

FIGHTING CORRUPTION by The Grassroot

**Project Report on
Anti Corruption Campaign in Indonesia through
Small Grant Awards
2010-2011**

**Partnership for Governance Reform
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Foreword

Kemitraan duly welcomes the publication of this project report as the culmination of hard work and tenacity from fellow partners in combating corruption in Indonesia, and to ultimately bring it to an end. This book encapsulates the lengthy journey which Kemitraan and its partners have withstood in mounting anti-corruption campaigns across Indonesia. With this in mind, allow me to extend the utmost appreciation to colleagues from Gabungan Solidaritas Anti Korupsi Aceh (GaSAK Aceh), Sentra Advokasi Untuk Hak Pendidikan Rakyat Medan (SAHDAR Medan), leaders of the North Sumatera chapter of Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Nahdlatul Ulama Sumatera Utara (Lakpesdam NU-North Sumatera), Universitas Bina Nusantara (UBINUS), Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Walhi), Lembaga Titian, Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia (MTI), RACA Institute, Yayasan Komite Penyelidikan dan Pemberantasan Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme Jawa Tengah (KP2KKN-Central Java), Sentra Informasi dan Data Untuk Anti Korupsi (SIDAK), Perkumpulan Desa Mandiri (PUNDEN), Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia Sulawesi Tengah (LPS HAM-Central Sulawesi), Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Makassar (LBH Makasar), Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Kendari (LBH Kendari), and Pusat Kajian Anti Korupsi Universitas Gadjah Mada (PuKAT UGM).

The publication of this report has been Kemitraan's tradition well since its formative years, dedicating itself to corruption eradication, primarily with regard to law enforcement, public services, politics, the economy and environment. The book that you now hold in your hands continues with this tradition of imparting information and knowledge on corruption-

related matters. Among the published books on the same topic are *Mencuri Uang Rakyat: 16 Kajian Korupsi di Indonesia* (2002), *Memberantas Korupsi dari Aceh sampai Papua* (2008), *Koruptor Itu Kafir* (2010), *Jalan Panjang Pemberantasan Korupsi* (2011) and a string of other publications which document initiatives and studies as part of an unrelenting effort to combat corruption. Kemitraan deems it imperative to tackle corruption issues at all tiers and urge all layers of society to join in the movement in view of how corruption has worryingly become a latent and seemingly ubiquitous threat, and even pervasively structured within government ranks of this beloved Republic.

Fully cognizant of this perturbing situation, Kemitraan and its partners are doing their utmost to root out corruptors from every nook and cranny nationwide, while harnessing the potential of the members of the grassroots who are indeed the victims of corrupt practices, turning them into the driving force behind corruption eradication. This is undoubtedly not an easy task, but with the unswerving support of 15 partners amply experienced in working with the grassroots, it is indeed within our grasp. Notwithstanding the host of obstacles confronting efforts to transform 'ordinary individuals' into agents of change, this book compellingly describes how this can be an attainable goal. In light of this, Kemitraan views corruption eradication as an inextricable component in working towards the creation of good governance. Kemitraan shall persevere in promoting efforts undertaken by partners and the public at large in fighting against and stamping out corrupt practices in the country.

Kemitraan conveys its indebtedness to all relevant parties for their invaluable contributions, making the completion of this book possible, and in particular to our local partners and those involved in this project, as well as UNODC and the Norwegian Embassy for financially supporting this endeavor. A similar expression of gratitude is also reserved for the entire Kemitraan staff for their indispensable role in assuring the realization of this publication. On an

optimistic note, it is hoped that this book can be a source of enlightenment amid rampant acts of corruption in Indonesia, as well as inspire each and every citizen to join forces in waging a war against corruption and stand firm by the commitment of saying “NO TO CORRUPTION”.

