

INDONESIA CORRUPTION WATCH

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

A CORRUPTION WATCH

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FOREWORD

CORRUPTION AND PANDEMIC

ICW's 2020 Annual Report is published amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, where the threat of corruption has grown to an extent that we never expected before. Why is it so possible? Simply put, the Indonesian government has allocated an enormous amount of budget, close to IDR 700 trillion, to tackle the pandemic and its impacts. Nearly all procurement processes and budget spending are exercised under an emergency setting. This implies that the usual public sector transparency and accountability safeguards do not fully apply, as the priority was to act as fast as possible in such a dire situation.

At the same time, Indonesia's relatively robust anti-corruption system, exercised by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), was weakened by the passing of Law No. 19 of 2019 that revised Law No. 30 of 2002. As a result, Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score dropped to 37 from 40 in the year earlier. Meanwhile, the need to strengthen various corruption oversight and detection units in the public sector is not yet addressed up to this point. The lack of action exacerbates the concern that corruption may become even more rampant.

During the pandemic, the room for civil society actors and journalists to carry out public oversight has been severely limited primarily due to restricted mobility on the ground. To prevent COVID-19 transmission, the government has put in place various mobility restriction measures, which forced civil oversight activities to rely on digital platforms. One implication is that this further exposes activists and journalists to arbitrary criminalization using the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, which is detrimental to the social control role of these actors.



The pandemic's impacts have not escaped ICW. Public oversight work has become less effective when we've had to depend on online sources, as there is not enough public information on the government's official websites and platforms. We also find insufficient data on important procurement projects in connection to COVID-19 pandemic response. As face-to-face communication has been reduced to virtual and telephony interaction, the government's responses to the questions and requests for clarification have become extremely delayed – as if the pandemic is an excuse for public officials to shy away from their public accountability. For ICW and its ten networks in different regions, this issue has been heavily impeding our work in monitoring public spending for COVID-19 response efforts as there is nearly no government agency that provides sufficient public information.

Despite the challenges, ICW remains resolute to exercise its role as a watchdog and to continue exercising anti-corruption work using various approaches. One of the most important approaches is strengthening civil society. The Anti-Corruption School (SAKTI) that we used to run as offline sessions has now transformed into a fully online program – SAKTI Papua and SAKTI West Papua are the so-called 'victims' of the pandemic because they had to be done as online formats. While youths in both regions who have participated in our classes reported the benefits of SAKTI, we believe that SAKTI can be more impactful if conducted face-to-face.

We do not know for certain when the pandemic will end. What is certain, however, is that the efforts to tackle COVID-19 and its impacts will be significantly delayed if our public budget suffers from corruption that feeds the appetite of greedy public officials. We have also seen the impacts of corruption in many places. For this reason, the work of ICW and other civil society groups in advocating for transparency and accountability in the public sector is and will remain relevant.

Adnan Topan Husodo
ICW Coordinator



INTRODUCTION

ICW employs a three-prong strategy to advocate for the anti-corruption movement in Indonesia. The first strategy is internal development and strengthening in order for ICW to generate a more effective anti-corruption movement. Second, the strengthening of ICW's anti-corruption network so that we can expand the reach of our corruption eradication efforts among civil society, public sector, and private sector. Third, to promote and advocate for public policies that support the efforts to eliminate corruption in all sectors, including to fight the narratives that seek to undermine the anti-corruption movement.

1

ICW INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING

2

STRENGTHENING ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORKS TO EXPAND EFFORTS TO ERADICATE CORRUPTION

3

ENCOURAGE PUBLIC POLICY ADVOCACY

Informed by the three strategies, ICW has driven various initiatives, including formulation of instruments, methods, and tools to tackle corruption; capacity building, legal petitioning, research and investigation, public policy campaign and advocacy, building new partnerships in the anti-corruption movement with other like-minded stakeholders, and identifying alternative funding sources for the organization in order to be financially resilient.

In this report, ICW describes in detail the activities that the organization carried out in 2020 with respect to the anti-corruption movement in Indonesia. This report also discusses the challenges and new opportunities to strengthen the movement and to provide a comprehensive picture of ICW's work during the year.



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STRATEGY 1

1. BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

A continuation of its 2019 agenda, ICW's organizational capacity building and strengthening efforts focus on three key areas, namely organization's policies, manpower management, and financial management to support the anti-corruption movement. ICW's efforts to develop and strengthen itself is part of its commitment to enhance its governance and to position itself as a learning organization.

Evidence from various literature sources in management show that a robust, healthy organization is an organization with the capability to learn from its experience – both failure and success – and to continually adapt to an ever-evolving environment. We are here to shape ICW as an established organization where, at this level, the measures of efficiency, effectiveness, financial resiliency, and sustainability are inseparable from its monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes.



Photos: ICW's Documentation

1.1. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ICW'S PERSONNEL

In order to keep abreast with new challenges, and to sustainably create new generations of ICW activists, our capacity building programs for ICW's personnel address a variety of new knowledge and skills to upgrade. In 2020, there were at least eleven training activities organized and attended by the majority of ICW's staff members. The training sessions discussed various relevant topics:

analyzing state finances in the natural resources sector

monitoring of the procurement of goods and services

public campaign strategy

strategy to gain public support

procedures for managing community reports

online training facilitation techniques

strategic financial development

Moreover, our activities on online training delivery were our response to the pandemic that has forced a drastic transition to online means for all kinds of human activities – including training programs.

1.2. STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL RESILIENCY

In a modern civil society organization, financial resiliency is a prerequisite for an organization's continued activity and sustainability. ICW has realized that the reliance on one or two donor organizations is a time bomb waiting to explode. ICW's participation in the FIRE (Financial Innovation and Resilience) program, initiated by the Ford Foundation (FF), gave ICW a new perspective on financial resiliency.

