PARTNERSHIP FOR
GOVERNANCE REFORM
In Indonesia

Controlling Corruption
in Indonesia

20 Practical Ideas

Produced by
A participatory process which has involved over 800 people from every province in Indonesia and from backgrounds in Government, Business and Civil Society

Facilitated by

The Anti-KKN Program of the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia

August 2002

Contents

Practical Ideas
for
Controlling Corruption in Indonesia

Background

In the following pages are a list of practical Ideas for fighting corruption in Indonesia together with a strategy for their implementaton. The evolution of this list of practical ideas has been facilitated by the Partnership, which has brought together over 800 people from all over Indonesia to present their opinions, their experiences, and the fruits of their discussions. These ideas, however, in no way belong to the Partnership: they are offered by the Partnership to help all organizations which want to work in the field of fighting corruption. They are an Indonesian product, from a very wide-ranging and participatory process, involving very many Indonesians from many walks of life and many different places.

One of the first acts of the new Parliament following the end of the *Orde Baru* was to pass a TAP MPR (Stipulation XI of 1998) which stated the opposition of the Indonesian people to corruption and their resolve to combat it. The Anti-KKN committment has been underlined and repeated by Presidents Abdurrahman and Megawati. In spite of the rhetoric, however, very little has been done to seriously combat corruption, and to date there is no nationally agreed strategy.

The measures that have (or have not) been taken are:

- Passing legislation to fight corruption, but without giving sufficient legal or budgetary strength to the institutions so created to make such legislation effective (Asset Declaration Commission, Ombudsman Commission)
- Passing legislation, and then allowing it to be made inoperative through Supreme Court decisions (TPGPK)
- Perverse AGO or Supreme Court decisions which have failed to penalize corruption offenders
- Delays in bringing cases to court (Police, Attorney General's Office, IBRA)
- Confusion and conflict of jurisdiction for corruption cases (Police, Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice)
- Delays in passing legislation agreed to be necessary (The Anti-Corruption Commission, the new procurement law)
- Ignoring of findings from anti-corruption agencies (BPK, BPKP)

At the same time the people of Indonesia, according to various polls and surveys, are very keen to end corruption and consider it one of the chief evils of the present state. A large number of NGOs now exist whose purpose, in whole or in part, is to fight corruption (ICW, MTI, PSHK, TI-I, the GeRAK network, the JARI network, the LBH network, FITRA). They are important because the government has not created an organisation to fight corruption.

At the same time the now free media regularly reports on corruption issues and cases, particularly the perverse decisions of the AG's office and the Courts. The Indonesian public freely hears about corruption cases, and journalists are free to report on them.

Also during the same time, according to experienced analysts, corruption has expanded – growing particularly in those areas which were the hope of the pro-democracy movement i.e. the political parties, the national and regional parliaments, and the locally autonomous regions.

Those concerned with fighting corruption express great frustration – the government does not seem to take the situation seriously, or, if it does, it seems unable to change the status quo. An example is the terminal at the national airport where Indonesian returned workers from overseas employment continue to have their savings extorted from them by criminal immigration and customs officers. The Government has recognized the seriousness of the problem, has issued orders that such behaviour shall stop, but nothing changes.

It seems to many Indonesians that the corrupt people are in charge and they are resisting, successfully, all efforts to change the present situation. There is no Ministry designated as the focal point for fighting corruption, and no agreed national strategy. At the same time, many donor organizations are pressing the government for movement on the issue, and giving conflicting advice.

The Partnership

The Partnership was set up in 2000 to be a platform for *reformasi* efforts. It was started by a Board of reform minded Indonesians (who still control its governance) and supported by a number of bilateral and multilateral donors. The principles to which it was committed are:

- Speaking with an Indonesian voice
- Involving multi-stakeholders in governance reform (i.e. government, business and civil society)
- A two pronged approach of building consensus amongst people committed to governance reform and then supporting the work of people and organizations comitted to action

Early on, the Partnership determined that one of the main sectors on which it wanted to work was "Anti-KKN", and decided that this was a cross-cutting theme that permeated all it's other working areas. The Anti-KKN Program, with the support of the Board, determined that its strategy was:

- To provide information and knowledge to the public on the ways that corruption works in Indonesia, on the harm it does to the country, and to publish and disseminate such information.
- To get public input into and to develop a national strategy with practical ideas

This document, therefore is, firstly, the story of how the Partnership worked to get national consensus on the ideas that were considered most practical: and secondly, the practical ideas themselves.