Wicaksono Sarosa, Ph.D
Executive Director

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Summary of Project Achievements

During the 18 months of anti corruption campaign program through small grant award for 15 grassroots civil society organizations in Indonesia Kemitraan and UNODC have achieved the following key results:

1. **Gabungan Solidaritas Anti Korupsi (GaSAK):**

- a. 90 members of local communities in 6 Gampong in 3 sub district in Bireuen Regency, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam were trained on anti corruption advocacy, campaign and movement through series of “mobile training”;
- b. Establishment of Anti Corruption Committee in the targeted gampongs by the alumni of anti corruption mobile training;
- c. Increased of public awareness on anti corruption movement through publication of newsletters, radio talkshow, series of religious sermon and *rapa’i* (traditional Acehnesse culture show) performance on anti corruption;
- d. A database on corruption cases in Bireuen District has also been developed by GaSAK through reports by the public.

2. **Sentra Advokasi untuk Hak Pendidikan Rakyat (SAHDAR):**

- a. Facilitated participatory school budget development and monitoring in two pilot school for transparency and accountability of School Operational Fund management disbursed by the government by involving all stakeholders;
- b. Formulated a draft of local regulation on Participatory School Budgeting through multi stakeholder process which has been submitted to local parliament for further deliberation.

- 3. Pimpinan Wilayah Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Nahdlatul Ulama Sumatera Utara (PW Lakspedam NU Sumatera Utara):**
 - a. Established honesty canteen in four elementary schools in Medan, Tembung and South Tapanuli Regency managed by the organization;
 - b. Trained religious preachers on anti corruption
 - c. Published anti corruption bulletin as campaign materials for the members of Nahdlatul Ulama community in North Sumatera.
 - d. Increased awareness of Nahdlatul Ulama community in North Sumatera, especially in Medan and its surrounding areas, on anti corruption movement

- 4. Universitas Bina Nusantara (Binus)**
 - a. Successfully promoted anti corruption activities to the public through anti corruption poster and short movie (public service advertisement) open competition for school children throughout Indonesia;
 - b. Developed and launched www.goclean.com as anti corruption website;
 - c. Developed three online games on anti corruption targeting various audiences, especially the youth;
 - d. Facilitated the establishment of network of schools on anti corruption based on the participants of competition held under this project.

- 5. Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia (MTI):**
 - a. Conducted awareness raising on anti corruption in 115 schools in the Jabodetabek area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi);
 - b. Conducted essay competition on anti corruption for high school students in the Jabodetabek area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi) as a means to disseminate anti corruption principles among school goers;

- c. Facilitated an Anti Corruption Youth Camp for winners of the essay competition as a means to further trained school students on anti corruption movement;
- d. Compiled and published a book containing anti corruption essays by high schools students;
- e. Facilitated the establishment of network of highschool students on anti corruption;
- f. Conducted public campaign on anti corruption involving prominent personalities, public figures and the school children participated in the Camp.

6. Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI):

- a. Successfully conducted participatory action research to eradicate corruption in the mining sector in South and East Kalimantan;
- b. Trained 30 enviromental lawyers and activists on corruption prevention and eradication
- c. Conducted investigation and analysis on 3 corruption cases in environment sector as the basis for further advocacy activities through public discussion and campaign.

7. LEMBAGA TITIAN:

- a. Successfully analysed the local timber needs for development projects by local government to prevent illegal logging and corruption practices in Pontianak City, Sintang Regency and Ketapang Regency;
- b. Secured committment from local governments in West Kalimantan, especially in Pontianak, Sintang and Ketapang, to follow up the findings for the research to improve local regulation on the use of timber in the province.

8. RACA Institute:

- a. Trained 60 farmers and laborers as informal anti corruption teachers Bandung, Cianjur, Garut and Bogor (West Java Province).

- b. Facilitated the establishment of 20 anti corruption learning centers or coordinating post (*posko*) as a means for campaign activities and network strengthening;
- c. Facilitated the establishment of an anti corruption-based labor union in Kabupaten Bandung.

