19 August 2018 in Sentul, Bogor), SAKTI for civil servants (Rumah Perubahan, Bekasi, 9-12 October 2018) and SAKTI for village officials (6-9 November, Larantuka, Eastern Flores, East Nusa Tenggara). The SAKTI program for teachers was postponed, however, because of obstacles posed by academic schedules and could only be conducted in March 2019.

In line with ICW's efforts to shore up public funding, the SAKTI program attracted a very positive response from the Friends of ICW. In any event, increasing amounts of public donations earmarked for SAKTI have been evidence enough of public enthusiasm for the program. At the same time, we are seeking to achieve greater cost-effectiveness by making use of e-learning techniques used within the Anti-Corruption Academy - an online education platform managed by ICW - both for selection of prospective SAKTI participants as well as before and after the staging of SAKTI sessions.

“ **I will direct all village government staff not to become involved in the practice of seeking favors or act in any way suggestive of corruption, collusion or nepotism.** ”

Fransiskus S Maran,
Head of Kolek Village, Eastern Flores,
participant in a Village SAKTI program



An activity staged by villagers from Desa Birawan, Ile Bura Sub-district, District of Eastern Flores, Province of East Nusa Tenggara, making use of village funding for construction of a futsal court.

Photo: ICW Documentation

Grafik 1:
Total of Public Funding Support Donations 2018

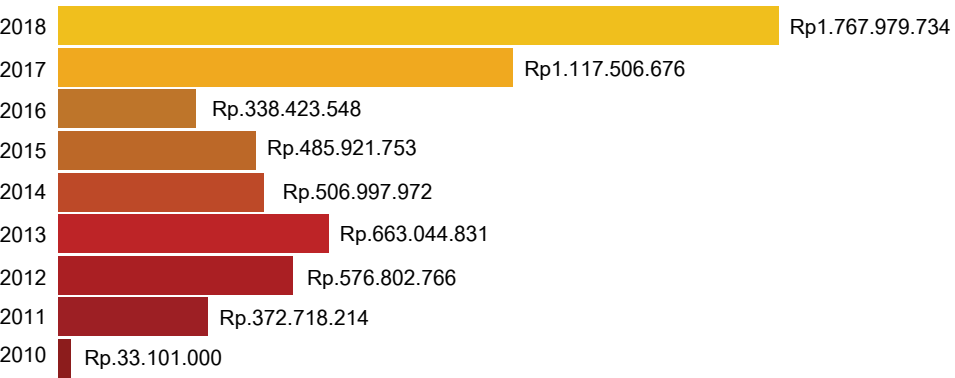


DONATIONS FROM PUBLIC IN 2018 REACH RP.1 767 BILLION

Total donations to ICW from the public received up to 17 December 2018 amounted to Rp.1 767 979 734. The breakdown of these funds by source was: Rp.367 391 656 from direct bank debits; Rp.473 945 567 worth of donations to ICW's 2018 SAKTI program; Rp.120 095 000 obtained from the sale of ICW merchandise; Rp250 000 000 generated from the conduct of fee-for-service workshops; and Rp.240 000 000 paid for in-house training.

The level of public donations in 2018 exceeded the projected target (Rp1.2 billion) and represented the highest level of donations received in the eight years since the inception of ICW's efforts to seek support from public donations. The significant increase in the level of donations resulted from the introduction of a strategy to attract specifically targeted donations, in particular special donations for the Anti-Corruption School (SAKTI) and payments received for fee-for-service workshops. Also in 2018, ICW managed for the first time to conduct workshops in the form of in-house training.

Grafik 2:
Income from Public Donations to ICW 2010-18



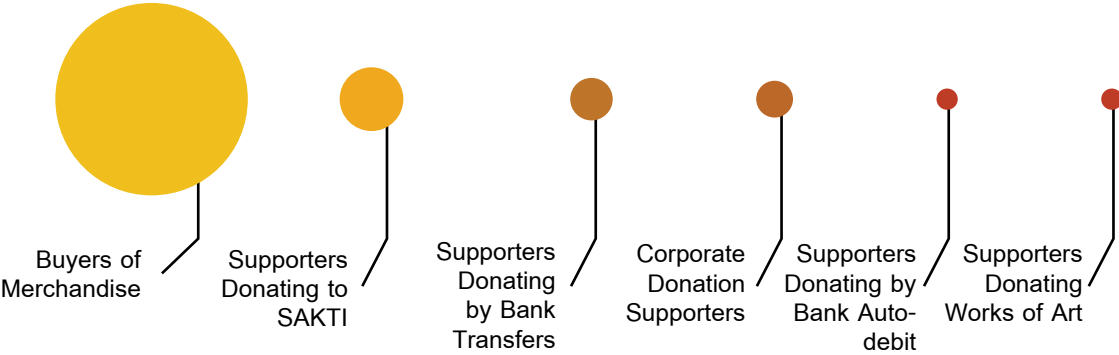
173 SUPPORTERS MADE DONATIONS EACH MONTH TO ICW

In 2018 there were 395 active supporters on ICW's list of donors donating via electronic auto-debit. Of that number, 173 actually made donations during 2018 using the auto-debit facility. That meant that half of ICW's active supporters managed to give donations in this way.

380 INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS HAVE BECOME (NEW) SUPPORTERS OF ICW

ICW defines Friends or Supporters of ICW in general as any individual or corporation lending support for ICW's work to eradicate corruption. On the basis of that definition, Supporters or Friends of ICW are people who contribute money or in kind, who buy ICW merchandise, who proffer their expertise or who lend their individual support to activities or advocacy carried out by ICW.