The Strategy

The Partnership has brought together many stakeholders from all over Indonesia, and from many backgrounds, to suggest a national Anti-KKN strategy and practical ideas. There has not been anything like this before. The Partnership, therefore, offers this strategy and these ideas to whoever in Indonesia is interested in combating corruption. The Strategy suggests the key areas in which work is required which, in the opinion of those who helped to formulate these Ideas, are likely to be relevant, effective, and to respond to the real problems of corruption in the country.

Any organization, from Government, Business or Civil Society, is invited to use this strategy and these ideas as a guide to their anti-KKN work. It is also the plan which will guide the Partnership's future work. The Partnership is, therefore, interested in receiving proposals for the use of the Governance Trust Fund for any activities which reflect these practical ideas.

The Process

The Partnership went through a considered process to arrive at the Ideas that you have in this document. The following were the steps:

The Survey

The Partnership contracted the services of the market research organisation INSIGHT to survey attitudes to and experiences of corruption in Indonesia. This survey covered 14 provinces and 2,600 respondents from the three areas of households, businesses, and civil servants. This revealed the strength of feeling of Indonesian people about corruption, their clear identification of the most corrupt organisations in the state, but also the ambivalence that many have

about what corruption is acceptable, and what is not. This was the first research to be done and disseminated widely on this topic[1].

The Studies

The Partnership commissioned writers, development workers and journalists to produce three sets of documents that illustrated the nature of corruption in Indonesia. They are:

- "Stealing from the Poor" – a set of 16 research studies into Corruption in Indonesia
- "The Poor Speak Out" - a set of 17 journalistic pieces on the impact of corruption on very poor people based upon action research in Makassar, Jakarta and Yogyakarta together with analysis of the results.
- "Participatory Corruption Appraisal" a methodology for working on corruption issues and their effects on poor people

These books were widely circulated – particularly to those who attended the National and Regional Meetings[2].

The Select Steering Committee

The Partnership convened 12 senior advisers from government, business, and civil society to suggest what measures could be taken on the basis of the information provided in the survey and the studies. They produced 17 suggestions which were presented to the First National Anti-KKN Workshop.

The First National Anti-KKN Workshop

220 people from many different backgrounds (with a majority from Jakarta) participated in the First National Anti-KKN Workshop in Jakarta in October 2001. That workshop endorsed the 17 suggestions from the Select Steering Committee, and added more suggestions from an NGO led "Alternative Group"

Six Regional Anti-KKN Workshops

Under strong pressure from its Board, the Partnership undertook to learn the opinions and suggestions from all over Indonesia, and not just from Jakarta. Six Anti-KKN workshops of roughly 100 people each were held in respectively Medan, Makassar, Banjarmasin, Mataram, Bandung, and Surabaya during March/April/May 2002. At least 10 people from every province in Indonesia attended these workshops, and they came from a mixture of the following backgrounds: Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Universities, NGOs, Adat organizations, Religious organizations, Trade Unions and Businesses. When all

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[1] Available on the Partnership website www.partnership.or.id or www.kemitraan.or.id

[2] Available from the Partnership at Gunung Surya (10th Floor), Jl Thamrin Kav 9, Jakarta 10350

the recommendations were analyzed and checked for overlaps, there were 15 common suggestions from the Regional Workshops.

The Second National Anti-KKN Workshop

In June 2002, the Partnership invited selected "graduates" from the Ist National Workshop, and the 6 Regional Workshops to finalise a National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The participants were from every province and a wide selection of backgrounds. For this meeting the Partnership produced a digest of 32 suggestions from the previous workshops, and asked the participants to prioritize 15. These were the basis of the 20 Practical Ideas which follow.

Extra Elements in the 2nd National Anti-KKN Workshop

At the Second National Anti-KKN Workshop, three new topics were introduced which had not been part of the process up to that time. These were:

- the issue of the off-budget budget,
- the issue of corruption in business and
- the issue of corruption in the Military.

These topics were agreed by the participants to be important ones for fighting corruption in Indonesia, and so were added to the other practical ideas. The Partnership also considers these to be very important in a comprehensive anti-corruption plan.