Presently, ICW has started to adopt new tools, such as the financial health dashboard, to measure the level of its financial dependence on each donor. Additionally, ICW has started to embrace external communication strategies to expand ICW's funding portfolio and to try investing in low-risk financial instruments with yield potentials to support ICW's income. It is expected that ICW can start benefiting from the return on investments within the next one to two years.

In terms of a public fundraising agenda, which targets both individual and corporate donors, ICW continued its endeavors to secure new support. The pandemic has certainly heightened the challenges in executing public fundraising strategies. ICW also lost the commitment of several of its long-standing donors due to their financial constraints, while corporations have had to focus on their internal issues in response to the pandemic instead of supporting external activities. Our merchandise sales performance was similarly affected, as buyers have tended to change their consumption priority amidst the pandemic.

To anticipate a slowdown in public fundraising results, ICW attempted to expand its target sectors by applying a crowdfunding approach. ICW's public fundraising team has set up a dedicated website at <https://sahabaticw.org/> that offers crowdfunding opportunities. The website is also integrated with ICW's merchandise sales system and has become a miniature marketplace that accommodates our marketing and merchandise transaction needs online. The website was piloted in 2020 and we are currently assessing its effectiveness.

AUTOMATED CREDITED AMOUNT IN 2020

MONTH	AMOUNT
January	Rp. 26.638.888
February	Rp. 27.263.888
March	Rp. 26.630.555
April	Rp. 26.113.888
May	Rp. 28.488.888
June	Rp. 25.838.888
July	Rp. 24.963.888
August	Rp. 26.588.888
September	Rp. 24.913.888
October	Rp. 24.713.888
November	Rp. 24.388.888
December	Rp. 24.663.888
TOTAL	Rp. 311.208.323



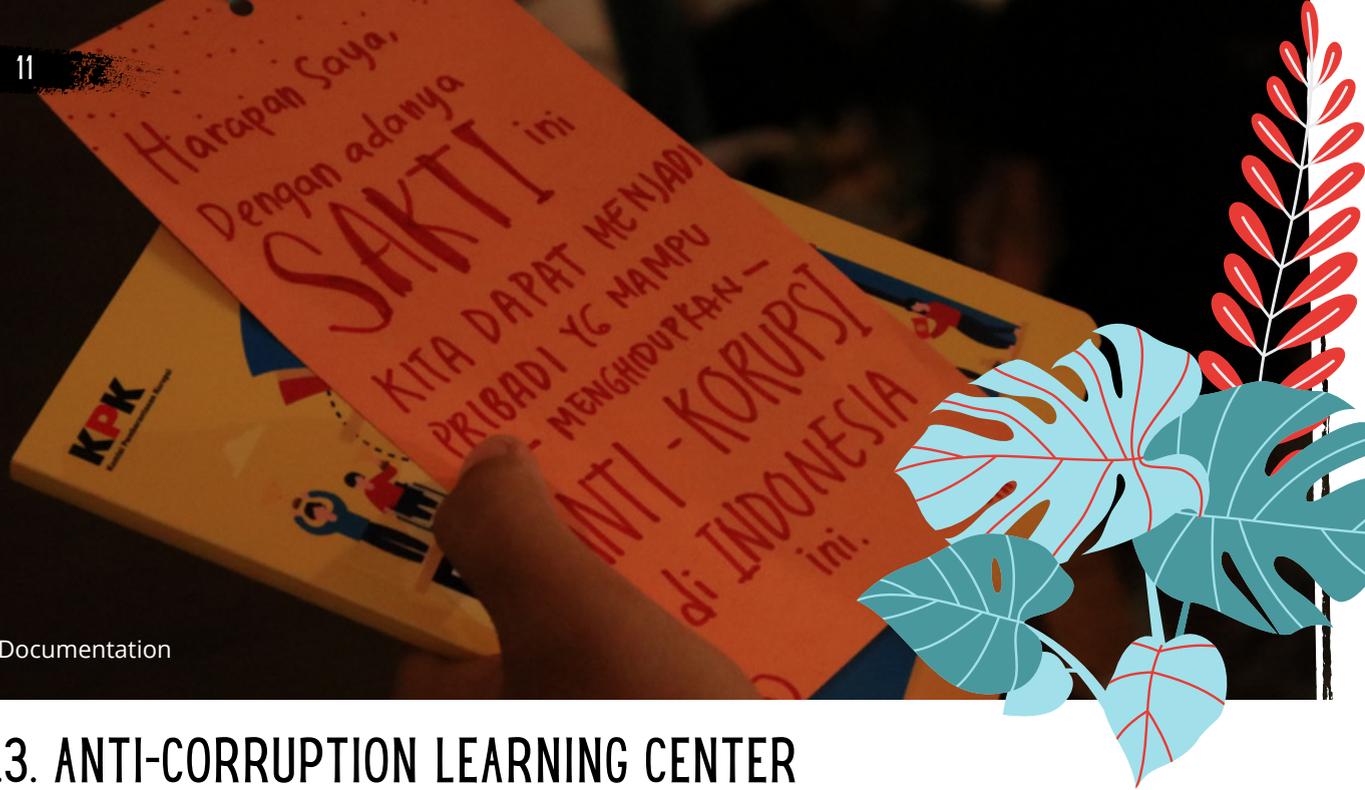
TOTAL MERCHANDISE SALES IN 2020

MONTH	AMOUNT
January	Rp. 300.000
February	Rp. 11.240.000
March	Rp. 1.060.000
April	Rp. 900.000
May	Rp. 300.000
June	Rp. 1.900.000
July	Rp. 3.115.000
August	Rp. 3.945.000
September	Rp. 2.113.000
October	Rp. 4.202.000
November	Rp. 1.702.000
December	Rp. 16.798.000
TOTAL	Rp. 47.575.000