9. Pusat Kajian Anti Korupsi Universitas Gadjah Mada (PuKAT UGM):

- a. Successfully revived and strengthened the network of anti corruption CSOs in Yogyakarta and Central Java;
- b. Facilitated judicial monitoring activities on corruption cases in Yogyakarta and Central Java to support the effectiveness of Regional Anti Corruption Court in Yogyakarta and Semarang (Central Java);
- c. Conducted judicial annotation on 2 regional anti corruption court decisions as a monitoring and evaluation means by network of anti corruption civil society organizations.

10. Lembaga Sentra Informasi dan Data untuk Anti Korupsi (SIDAK):

- a. Successfully conducted 3 trainings on Citizen Journalism on Anti Corruption (CJAC) in Yogyakarta
- b. Trained 60 young anti corruption citizen journalists from Yogyakarta, West Java, Jawa Timur, Jambi, Lampung, Palu, Kendari, Bone, and Bali through the series of training;
- c. Developed and launched anti corruption websites for citizen journalism purposes (www.antikorupsiana.com and www.blogsidak.com);
- d. Established network of anti corruption citizen journalists among the alumni.

11. Yayasan Komite Penyelidikan dan Pemberantasan Korupsi, Kolusi, dan Nepotisme (KP2KKN):

- a. Successfully conducted Citizen Report Card Survey on health service in Semarang City under the Jamkesmas and Jamkesmaskot schemes;

- b. Produced a roadmap on the improvement of health service for the poor through Jamkesmas and Jamkesmaskot in Semarang City, Central Java as a result of the Survey;
- c. Secured the commitment from Semarang City government to follow up the recommendations from the Survey through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between CSOs and the authorities in Semarang;
- d. Developed monitoring strategy for network of CSOs on the follow up action by the authority.

12. Perkumpulan Desa Mandiri (PUNDEN):

- a. Successfully conducted series of training for 75 mosque activists and community members in Nganjuk District, East Java
- b. Facilitated the strengthening of anti corruption network of local communities and local community organizations in Nganjuk, Kediri, Tulungagung, Jombang, Malang and its surrounding areas through training and campaign activities;
- c. Published anti corruption articles by the training alumni in online media (www.beritajawa.com, www.antikorupsiana.com and www.blogsidak.com);
- d. Facilitated anti corruption campaign and advocacy within the communities by the training alumni and its network.

13. Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia (LPS-HAM) Sulawesi Tengah:

- a. Strengthened the network of CSOs in Donggala District on freedom of information, especially in health and education sector;
- b. Promoted transparency in health and education sectors through publication of books, leaflets, pin and multistakeholders dialogues;
- c. Facilitated the establishment of Regional Public Information Commission Office in Central Sulawesi (original output was to establish such office in Donggala District).

14. Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Makassar:

- a. Strengthened the anti corruption network among urban poor through the establishment of a coalition called Civil Society Coalition on Pro People Budgeting Coalition – *Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil Pro Anggaran Rakyat*);
- b. Launched a website for LBH Makassar as an online portal for anti corruption advocacy and campaign activities;
- c. Successfully conducted judicial monitoring on corruption cases in Makassar and produced judicial annotation/examination on major two corruption cases which was submitted to KPK for follow up.

15. Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Kendari:

- a. Established Citizen Complaint Service and Corruption Center in subdistrict West Kendari, Baruga, and Poasia to promote transparency and accountability in the judicial institution;
- b. Legal education for the public to increase their awareness on free and accountable judicial processes;
- c. Regular public discussion on prevention of corruption as a means of advocacy and campaign; and
- d. Produced judicial annotation/examination of on major corruption cases in Southeast Sulawesi as monitoring and evaluation mechanism of non state actors to the conduct of the judiciary in combating corruption.

Introduction

In May 2010, Kemitraan and UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes) agreed to have a joint work to strengthen the capacity of grassroots CSOs in Indonesia in conducting campaign activities on anti corruption. This program is an integral part of a bigger program implemented by the UNDOC to strengthen the capacity of state and non state actors in combating corruption where the Norwegian government is the main donor.