The National Strategy and Practical Ideas for Fighting Corruption

Vision and Goals

The Vision which underlines this strategy is a clean government and a corruption intolerant society

The Goals of this strategy are an effective national anti-corruption movement that has the participation of all sectors of Indonesian society

Strategy

Consistent with the vision and goals, the Strategy is to work with a variety of stakeholders from government, business and civil society to produce solid outcomes in 6 key result areas using 20 practical ideas:
1. Reforming the Civil Service and the Bureaucracy
2. Changing Attitudes and Behaviour
3. Reforming the Justice System and Essential Laws
4. Promoting Popular Pressure and Citizens' Oversight of Government
5. Providing Information and Education about how Corruption Works
6. Reforming Business and the Military

It is hoped that people and organisations committed to fighting corruption will design activities that can implement these 20 practical ideas.

Key Result Area 1:
Reforming the Civil Service and the Bureaucracy

Many processes critical to the conduct of government e.g. licensing, taxation, procurement, budgeting etc. are not transparent and are vulnerable to – or captured by – corruption.

Recruitment of government officials (civil servants, officials of SOEs, Police) together with their performance evaluation and promotion are based on nepotism, payments, loyalty and seniority, not on merit – resulting in hiring unqualified and corrupt people.

At present there is unclear division of responsibilities between the government's internal regulatory institutions (BPKP, Irjen, Bawasda, Itwilpro), independent controllers (BPK) and independent institutions (Ombudsman, KPKPN etc.)

At present many government ministries and departments have a second, unofficial budget which is not approved by Parliament and which is not transparent. The source of funds of this second budget can be businesses,

cooperatives, foundations, or criminal activities. Information on such funds is hidden from the public.

Strategic Objective 1:
Reform and make transparent key corrupt processes in the Civil Service

Results:
Short term: Key corrupt processes and the ways they are implemented clearly defined
Medium Term: Face to face contacts and hidden regulations replaced by transparent information and use of IT to publicly show steps in the process i.e. use of "e-governance"
Long term: Government officials knowledgeable about e-governance systems. All new regulations transparent and handled through IT.

Strategic Objective 2:
Reform the quality of Human Resources in the Civil Service.

Results:
Short Term: Professional recruitment systems for government and SOE initiated in pioneering agencies
Middle Term: Professional performance evaluation and promotion systems initiated and operational in pioneering agencies
Long term: Civil servants trained to use professional human resource management techniques

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Strategic Objective 3:
Clarify and clearly define the responsibilities of the different government supervisory institutions

Results:
Short term: Clear delineation of the role of the different government supervisory agencies
Middle term: Clear delineation of the role of the different government supervisory agencies
Long Term: Clear information about the different agencies available to the

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Strategic Objective 4: Make sure that all budgets and sources of funds for government departments are declared publicly in the national budget and approved by the DPR

Results
Short Term: The practice of off-budget budgets documented and presented to Parliament
Medium Term: Parliament enforces all off-budget budgets to come through the State Budget
Long term: Information about budgets and sources of income dealt with in

Key Result Area 2:
Changing Attitudes and Behaviour

Systematic practices of corruption are so deeply ingrained and widely distributed that the harm caused by corrupt practices and the benefits of good governance practices are sometimes unclear to Indonesians.

Citizens are unaware of their rights as citizens and users of public services and they do not know how to complain. Citizens are also at times apathetic and frightened to press for their rights.

Feudalistic thinking of deference to authority was re-inforced by loyalty to the state in P4 courses during Orde Baru. Readiness of citizens to reject the corrupt practices of their superiors has not been promoted.

At present religions (above all, Islam) do not take an active position on the question of corruption. As a result many believers (above all Islamic believers) are not clear about allowable and acceptable behaviour from a religious perspective.