TOTAL ONE TIME DONATION IN 2020

MONTH	AMOUNT
January	Rp. 240.000
February	Rp. 100.000
March	Rp. 240.000
April	-
May	-
June	Rp. 100.000
July	Rp. 530.000
August	Rp. 490.000
September	Rp. 1.000.000
October	Rp. 170.000
November	Rp. 420.000
December	Rp. 4.000.000
TOTAL	Rp. 7.290.000





Photos: ICW Documentation

1.3. ANTI-CORRUPTION LEARNING CENTER

Becoming a center of excellence of the anti-corruption movement has been one of ICW's ambitions that we plan to realize by at least 2022. To that end, ICW has identified four main agenda: first, to develop a learning house on anti-corruption as a place to build the capacity of the anti-corruption network and stakeholders; second, to develop a knowledge management system around anti-corruption; third, to build an Anti-Corruption Academy as an online learning platform that is accessible to anyone who wishes to be informed on ways to fight corruption; and, four, to develop the curriculum and expand the outreach of the anti-corruption school or SAKTI.

At the moment, ICW has continued to develop the anti-corruption learning house. The project is targeted for completion at the end of December 2021 and is planned to start operations in early March 2022 as the Anti-Corruption Learning House. In the process, this project has been somewhat delayed due to different factors, including project bidding that had to be reorganized several times, the time needed to apply for construction licenses, and the pandemic.

In terms of knowledge management, ICW has maintained its focus on strengthening data and MEL (monitoring, evaluation, and learning) management for ICW's internal manpower. Once the system is up and running, all knowledge stored in the system will be publicly available.

Further, ICW has also continued to develop anti-corruption learning materials under the Anti-Corruption Academy, tailored to the needs of the public. ICW has explored various partnership opportunities to link the academy with anti-corruption stakeholders. Some examples of fruitful collaboration include a collaboration with PT Indonesia Power, a state-owned company and subsidiary of Indonesia's power company PLN, that has incorporated Corporate Corruption and Introduction to Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) in their training program.

ICW has also started a new partnership with two higher education institutions, namely An-Nairy in Aceh and Raden Rahmat University in Malang, nevertheless concrete actions have not materialized from the partnership. Additionally, ICW has collaborated with the General Elections Commission (KPU) of the Special Capital Region (DKI) of Jakarta to drive the mainstreaming of anti-corruption issues among electoral officials.

“The courses in the Anti-Corruption Academy taught me many things that I can apply to promote anti-corruption. The materials were easily accessible and were delivered in a relaxed manner but very much in-depth by experts in the anti-corruption movement.
- **Masbahur Roziqi, Counselling Teacher, Public High School 1 Kraksaan, Probolinggo Regency, East Java**”



Foto: www.akademi.antikorupsi.org

Akademi Antikorupsi

Akademi Antikorupsi merupakan wadah bagi para aktivis dan masyarakat luas untuk belajar bersama secara online, offline, maupun penggabungan keduanya tentang korupsi dan cara-cara pemberantasannya. Akademi Antikorupsi merupakan program pendidikan yang diselenggarakan oleh Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW). Silakan klik tombol "Masuk" untuk memulai pembelajaran.



Our statistics show that, since its launch in 2018, the Anti-Corruption Academy has now had over 11 thousand participants. In 2020, we recorded a total of 4,789 users from diverse backgrounds – civil servants, private sector employees, activists, employees of state-owned companies, college students, and school students. They came with different knowledge needs and our materials were able to give them the opportunity to choose the most relevant ones.

Aside from the Academy, in 2020 ICW also delivered 21 capacity building activities that involved 338 diverse participants – they included journalists, civil society groups, and college students. Different themes were raised, such as campaigning strategies for persons with disabilities, monitoring of social assistance during Covid-19 pandemic, and digital safety for anti-corruption activists.

1.4. STRENGTHENING PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Clear and sound argumentations are required to be able to monitor and criticize public policies. In exercising its role as a watchdog, ICW continually uses only the most robust underlying assumptions and evidence. A variety of studies were conducted to this end. In 2020, ICW carried out several in-depth studies, such as the **Public Accountability Review (PAR) analysis titled “Potensi Konflik Kepentingan Staf Khusus Presiden”, a position paper titled “Problematika UU Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi”, a policy brief titled “Pengadaan dimasa Pandemi Covid-19”, an investigative study titled “Polemik Platform Digital dan Lembaga Pra-kerja”, an evaluation report titled “Kinerja KPK Desember 2019-Juni 2020”, and various research reports (“Siapa dibalik PLTU?”, “Berbagai Masalah Serius UU KPK Baru”, “Pengadaan Influencer”, “Pengadaan untuk Aktivitas Digital Polri”, “Eksaminasi Publik Putusan Kasus BLBI”, “Tren Korupsi”, and “Tren Vonis Kasus Korupsi”)** as well as a monitoring report “Potensi Penyimpangan Bansos COVID-19”.

A photograph of a protest with a large white sign in the foreground. The sign has handwritten text in Indonesian. The background shows other protesters and signs, some with red and white stripes. A decorative illustration of a plant with red and teal leaves is in the bottom right corner, overlaid on a red and teal brushstroke.

#SAYA KPK
RAKYAT ADA
BERSAMAMU

2. DEVELOPING DATA AND IT-DRIVEN INNOVATIONS TO FACILITATE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ELIMINATING CORRUPTION

2.1. DEVELOPMENT OF OPENTENDER.NET FOR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OVERSIGHT

One of the instruments that ICW has continued to update is the opentender.net. This platform is a web-based means of public procurement oversight that can be used by citizens. Opentender.net is equipped with system-based fraud indicators, or red flags, to enable anyone to identify public procurement projects with high corruption risk. The platform users can then explore the initial findings in Opentender.net to corroborate the red flags.