The main objective of this program is to increase the awareness and knowledge of the Indonesian public on anti corruption to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Specifically, this small grant on anti corruption program has an objective to strengthen the capacity of grassroots CSOs in Indonesia in increasing the awareness and knowledge of the public on anti corruption movement. An umbrella program was then developed by Kemitraan with specific programmatic areas as in the following:

1. Monitoring activities on government's programs on corruption prevention and eradication in the natural resources sector such as mining and forestry;
2. Prevention of corruption practices in the public service such as health, education, local budget and law enforcement through the use of Freedom of Information Act and National Strategy on Access to Justice;
3. Public education and awareness raising on anti corruption; and
4. Promoting and monitoring of STRANAS PK 2010 – 2025 implementation.

For the purpose of this program, a maximum grant of USD 30,000 was provided for 15 grassroots CSOs throughout Indonesia to implement a 10 to 12 months program with the objective of increasing the awareness of the pub-

lic on anti corruption activities. A call for proposal was then announced by Kemitraan to invite grassroot CSOs to submit their best proposals to fill the 15 allocated slots. 101 proposals from Aceh to Papua were received on time by selection committee in Kemitraan while 19 others were received after the closing date of the call for proposal thus ineligible for further process.

Selection of 15 Proposals

In order to arrive at the 15 final project proposals on anti corruption campaign by Indonesian civil society organizations, there are four stages of selection process. In the *first stage*, the selection of project proposals is based on the following criteria:

- 1. Relevance of the proposal:** whether the proposals are inline with the objective of the program, especially the above mentioned programmatic areas, and whether the proposals adopt unique or non convetional approaches in their activities to increase the awareness of the public on anti corruption movement;
- 2. Coherence of the proposal:** whether the proposals contain sequence of closely formulated activities that aim for an overall goal, whether the proposals have strong logical framework of analysis to arrive at the targeted goal and whether the proposals contain activities that are relevant with the needs to achieve the targeted goal mentioned in the proposals;
- 3. Administrative status of the organization:** whether the organizations have been registered to the Department of Law and Human Rights, whether the organizations have been registered to the public notary and whether the organizations have the minimum registration status of 2 (two) years as shown by the organizations' legal documents;

4. **Project budget and duration:** whether the proposal budget is within the minimum and maximum range of the budget as mentioned in the call for proposal (minimum is IDR 150,000,000 and maximum is IDR 270,000,000) and whether the duration of the proposed project is inline with the required duration as mentioned in the call for proposal (minimum is 10 (ten) months and maximum is 12 (twelve) months);
5. **Geographical spread of the proposal:** whether the geographical spread of the proposals is inline with the targeted geographical spread of the program (Java 5 (five) proposals, Kalimantan 2 (two) proposals, Sumatera 3 (three) proposals and Eastern Indonesia 5 (five) proposals).

The result of the first stage of the selection process is:

- a. From 120 proposals received by Kemitraan, 19 proposals were received beyond the stipulated time and date (28 June 2010); and
- b. 101 proposals were received on time. Therefore, these proposals will proceed into the second stage of the selection process.

In the *second stage*, Kemitraan's selection committee uses the following criteria to narrow down the number of project proposals:

- a. Geographical representation;
- b. Organizational credibility;
- c. Methodology;
- d. Means/types of activities (uniqueness of adopted campaign methodology)
- e. Possible impact and sustainability of the program; and
- f. Budget effectiveness.

As a result, 40 project proposals were selected from the following regions:

- a. Sumatera: 8 proposals
- b. Kalimantan: 6 proposals

- c. Java: 15 proposals
- d. Eastern Indonesia: 11 proposals

In the *third stage* of the selection process, the selected project proposals were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

1. Geographical Representation

- 1.1 Is the applicant selected according to **geographical representation**? (Sumatera: 3; Java: 5; Kalimantan: 2; Eastern Indonesia: 5)
- 1.2 Does the applicant have **sufficient knowledge** on the targeted region? (including capacity to manage project in the region and availability of sufficient personnel)