Strategic Objective 1: Make sure that Civil Servants are informed about and aware of the value of clean government, and the harmful effects of corruption

Results:
Short term: Civil servants clearly informed about the harm caused by corruption, the meaning of good governance practices, and the benefits of using them
Medium Term: Civil servants clearly informed about the harm caused by corruption, the meaning of good governance practices, and the benefits of using them
Long term: Educational materials for schools clarify good governance with its benefits and corruption with the harm it causes

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Strategic Objective 3: Implement civic education courses about clean government both in and out of schools

Results
Short term: New materials for formal and informal civics courses at different levels designed
Medium Term: New civics courses in schools and other institutions introduced
Long Term: The next generation raised on materials which emphasise rights of individuals and communities over obedience to authority

Strategic Objective 2: Raise citizens' awareness of their civil and legal rights

Results
Short term: Citizens knowledgeable of their rights, of the legal cost of government services, and of the complaints mechanisms
Medium Term: Citizens only pay the legal fees and use the complaints mechanisms
Long term: Information on rights of citizens and users of public services included in civic education materials

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Strategic Objective 4: Clarify religious instructions laws against corruption, and make them well known – particularly Islamic religious laws.

Result
Short term: Islamic scholars clarify fiqi on the subject of corruption
Medium term: Such fiqi are included in regular Friday sermons
Long term: Islamic leaders regularly speak about the evils and sinfulness of corruption

Key Result Area 3:
Reforming the Justice System and Essential Laws

Huge amounts of money are passed to legislators from the Executive Branch of the government and also from businesses at national and regional levels to persuade them to support legislation favouring them, as well as to support accountability statements of Bupatis and Governors.

Witnesses to corruption are frightened to give evidence for fear of physical harm or economic sanctions.

The justice professions (police, prosecutors, judges, lawyers) are famously corrupt and yet very few are punished. New entrants to the profession follow the same practices.

Bupatis and Governors get elected through extensive use of "money politics" and this outlay is then recovered through corrupt practices. "Whistle blowers" about such practices are threatened.

Some existing laws that affect corrupt practices have flaws which need to be amended – in other cases new laws are needed.

Strategic Objective 1: Stop the Executive and Businesses from bribing Legislators to pass bills favourable to them

Results:
Short term: A money politics bill designed, agreed, and passed into law. Codes of ethics accepted in DPRs/DPRDs, GOI and business which outlaw such practices
Medium Term: A money politics bill implemented, resulting in prosecutions
Long term: Codes of Ethics accepted by GOI/DPRs/DPRDs and Businesses

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Strategic Objective 2: Pass and implement a Witness Protection Act

Results
Short term: The Witness Protection Act is passed
Medium Term: The Witness Protection Act is implemented and many cases of corruption are disclosed by witnesses or by "whistle-blowers"
Long term: Information about the right to protection of witnesses is included in civic education textbooks

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Strategic Objective 3: Improve the quality of Legal Professionals

Result:
Short term: The associations of legal professionals identify corruption within their members
Medium Term: Corrupt officials of the legal profession are identified, sanctioned and removed
Long term: Professional ethics and continuing legal education for members of the legal profession are established

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Strategic Objective 4: Bring an end to Bupatis and Governors bribing legislators to elect them

Results:
Short term: New laws introduced for direct election of Bupatis and Governors, and the relationship between Governors, Bupatis and the DPRDs clarified
Medium Term: Bupatis and Governors are regularly chosen through direct elections and "whistle blowers" of bad practices are rewarded
Long term: Bupatis and Governors are regularly chosen through direct elections and "whistle blowers" of bad practices are rewarded

> **Strategic Objective 5:** Revise exiting laws for controlling corruption and introduce essential new laws.
>
> **Results**
> Short Term: Law 28/99 concerning KPKPN amended: New laws created for: The Anti-Corruption Commission, Freedom of Information, Witness protection
> Medium Term: New laws created for: Special Anti-Corruption Court, Peoples Participation in Public Policy Making
> Long Term: New laws created for Ethical Behaviour of State Employees

Key Result Area 4:
Promoting Popular Pressure and Citizens' Oversight of Government

At present the public have very little possibility of being involved in decisions about making and implementing public policies (especially National and Regional Budgets which many citizens consider corruptly designed and implemented). As a result there is no citizen oversight over corrupt officials and no accountability of public officials to the people.

There is no citizen's oversight function for many organizations and institutions which are corrupt. This allows them to have impunity from public criticism and to be able to continue corrupt practices. The public are unaccustomed to exercising oversight functions and lack credibility and experience. They are not used to exercising this means for combatting corruption.

There are many cases of corruption in district courts which do not get resolved or dealt with. Cases are stalled as judges look for bribes from interested parties, and as a result, the public does not see guilty people punished.