Following the recommendations from the National Public Procurement Agency (NPPA), procurement experts, and new procurement regulations, and to generate more accurate analysis results, the red flags have also been expanded to seven indicators. Opentender.net also has a dashboard feature, recently updated, to provide greater ease of access for the platform's users. Based on ICW's internal evaluation on Opentender.net, we have noted the need for ICW to be more aggressive in promoting Opentender.net to its stakeholders to increase the platform's users and augment its benefit as a tool of public procurement oversight.

“ ICW's Opentender.net has helped us incredibly in determining our samples of projects to audit.

-**Lius Sam, Auditor in the Regional Inspectorate of East Nusa Tenggara**
Provincer



BERANDA

DATA TENDER

DATA VISUAL

TOP 10 TENDER



I hope that ICW's major works, especially Opentender.net can be used widely by all parties – the government, the civil society, journalists, academia, and more to promote data-driven decision making and change Indonesia's public procurement for the better.

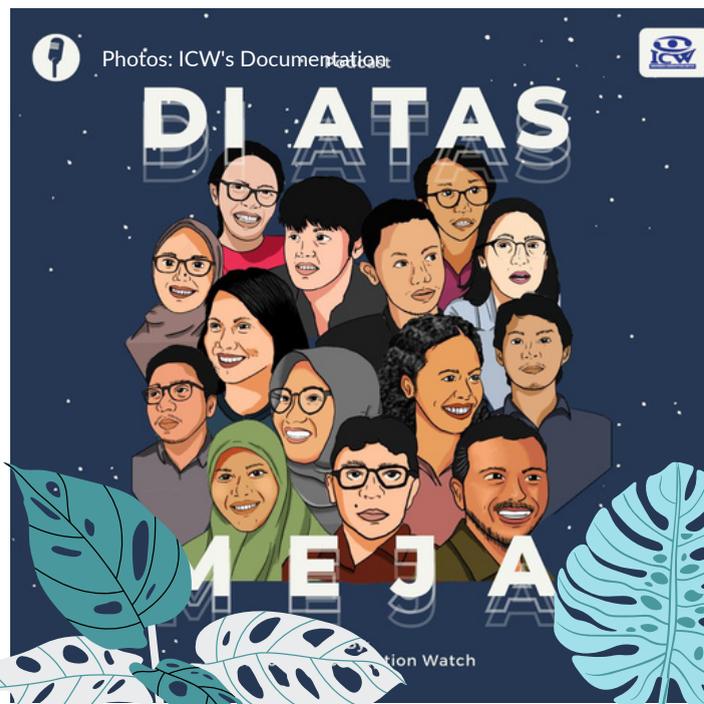
- Ben Fernz, the Regional Head of Asia Pacific at the Open Contracting Partnership

Additionally, ICW developed Rekamjejak.net that contains the profile and track record of political candidates who were running as governors, mayors, and regents. The platform was built to provide an oversight tool during the heads of regions' elections that were carried out simultaneously in 207 Indonesian regions in 2020. ICW encouraged voters to carefully study their candidates to ensure that the elected candidates were individuals with strong integrity and had no criminal history in corruption or other forms of crimes.

2.2 DEVELOPING CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES

The Covid-19 pandemic has compelled ICW to be more creative in the way it uses social media and other online platforms to campaign anti-corruption values and to disseminate information on ICW's activities to promote anti-corruption movement.

One initiative that ICW took in 2020 was to create a podcast on Spotify called "Di Atas Meja by ICW". ICW also organized online public discussions and webinars that carried different themes around corruption prevention, anti-corruption advocacy, and the latest issues. These events were broadcast via YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram. The events featured not only renown and credible experts in their fields, but also members of the anti-corruption network from various regions in public campaign activities.



STRATEGY 2

1. EXPANDING ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT

1.1 BUILDING NETWORKS TO DEVELOP ANTI-CORRUPTION GROUPS

ICW has always believed that the anti-corruption movement cannot be successful if carried out by just one or a few organizations. ICW has therefore consistently expanded the reach of its anti-corruption work through a variety of initiatives – forming coalitions, collaborations, and encouraging the establishment of new anti-corruption groups at national and local levels.

In 2020, ICW was actively involved in a coalition called Bersihkan Indonesia (BI) that aims to eradicate corruption in the natural extractive sector, especially coal. ICW has also sustained its support to Klub Jurnalis Investigasi (KJI), a forum for investigative journalists, by providing capacity building activity and carrying out joint monitoring efforts. One of the monitoring outputs was a critical note and identification of corruption potential in an ambitious program of an Indonesian government program pre-employment card.

ICW also collaborated with national and local civil society organizations to monitor social assistance program implementation and public procurement projects in response to Covid-19 in 11 regions. Moreover, knowing the widespread impacts of corruption to all levels of the society, ICW has started a network with The Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) to develop anti-corruption information materials for indigenous communities. This collaboration has resulted in an anti-corruption educational kit for indigenous peoples that is accessible via the Anti-Corruption Academy.

ICW's collaboration with other civil society organizations include activities that aim to monitor the selection process of public offices. In 2020, together with the MP3 (Masyarakat Pemantau Pelayanan Publik) Coalition, ICW traced the track records of the prospective commissioners of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia (ORI) and reported the findings to the selection committee.

ICW has continued to broaden its outreach to identify potential anti-corruption actors, and to that end engaged disabled persons' organizations (DPOs). This community is particularly vulnerable, including to corruption, due to their lack of participation in public policy decisions. They often fall victim to illegal payments when accessing civil registry services and experience illegal budget cuts in their targeted social assistance programs due to the lack of information and capacity to fight corruption.