2018 saw the emergence of 380 new supporters of ICW. Of this number, 4 gave



Grafik 3:
Number of New Supporters 2018

routine donations, 15 made contributions by way of bank transfers, 35 individuals and 11 corporations made donations to SAKTI, 315 donated via the purchase of ICW merchandise and 5 artists contributed by way of gifts of their work.

“ I support the work of ICW because Indonesia’s endeavour to achieve integrity is unimaginable without the role played by ICW. It is my hope that ICW will always preserve its integrity and creativity! ”

Mr Hendronoto
ICW Supporter

ICW'S 2018 FINANCIAL REPORT

ASSETS

LIQUID ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Rp. 13.994.157.456
Staff Loans	Rp. 892.585.120
Advances and Charges Paid in Advance	Rp. 314.318.390
Program Loans	Rp. 882.585.354
Total Liquid Assets	Rp. 16.083.646.320
Fixed Assets	
Value of Acquisitions	Rp. 7.479.339.901
Accumulated Depreciation	Rp. -984.241.890
TOTAL ASSETS	Rp. 22.578.744.331

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	Rp. 841.947.532
Total Liabilities	Rp. 841.947.532
Net Assets	
Not Tied	Rp. 16.279.303.262
Currently Tied	Rp. 5.457.493.537
Total Net Assets	Rp. 21.736.796.799
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS	Rp. 22.578.744.331

INCOME

Funds from Grants	Rp. 17.532.061.905
Funds Not Tied	Rp. 7.665.193.650
Total Income	Rp. 25.197.255.555

EXPENDITURE

Program	Rp. 13.105.016.456
Funds Not Tied	Rp. 5.637.747.212
Total Expenditure	Rp. 18.742.763.668
Increase/(Decrease) Net Assets	Rp. 6.454.491.887

No	PROGRAM	DONOR	NILAI
1	- Empowerment of Villagers to Encourage Improved Village Management and its Impact on Provision of Quality and Equitable Public Services via a Villagers' Resources Centre (PSDW) - Boost Integrity of General Elections by Charting Track Records of Candidates for Election to National Parliament (DPR) for the period 2019-2024	TIFA	Rp. 998.062.725
2	Strengthening CSO Capacity to Support Stronger Anti-Corruption Efforts	MSI Cegah	Rp. 2.448.037.743
3	Improving the Governance of Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in Indonesia Through Civil Society Participation	The Asia Foundation	Rp. 745.538.344
4	Core Support to ICW Strategic Plan 2014-2018	DANIDA	Rp. 157.897.747
5	For General Support and for Core Support for Institutional Strengthening	FORD Foundation	Rp. 10.734.538.170
6	Political Finance: Political Party Engagement and Reform	IFES	Rp. 6.398
7	Tackling Corruption in Coal Industry	European Climate Foundation	Rp. 906.595.980
8	Partnership for Civic Engagement in Open Contracting (GO OPEN 1016649)	HIVOS	Rp. 385.215.880
9	Unfolding The Political Relation in Tobacco Industry in Influencing The Tobacco Control Policy Making	Tobacco Free Kids	Rp. 132.235.403
10	POPSiCLE: PwD Oriented Public Services with Community-based Local Engagement	VOICE	Rp. 1.023.933.515
TOTAL			Rp. 17.532.061.905

ICW RANKED 27TH IN THE WORLD IN THE LIST OF “TOP TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE THINK TANK” OF THE LAUDER INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, USA

ICW was ranked 27th in the world under the category “Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tank” issued by the Lauder Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, USA. It is now 8 times in a row since 2010 that ICW has been ranked in the top 30. Furthermore ICW was ranked 65th among 114 global institutes on a list of “Think Tanks to Watch 2018”, according to a report released on 31 January 2019. At the Asian level within the same category ICW is ranked 3rd (third) after Development Alternatives and Centre for Good Governance, both of Indian origin.



AN APPLICATION DEvised BY ICW REPRESENTS INDONESIA IN THE 2018 #FUTUREAGAINSTCORRUPTION COMPETITION

ICW was the sole Indonesian representative in the 2018 #FutureAgainstCorruption competition conducted by Transparency International and the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

There were 200 participants in the competition. Among those, the innovative system devised by ICW for monitoring provision of public services, namely the OpenTender.net platform, was chosen as one of three winners, with ICW having the opportunity to showcase its innovation in Berlin, Germany.

The #FutureAgainstCorruption Award is a competition for youth from all over the world enabling them to present ideas and innovations relevant to the fight against corruption. The competition process began with the opening of registrations on 1 October 2018. Among those participating were Brazil, Bangladesh, South Africa, Nigeria, the USA and Mexico. .



FRIENDLY EXCHANGES WITH VARIOUS CORNERS OF THE WORLD

In 2018 ICW received visits by various organizations beginning with a visit by students from Chonbuk National University in South Korea and concluding with a working visit by an association of student organizations from Timor Leste. Different types of visits by various kinds of people are important for ICW because in meetings with such visitors we can share experiences and become aware of success stories about anti-corruption campaigns in a number of different places. Apart from receiving visitors from abroad, ICW has also been invited by foreign institutions such as the OGP Asian Pacific Regional Meeting and Training OCDS in Korea; the PEPs Conference (handling Asian PEPs) in Singapore; and the Round-table of CSOs contributing to fast tracking UNCAC implementation in South East Asia in Bangkok, Thailand.