> **Strategic Objective 1:** Set up citizens oversight institutions over many government departments and structures
>
> **Results:**
> Short Term: Citizens oversight committees are created and functioning for many government practices – like the design of public policies, the implementation of such policies, and the monitoring and evaluation of such policies
> Medium Term: Citizens oversight bodies are operating smoothly
> Long Term: Citizens oversight bodies are operating smoothly

Strategic Objective 2: Create and support many more citizens' "watch" organizations

Results:
Short term: The most corrupt institutions in the country or region identified and "watch" organizations created to monitor them
Medium Term: The findings of the "watch organizations" regularly publicized and improvements in corrupt institutions suggested.
Long term: Watch organisations are a regular part of civil society throughout the country.

Strategic Objective 4: Resolve and finish long delayed KKN cases in the districts

Results:
Short term: Anti-corruption movements in the districts are set up which apply pressure to get such cases resolved
Medium Term: Strong Anti-KKN organizations exist in the regions
Long term: Citizens use social sanctions against corruptors and to uphold the

Key Result Area 5:
Providing Education and Information about How Corruption Works

The public is not aware of the extent of the damage that corruption brings to Indonesia. Media coverage of corruption is limited to specific corruption cases – it does not deal with the systematic nature of corruption. The consequences of major corruption cases is not well explained to the public by the media.

At present there is no centre of learning for the subject of corruption, no information network, and no central documentation centre – which holds back the work of anti-corruption organizations.

Strategic Objective 1: Provide more information to the public on KKN and its harmful impact

Result:
Short term: Regular and Extensive information on the cases of corruption and how corruption works is made available to the public
Medium Term: Regular and Extensive information on the cases of corruption and how corruption works is made available to the public
Long term: Information about corruption is included in civic education materials

Strategic Objective 2: Set up a network and a centre of knowledge about corruption

Results:
Short term: a corruption study centre set up where all interested activists and practitioners can get information both about corruption and about best practices to overcome corruption
Medium Term: The Centre is recognized as the place to focus and store information on corruption and receive knowledge about best practices
Long term: The Centre is described and illustrated in civic education teaching materials.

Key Result Area 6
Reforms in Key Institutions

a. Businesses

State owned enterprises are frequently directed by individuals who have a conflict of interest which results in poor management and supervision.

Businesspeople and government officials often have crony or patron/client relations which distort business decisions and provide opportunities for KKN.

Firms carry out many corrupt practices: they collude to keep a number of sets of accounts to avoid paying proper taxes; they practice insider trading in publicly listed companies; they often create shell companies.

There is inconsistency between the laws on money laundering, money markets, and banking – specifically on the regulation of company ownership.

b. Armed Forces

The Military run many corrupt and illegal enterprises (protection rackets, drugs, smuggling) to make up for an insufficient budget from the state. By so doing many military personnel are involved in enterprises which have no relation to military activities.

It is suspected that the majority of the off-budget funds for the military are kept by senior officers and not spread around all members of the armed forces.

Strategic Objective 1: Enforce commercial laws so that businesses abide by the law

Results:
Short Term: Develop & socialize codes of good corporate governance for companies, & develop shareholder activism to monitor these. Develop a "watch" organization for corporate crime cases.
Medium Term: Enforce due disclosure of company information in accordance with the law
Long term: Synchronize laws on money laundering, money markets, banking, limited/incorporated companies

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Strategic Objective 2: Stop the Armed Forces from involving themselves in illegal activities and make them act purely as a professional military force.

Results:
Short term: Carry out survey and audits of military businesses and report these audits to the public
Medium Term: Take military businesses and foundations out of the control of the military
Long Term: Review and change the curriculum in military educational institutions to emphasise good governance.

Possible Actors and Activists

The kinds of actions outlined in the Practical Ideas above can be implemented by a variety of different actors who are interested in becoming activists in a movement to control corruption.

From the Partnership's experience of this consensus building exercise, the following list comprises the organizations that have the potential to get involved; it is impossible to say in advance which of them would actually get involved, since it would depend on the commitment and sense of purpose of the people working within these organizations. All we can say is that the following organizations are well placed to fight corruption if they want to do so, either on their own, or in collaboration with others.

According to the data received from the National Corruption Survey about 20% of the population claim that they are not part of the corruption culture. This 20% could be scattered throughout Indonesia, and be in a variety of different occupations – we do not know. We do not know whether they think of themselves as having a passive role, of not wanting to get involved in corruption - or a more active role of intentionally fighting corrupt practices.