To address the problem, ICW engaged DPOs in Makassar (PERDIK), Kupang (Bengkel Apek), and Bandung (BILIC) to exchange knowledge and skills. From them, ICW learned how to develop appropriate communication strategies for the disability group as well as to understand their needs. From ICW, the DPOs obtained new knowledge on corruption and the strategies they can apply to fight it, issues in public services, understanding budget documents, and the how-to of formulating public policy proposals. ICW immediately saw a positive outcome of this engagement, as BILIC in Bandung has now been involved in their local public policy making and is advocating for local regulations that are favorable to disabled persons. BILIC has also been more active in the anti-corruption campaign.

STRATEGY 3

PUBLIC POLICY ADVOCACY



“

Corruption isn't only an extraordinary crime, but also a real enemy to a nation and its people. As part of the civil society, ICW is well-positioned to be in the frontline and fight this enemy. I don't only support ICW, I am also a part of the organization.

- Prof. Atip Latipulhayat, SH, LL.M, Ph.D (Professor of Law at the Padjadjaran University/Chief of Legal Department of Padjadjaran University)

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1.1. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF KPK LAW NO. 19 OF 2019

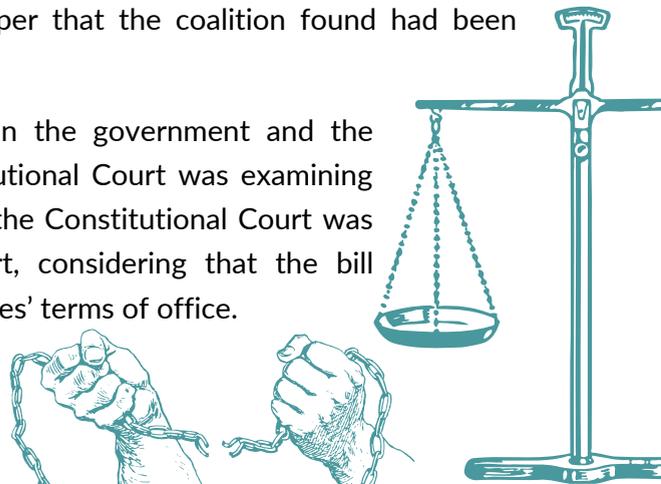
In response to Law No. 19 of 2019 on Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Agency (KPK), which the government and the Indonesian Parliament passed as an amendment to Law No. 30 of 2002, ICW and a coalition of other anti-corruption civil society organizations – PHSK, Kode Inisiatif, LBH Jakarta, and YLBHI – prepared and petitioned a judicial review of the new law.

Prior to filing for judicial review, ICW and PSHK launched a study and scrutinized the lawmaking process of Law 19/2019 on KPK. ICW and PHSK identified gaps in the legal drafting procedure and in the content of the law. The findings were discussed widely with academia from several universities, such as Lampung, Diponegoro, Gajah Mada, and Katolik Parahyangan universities. The key findings that the study identified were inseparable to the judicial review petitioned to the Constitutional Court.

1.2. CHALLENGING THE LAW ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

In early November 2020, ICW together with Konstitusi dan Demokrasi Inisiatif, Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia, and the Centre of Studies of the Constitution of Andalas University petitioned formal and material review of the revised law on the Constitutional Court. This action was taken in response to a number of issues identified in connection to the new law, from the lack of public participation, the rushed ratification of the law, to the law's academic paper that the coalition found had been prepared only to meet a law-making requirement.

The coalition also noted how the revision took place in the government and the Indonesian Parliament at the same time that the Constitutional Court was examining other laws. There was a concern that the revised law on the Constitutional Court was used as a trade-off between lawmakers and the Court, considering that the bill addressed only the extension of Constitutional Court Justices' terms of office.

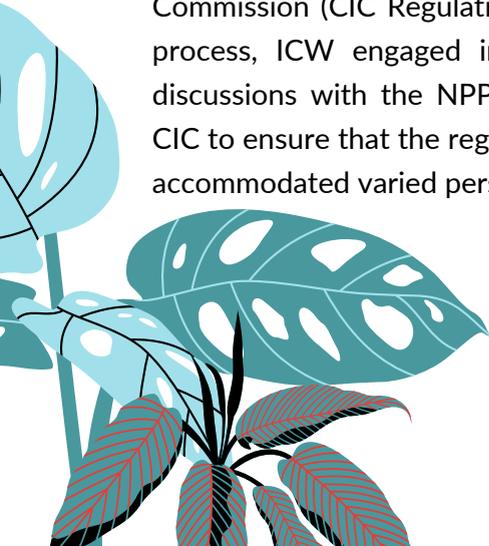


1.3. ADVOCATING FOR OPEN CONTRACTING TO BE ADOPTED IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION

In public contracting, contract documents are very important to be made accessible to citizens. ICW's experience in investigating potential corruption in the procurement sector showed that the availability of contract documents, or more precisely the lack thereof, often impedes oversight process. To enable public scrutiny on procurement and the identification of collusion in procurement between public and private sector actors, citizens need to be able to access and study contract documents.

Therefore, to create more effective oversight on public procurement, in 2020 ICW submitted its recommendations as part of the revision process of the public information service standards regulation of the Central Information Commission (CIC Regulation). In the process, ICW engaged in in-depth discussions with the NPPA and the CIC to ensure that the regulation has accommodated varied perspectives.

“
IN PRINCIPLE, ICW PUSHED FOR PUBLIC CONTRACTING DOCUMENTS TO BE DESIGNATED AS PUBLIC INFORMATION AND MUST BE DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC. THE CIC HAS RECEIVED ICW'S RECOMMENDATIONS, AND THE DRAFT REGULATION IS CURRENTLY BEING REVIEWED BY THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS.
”



1.4. ADVOCATING FOR PUBLIC POLICIES THAT ACCOMMODATE THE NEEDS OF DISABLED PERSONS

The impacts of corruption in the public service sector affect everyone in the society but are more severe among minority groups – marginalized for different reasons from ethnicity, religion, to affiliation or because of their disability. These groups are vulnerable to be victims of corruption in different forms, such as reduced public budget allocation and discounted social assistance. They may also be deprived entirely of any kind of assistance.

To raise the awareness of vulnerable groups on corruption's adverse effects, ICW has started to collaborate with several DPOs. Capacity building activities under this engagement include training to understand budget documents and on formulating a public policy framework. ICW supported a Bandung-based DPO called BILiC to submit recommendations to the local regulation draft on persons with disabilities that the local government of Bandung City, West Java, was initiating.

“With ICW's support, we've been able to learn about anti-corruption and how to access public information such as public budgeting for disabled persons, as well as how to advocate for policies using evidence, although in consequence many people say BILiC is now “difficult” when it comes to administration and finances.

- Yuyun Yuningsih, Director of Bandung Independent Living Center (BILiC), a Disabled Persons' Organization



1.5. UNCOVERING THE LOOPHOLES OF CORRUPTION IN THE PRE-EMPLOYMENT CARD PROGRAM

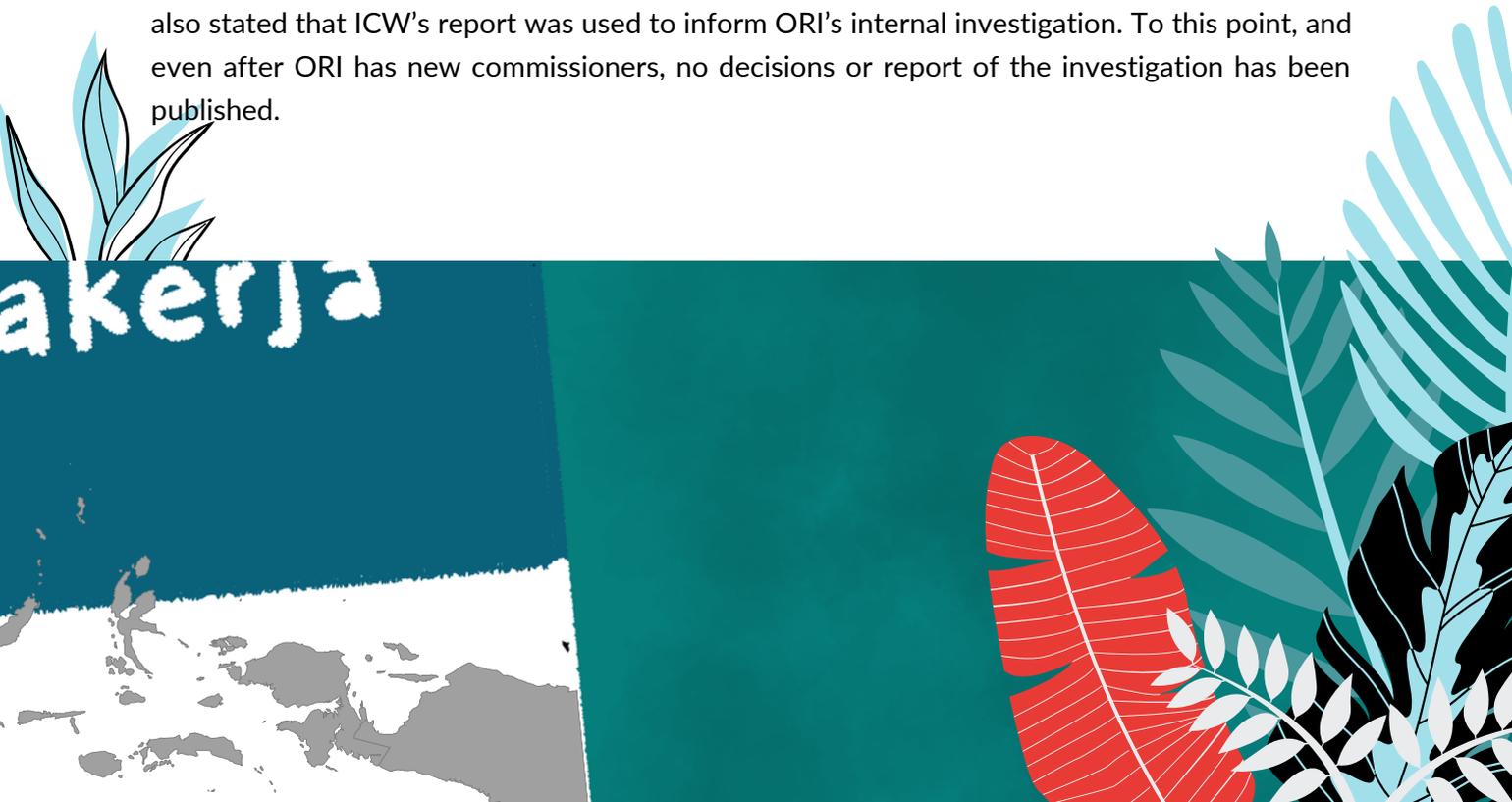
The Pre-Employment Card program (Kartu Pra-Kerja) is a controversial program of the government that sparked a lengthy public debate. The government, using the pandemic as a pretext, designed the program as a form of social assistance. Because of this designation, the direct appointment of vendors in the program's implementation is justified and legitimate, as Indonesia's public procurement regime does not apply to the purchase of goods for social assistance programs.

A social assistance program typically refers to direct assistance from the government to the eligible recipients, therefore the involvement of third-party vendors is not necessary and procurement arrangement is not required. Nevertheless, in this case, vendors are involved as the program implementers. This was the first area of vulnerability that ICW and national mass media spotlighted. Meanwhile, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA), as the initiator of the program, issued a regulation that specifies the costs, paid-for by the government, that vendors can directly enjoy via online training activities. In ICW's view, this arrangement breached good governance stipulations and principles – especially when one of the vendors was found to be led by one of the president's special staff members.