Some of these actors will be most relevant in specific places: e.g. Tuan Guru in Lombok, Dyak adat associations in Kalimantan, Banjars in Bali.

Main Potential Actors in Fighting Corruption

1. Executive: Inspektorat Jendral (Inspectors General)
In every Ministry there is an Inspektor Jendral part of whose work is to monitor, identify, prosecute and sanction cases of corruption in that Ministry
Itwilprop (Provincial Inspectors)
In every Province there is a person part of whose task is to fight corruption in that Province
BPKP (Financial and General Supervisory Board)
In very many places there are branch offices of BPKP. BPKP has an investigatory section whose job is to track down and expose corruption
Bawasda (Regional Audit Bureau)
In every kabupaten there is a local auditor part of whose job is to fight corruption
Police
They are distributed throughout Indonesia, and contain a department called TIPIKOR which specialises in corruption issues

<u>BPK</u> (State Audit Bureau)
There are seven branches of BPK throughout Indonesia and they are regularly auditing government departments
<u>IBRA </u>(Indonesian Bank Re-structing Agency)
This organization contains a great deal of information and organises prosecutions of mega corruption

2. Legislature <u>DPR/DPRD</u>
Every DPR and DPRD has the ability (if so motivated) to introduce legislation or set up Komisi which will work on the subject of controlling corruption. DPR and DPRD can also ask for investigations, enquiries, and reports from government departments. Most importantly the DPR and DPRDs are meant to approve all budgets and all expenditures against those budgets. At the national level they are also the recipients of the BPK's twice yearly reports on government expenditure. The ammunition is there if they care to use it.

3. Judiciary <u>AGO</u>
There are branches of the Attorney General's office in many parts of Indonesia.
<u>Courts</u>
The place where corruption cases are tried
<u>The Supreme Court</u>
The place where very important corruption cases are tried

4. Universities <u>Faculties</u>
Universities have faculties which are connected to subjects relevant to corruption – like law, administration, religion. Many university lecturers are also initiators of clubs, societies and forums
<u>Students</u>
Students at Universities are often greatly committed to fighting corruption

5. NGOs This word covers a very great number of kinds of organizations:
- Anti-Corruption organizations
- Organisations formed for other reasons but which have a strong interest in fighting corruption
- Professional associations
- Community associations
- Youth groups
- Alumnni associations

6. Adat Traditional organizations. Such organisations are particularly

important on issues to do with natural resources like land, forests, fish and water.

7. Religious   Religious organizations - from all religions. Such organisations are particularly important for moral guidance of the followers of those religions.

8. Trade Unions   Such organizations often see that management is destroying an industry by corrupt practices, and the workers' jobs are liable to be lost as well unless they take on board an anti-corruption stance.

9. Media   The press (both national and local), and radio have an important role in researching and exposing corruption, as well as educating the public about corruption at national and local level. TV mostly national operates at the national level

10. Business   Businesses
Some businesses are fed up with the extra payments that they have to make and would be very happy to help those who are fighting corruption
Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations
Such bodies can channel the disatisfaction of their members

Possible Combinations

It is the Partnership's philosophy that multi-stakeholder engagement with an issue, particularly governance reform, is most likely to bear fruit. Potential activists should therefore think of trying to build an anti-corruption movement using alliances and networks across different sectors e.g. Universities, tokoh agama and NGOs or Bawasda, Local trade associations, and the DPRD.

One particular new kind of multi-stakeholder group is the Forum Kota (Forkot) or Forum Kabupaten (ForKab). Such organizations typically involve NGOs, local councillors, businesses and community organizations.

Positive "Deviants"

Sadly most people in Indonesia engage in corrupt behaviour – those who resist what has become the norm are relatively few – they are positive "deviants". We also cannot say with any hope of accuracy that people from this or that background (or this or that province) are likely to be more or less corrupt.

We can say, however, In different places, at different times, that individuals will stand out for an ethical position which makes them deviants to the norm. Such islands of integrity or corruption free individuals can equally come from Business, Government, Civil Society, the Media or any of the types of organizations listed above. They are very important as pioneers in organising people to fight corruption – or simply to show others that it is possible to lead an honest life without indulging in corruption.