Realizing how opaque the situation was, ICW urged the government through the CMEA to disclose contract documents with third parties as the implementers of the Pre-Employment Card program. ICW went through a lengthy process to request the documents to be disclosed as public information – including to escalate the dispute to the CIC and appealed to the Supreme Court – which eventually failed. The government was adamant to keep the documents confidential, which only enhanced the suspicion of potential violations.

As a follow-up, ICW designed an advocacy strategy for the Pre-Employment Card program. ICW described mal-administration issues behind the program and submitted these arguments to ORI. The report was prepared so that ORI could launch an investigation. However, ORI objected to the report, arguing that ICW had no legal standing. In further developments, ORI also stated that ICW's report was used to inform ORI's internal investigation. To this point, and even after ORI has new commissioners, no decisions or report of the investigation has been published.

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page. On the left, there is a dark teal background with the word 'akerja' in white, lowercase letters. Below this, a white map of Indonesia is visible. On the right, there are stylized illustrations of various tropical leaves in shades of teal, blue, and red. The overall design is modern and thematic, likely related to labor or social justice in Indonesia.

akerja

1.6. SAFEGUARDING THE INTEGRITY OF KPK



SENSEKUS!
REFORMASI

Photos: ICW's Documentation

Under the leadership of Firlu Bahuri, Indonesia's anti-corruption agency KPK has been surrounded by controversies, including those that threaten the agency's integrity. This was shown by several indicators, such as Mr. Bahuri's policies that lack transparency – even potentially weakening the KPK. ICW especially criticized the practice of the agency's code of ethics and code of conduct by its personnel. Mr. Bahuri, Head of KPK, was one of the individuals that ICW reported because of potential code of conduct violation. This was on top of a report made by MAKI where Mr. Bahuri was suspected of using luxury helicopter service; the evidence supported this claim and the KPK's Supervisory Board imposed a penalty against Mr. Bahuri albeit light.

Another indication of ethical violation that Mr. Bahuri perpetrated was in an arrest operation that specifically takes place at the commission of crime (Operasi Tangkap Tangan/OTT) in the premises of the Jakarta State University (UNJ). ICW maintained that the decision to run the OTT in UNJ was very much controlled by Mr. Bahuri, even though there was little evidence, if at all, that suggested that the corruption in the institution involved any public officials – which, in that case, KPK had no authority. Indeed, it was later proven that the UNJ case did not involve any public official and KPK had to transfer the case to the Indonesian police. ICW reported this alleged ethical violation to KPK's Supervisory Board; the Board decided they did not recognize any element of ethical breach and dismissed the case. ICW found the decision questionable, as the Board appeared to disregard the facts during their deliberation.

1.7. CHALLENGING DRACONIAN LAWS

In 2020, the Indonesian government and parliament discussed and passed several problematic bills into laws. One of them was the Job Creation Law, also known as the Omnibus Law, which attracted public attention and debate. The law rolled back various important safeguards that were put in place to protect the environment from excessive exploitation and commercial greed. This signaled that, by eliminating key rules in natural resource management, the law was justifying fraudulent practices.

Together with civil society coalition and labor groups, ICW issued an official statement that rejected the law and carried out advocacy. Aside from doing ground activities, ICW was also involved in a study that specifically looked at the law's provisions that are pertinent to the coal sector. The study was launched because the law, in several parts, mentions the exemption of coal royalty payment up to 0% under certain requirements. It is known that Indonesia's coal business structure is oligarchy-controlled with only a few players, and the new royalty provisions would only benefit major coal players. Nevertheless, as with other public advocacy efforts, the Job Creation Law was passed and is now in effect.



LESSONS LEARNED

The Covid-19 pandemic has dramatically restricted physical mobility of anti-corruption work. Civil society actors have also been demanded to quickly adapt to this new normal, especially as there is no telling as to when the pandemic will end. Adaptation process included shifting from offline to online work, including in exercising public oversight. ICW also needed to show flexibility in its community empowerment as part of the organization's core business. Regular training programs needed to continue online without compromising quality, and ICW had to think of ways to keep its training programs fresh and engaging and be creative by using various methods.

ICW faced a similar challenge in terms of obtaining financial resources. ICW's fundraising teams had to change fundraising formats and methods in order to continue reaching out to citizens that have the interest to support anti-corruption advocacy and empowerment work. Due to limited face-to-face interaction, ICW transitioned to digital platforms to garner active public participation to fight corruption, including by donation. Taking kitabisa.com as an example, the organization has also adopted a crowdfunding method and produced merchandise to be sold on online marketplaces, focusing on popular marketplaces.

ICW and other civil society groups recognized a setback in Indonesia's democracy. New public policies are counterproductive to corruption eradication commitment, such as Law 19/2019 on KPK, Law on Job Creation, and Law on Mineral and Coal that signals a consolidation of economic and political oligarchs. At the same time, the effectiveness of pressure groups has been deteriorating, resulting in controversial policies to get away easily from further scrutiny.



The statements of national political elites that do not resonate with corruption eradication efforts have been a wake-up call for ICW to step up its activities, to do more community empowerment, and deepen public engagement in this area. This is shown through ICW's establishment of an investigative journalist group, efforts to expand its network by involving indigenous peoples, DPOs and disabled persons, youth in Papua and West Papua, and college students with the goal of building a strong pressure group. Going forward, ICW plans to prioritize community empowerment at local and national levels and strengthen the anti-corruption movement in the grassroots.

A setback in democracy can also be seen from various attacks, intimidation, and digital assaults against anti-corruption advocacy work of ICW, the academia, and other civil society organizations. Some striking cases included attacks against social media accounts of organizations and activists, as well as intimidation launched in online discussion forums. This was a novel situation that posed further threat to the strategic role of the civil society as the government's watchdog. ICW acknowledged the importance of strengthening the digital security system through various means, including creating digital safety SOP, conducting standard digital security audits, and collaborating and networking with experts in digital security.