Next Steps

As has been said before, the Partnership offers this document to any organisation in Indonesia that wants to defeat corruption. If your organization has plans for anti-corruption work, you may find the distilled thinking of these Practical Ideas useful to you. Please use whatever parts you find useful. If you would like some help from the Partnership in further planning or organizing, please contact us.

The Partnership, from its side, will now be approaching the ten types of organizations shown above and trying to elicit interest from them in mounting an anti-corruption activity along the lines of these action plans. The Partnership also provides the opportunity of providing funding for organizations that would like to start an anti-KKN project, but which do not have the funds themselves.

Further the Partnership will try to mainstream anti-KKN activities into other Partnership program priorities (e.g. Legal and Judicial Reform, Corporate Governance Reform, Civil Service Reform), facilitate anti-KKN networks through Trust Fund supported projects, and build the capacity of the Anti-KKN networks.

Please spread this document around. If you need more copies, please ask. Please display the wall hanging where it can be seen. We would like to honour all the people who took part in all the Anti-KKN workshops by turning their thoughts into concrete projects and programs.

The Partnership hopes that you will be able to use this Strategy and these Practical Ideas, and is ready to respond if you would like to work together with the Partnership to achieve some of the ideas listed here.

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PS: Copies of the reports of the small groups at the Bogor meeting are available on request

Annexes

Annex 1:
Participants at the 2nd National Anti-KKN Workshop Workshop – June 23/24, Hotel Novotel, Bogor

Name	Province	Background
Udin Saparuddin	Banten	CSO
Sudrajat Syahrudin	Banten	CSO
Zulkifli	Lampung	Executive
Adian Saputra	Lampung	CSO
Koswara	West java	Trade Union
Agus Alinurdin	West java	Trade Union
Djoko Triono	West java	Trade Union
Tengku Agusri	Yogyakarta	Executive
Jupriyadi	Yogyakarta	Judiciary
Dati Fatimah	Yogyakarta	CSO
Rinto Adriano	Yogyakarta	CSO/IDEA
Danie Soe'oed	Central Java	Media/Press
Husein Sifa	Central Java	Legislative
Deddy Prihambudi	East Java	CSO
Aly Imron	East Java	CSO
Owen Podger	East Java	ADB Consultant
Romo Leo mali	NTT	Religious
Ana Djukana	NTT	Media/Press
Muhammed Zainal Majdi	NTB	Religious
Demianus Wakman	Papua	CSO
Costaqn Ansanay	Papua	Judiciary
Nyoman Sunarta	Bali	CSO
Putu Wirata Dwikora	Bali	CSO
Jefferson Tasik	Ambon	Adat
Janes Leatemia	Ambon	University
J. Kamal Farza	Aceh DS	CSO
Chudori	Jambi	CSO
Husni Thamrin	Riau	CSO
Elwi Dahlan	West Sumatra	University
Rumida Sianturi	North Sumatra	Executive (police)
Nur.A.Fadhil Lubis	North Sumatra	University
H. Abdurrachman	South Kalimantan	University
Muhammed Hasyim	South Kalimantan	University
Hermawansyah	West Kalimantan	CSO
T.T.Suan	Central Kalimantan	Media/Press
Rico Norkim	Central Kalimantan	Legislature
H.S.Alway	East Kalimantan	Legislature
M. Rusmin	East Kalimantan	Legislature
Arusdin Bone	Gorontalo	CSO

Said Hasan	North Maluku	University
Tonny Kaunang	North Sulawezi	Religious
Irfan Yahya	South Sulawezi	CSO
Patta nasra	South East Sulawezi	Executive
Much Ichsan	South East Sulawezi	CSO
Sunaryati Hartono	Select Steering Ctee	Ombudsman
Frans Winarta	Select Steering Ctee	Lawyer
Nono Anwar Makarim	Select Steering Ctee	CSO/Lawyer
Irham Dilmy	Select Steering Ctee	Business/HR
Mely Tan	Select Steering Ctee	University
A. Syauki Suratno	Select Steering Ctee	Business
Mardjono Reksodiputro	Select Steering Ctee	Univerity/lawyer
Felia Salim	Partnership Director	Business
Daniel Dhakidae	Partnership Board	Press
Dikdik Sadikin	Jakarta	Executive/BPKP
Teten Masduki	Jakarta	CSO/ICW
Irfan Muktiono	Jakarta	CSO/ICW
Agung Hendarto	Jakarta	CSO
Sapto Waluyo	Jakarta	CSO/MTI
M. Hudallah	Jakarta	Medias/Press
Rudy Harahap	Jakarta	Executive/BPKP
M. Rahman Ritza	Jakarta	Executive/Irjen
Masdar Mas'udi	Jakarta	Religious
Husnul N. Nudi	Jakarta	Religious
Nizar Surendra	Jakarta	CSO/MTI
Y. Arihadi	Jakarta	CSO
|nes Handayani	Jakarta	CSO
Sarwedi	Jakarta	BAPPENAS consultant
Utomo Kayo	Jakarta	Business

Annex 2:
Ranking of the 32 Consolidated Action Proposals in the 2nd National Anti-KKN Workshop

Code	Suggestion	Score	Rank
F2	Disseminate information about KKN	48	1=
F4	A Study Centre for Corruption	48	1=
E2	More "Watch" Organisations	45	3
A4	Coordinate government regulatory bodies	42	4=
C3	Witness Protection Act	42	4=
C6	Finalize KKN cases in court	40	6
CI	More publicity about KKN & KKN cases	39	7=
E1	Public involvement in policy formulation	39	7=
B4	Civic education courses	37	9=
C5	Quality of legal professionals	37	9=
A1	Critical processes in the Public servcices	35	11=
B3	Citizens rights	35	11=
B6	Religious guidance concerning corruption	35	11=
D1	Money Politics - laws	35	11=
D2	Money Politics – elections	34	15
A3	Human Resource management in the Public Services	32	16
B2	Civil servants understanding of good governance	31	17=
D4	New laws and revised laws	31	17=
E3	Citizens Oversight Committees	30	19
C2	Prosecution of all BLBI cases	28	20
B5	Value systems	27	21
E7	Weakness of the justice system	26	22
E6	Government programs and projects	23	23=
F3	Better ethical standards for the next generation	23	23=
F1	Critical public discourse about corruption	20	25
A2	Limitations in the audit process	18	26=
D3	Laws and practices of banking	18	26=
E5	Multi-stakeholder organizations to fight corruption	17	28
B1	Greater clarity in language about corruption	15	29
C4	National justice commission	14	30
E5	Capture of laws by vested interests	8	31

Annex 3:
Projects in the field of Anti-Corruption supported by the Paertnership Trust Fund to end August 02

Grantee	Project	Value US$	Area of Operation
PSPK, Jakarta	Research and Public Information on combatting corruption through addressing its cultural bases	63,670	Jakarta, Medan, Padang, Pontianak, Makassar, Bandung, Surabaya
Aksara Foundation, Jakarta	Speial TEMPO edition on Anti-Corruption	5,618	National
Federasi Serikat Pekerja, BUMN, Jakarta	Workshop on combatting KKN in State Owned Companies	17,780	National
LBH2Pi, Makassar	Campaigning with the poor to fight corruption (follow up to "Corruption and the Poor "project)	67,989	South Sulawesi
AJI, Jakarta	Campaigning with journalists against the "envelope" culture	67,379	Lampung, Solo, Jakarta, Yogya, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Makasasar, Menado, palu, Kendari, Palembang, Lhoksumawe, Denpasar, Pontianak, Kupang, Banda Aceh
Rectors Forum, Bandung	Managing 6 regional Anti-KKN Workshops	40,517	Medan, Makassar, Banjarmasin, Mataram, Bandung, Surabaya
Transparency International, Indonesia, Jakarta	Developing transparency and accountability in management and use of Land and property tax (PBB)	279,247	National
Radio News Agency 68H	Anti-corruption Campaign through local radio	75,011	National
Lembaga Gemawan, Pontianak	Popular Education on anti-corruption in West Kalimantan	76,048	West Kalimantan
ICW, Jakarta	Campaign to set up a transparent and participatory anti-corruption commission	64,829	Jakarta, Padang, Yogya, Makassar, Mataram, Pontianak
IDEA, Yogya	Campaigning with the poor to fight corruption (follow up to "Corruption and the Poor "project)	84,056	DI Yogyakarta
TVRI	Pilot TV program on anti-corruption	7,097	National