“

I'm very proud to contribute to a social and justice movement. I didn't need to think twice when the opportunity arrived. My collaboration with ICW has been very memorable and I'm proud of the products of our work together.

Working with the ICW team, whose members are both fun and professional, was a memorable experience and I'm glad to have a new network in this field.

- Karlina Satrioputri-Creativepreneur

”



AWARD

INDONESIA FUND-RAISING AWARD (IFA) 2020

ICW received an Indonesia Fund-Raising Award (IFA) 2020 as Best Anti-Corruption Fund-Raising Program. ICW was recognized for its activities in community empowerment in the fight against corruption.

Source: Institute Fund-Raising Indonesia (IFI).

GLOBAL GO TO THINK TANK INDEX

In a category, "Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tanks", ICW ranked 27 out of 67 organizations.

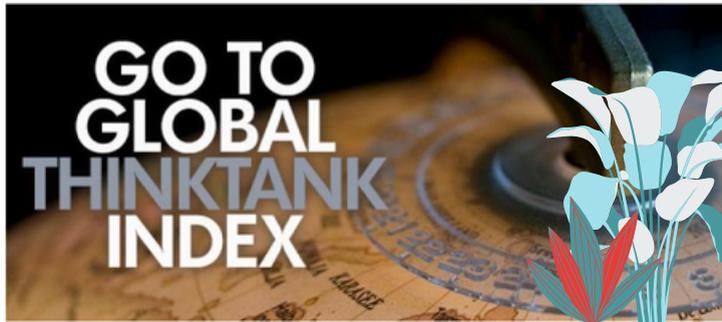
Source: The Lauder Institute, Pennsylvania University, USA.



DEPAN

ICW Duduki Peringkat 27 Dunia "Top Transparency and Good Governance Think Tank" dari The Lauder Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, USA

Wednesday, 06 February 2019 - 00:00



GLOBAL GO TO THINK TANK INDEX

ICW ranked 63rd in the "Global Go-To Think Tank Index" 2020 of 109 organizations globally. ICW improved its position from 65 in 2019 in the "Think Tank to Watch" category.



AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Rp. 11,343,153,926
Receivables	Rp. 2,898,934,087
Advances and Prepaid Expenses	Rp. 1,614,419,411
Total Current Assets	Rp. 15,858,507,424
NON - CURRENT ASSETS	
Investment	Rp. 1,060,000,000
Fixed Assets	
Acquisition Cost	Rp. 7,558,494,129
Less: Acc. Depreciation	Rp. (1,806,079,186)
Net Book Value	Rp. 5,752,414,943
Total Non-Current Assets	Rp. 6,812,414,943
TOTAL ASSETS	Rp. 22,670,922,367

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	Rp. 4,889,341,760
Total Current Liabilities	Rp. 4,889,341,760
Total Liabilities	Rp. 4,889,341,760
NET ASSETS	
Without Restrictions from Resource Providers	Rp. 16,009,554,458
With Restrictions from Resource Providers	Rp. 1,772,026,149
Total net assets	Rp. 17,781,580,607
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	Rp. 22,670,922,367

WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FROM RESOURCE PROVIDERS

INCOME	
Operating Income	Rp. 3,502,377,179
Total Income	Rp. 3,502,377,179
EXPENSES	
Operational Expenses	Rp. 4,695,924,764
Total Expenses	Rp. 4,695,924,764
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	Rp. (1,193,547,585)

WITH RESTRICTIONS FROM RESOURCE PROVIDERS

INCOME	
Fund Receipt from Grantor	Rp. 7,396,819,444
Interest Income	Rp. 39,536,069
Total income	Rp. 7,436,355,513
EXPENSES	
Program Expenses	Rp. 8,014,653,949
Returning Fund	Rp. 85,009,655
Interest Expenses	Rp. 13,939,140
Total Expenses	Rp. 8,113,602,744
DEFICIT	Rp. (677,247,231)
TOTAL DEFICIT	Rp. (1,870,794,816)

NET ASSETS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FROM RESOURCE

Beginning Balance	Rp. 1 7,122,414,020
Current Year Surplus/(Deficit)	Rp. (1,193,547,585)
Last Year Net Assets Correction	Rp. 80,688,022
Ending Balance	Rp. 16,009,554,457

NET ASSETS WITH RESTRICTIONS FROM RESOURCE PROVIDERS

Beginning Balance	Rp. 2,371,309,924
Current Year Deficit	Rp. (677,247,231)
Last Year Net Assets Correction	Rp. 77,963,457
Ending Balance	Rp. 1,772,026,150
TOTAL NET ASSETS	Rp. 17,781,580,607

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Decrease in net assets	Rp. (1,870,794,816)
Adjustment to reconcile excess receipt over expenditures to net cash provided by operating activities:	
- Net Assets Adjustment	Rp. 158,741,479
- Depreciation	Rp. 400,938,699
Changes in Working Capital:	
Receivable	Rp. (2,019,432,482)
Prepayment	Rp. (388,831,879)
Liabilities	Rp. 2,512,656,888
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	Rp. (1,206,722,111)
Cash Flows For Investing Activities:	
Addition in fixed assets	Rp. (28,694,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities	Rp. (1,060,000,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent	Rp. (2,295,416,111)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	Rp. 13,640,570,037
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of the year	Rp. 11,345,153,926

For more details, please download/view the ICW 2020 financial audit report via <https://www.antikorupsi.org/id/laporan-keuangan>

We're proud to partner with ICW that has been working tirelessly (and swiftly!) in implementing the best practices of advocating for open contracting in public procurement.

Ben Fernz, Head of Asia Pacific Region at the Open Contracting Partnership



INDONESIA CORRUPTION WATCH

Annual
Report
2020

Jln, Kalibata Timur 4D No. 6
Kalibata,
Jakarta Selatan