2. Credibility of Organization

- 2.1 Does the **applicant have organizational affiliation** with nationally/internationally recognized CSOs/academic centers? (e.g. past cooperation with renowned national/international CSOs/academic centers)
- 2.2 Are there any **key persons/prominent figures** in the organizational structure? (e.g. person affiliated with recognized organization; or strong media exposure; or proven expertise)
- 2.3 Does the applicant have the **experience** in grant management/project implementation of similar value? (approximately US\$30,000)

3. Methodology

- 3.1 Are the **activities** proposed in the project appropriate, practical, and consistent with the objectives and expected results?
- 3.2 Does the proposal contain **objectively verifiable indicators** for the outcome of the program?
- 3.3 How **coherent** is the overall design of the program?
- 3.4 Is the proposed **project plan** clear and feasible?
- 3.5 Whether the activities address the **priority issues** in the call:
 - i) The activity monitors and prevents corruption in the area of natural resource management
 - ii) public services
 - iii) raise general public's awareness, participation, and understanding on anti corruption; or promotes STRANAS PK 2010-2015Note: the incorporation of gender mainstreaming and/or poverty reduction will be regarded as an added value component in this call

4. Mode of dissemination

- 4.1 How effective the applicant **utilizes the media** in the project? (i.e. print and electronic media, conventional and non-conventional media/new media)
- 4.2 How does the **uniqueness** of the medium of communication used by applicant? (i.e. distinct approach in the program in disseminating the anti corruption issues)
- 4.3 What is the level of participation of **grassroots communities** in the activities? (i.e. involvement of different stakeholders like the general public, local actors, and regional government officials, in anti corruption activities after the program ended)

5. Sustainability and Impact

- 5.1 Is the project likely to have a tangible **impact** on its target groups?
- 5.2 Are the results of the proposed project **sustainable**? (i.e. financially, institutionally)

6. Budget and cost-effectiveness

- 6.1 Is the ratio between the estimated costs and the expected results satisfactory?
- 6.2 Is the proposed expenditure **necessary** for the implementation of the program?

From 40 project proposals that were reviewed in the third stage of the selection process, 25 proposals were selected by Kemitraan's selection committee to go to the final stage of the selection process. These proposals came from the following regions:

- a. Sumatera: 6
- b. Kalimantan: 4
- c. Java: 9
- d. Eastern Indonesia: 6

At the *final stage* of the selection process, Kemitraan invited representatives from the UNODC, KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission), civil society organization (from Transparency International Indonesia), media (from Detik.

com) and academician (Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia) to become the proposal selection committee. Representative from the Norwegian government was also invited to be a part of the selection committee but withdrew from the committee towards the conclusion of the process. The selection process adopted a peer review method with the focus on:

- a. Relevance of the proposals with the main programmatic areas of the small grant awards program;
- b. Organizational capacity;
- c. Budget effectiveness; and
- d. Target groups of the program.

At the conclusion of this process, the selection committee agreed to select the following organizations to be awarded the grant and implement their proposed activities with intensive supervision and monitoring from Kemitraan:

No	Name of Organization	Title of the Program
1	Gabungan Solidaritas Anti Korupsi (GaSAK) Desa Kulu, Kecamatan Kutablang, Kabupaten Bireuen, Provinsi Aceh	Strengthening People's Participation in Eradicating Corruption to Create Good Governance in the District Government of Bireuen, Aceh
2	Sentra Advokasi untuk Hak Pendidikan Rakyat (SAHDAR) Jl. Bilal Gang Arimbi No 1 Kelurahan Pulau Brayan Darat I Kecamatan Medan Timur Kota Medan	Strengthening Public Participation in the Education Budgeting Process
3	Pimpinan Wilayah Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Nahdlatul Ulama Sumatera Utara (PW Lakspedam NU Sumatera Utara) Jl. Bersama Gang Sawit No. 7 Kel Bantan, Kec. Medan tembung, Kota Medan 20224	Raising an Honest Generation: Religious Propagators, Schools and Honesty Canteens

4	Universitas Bina Nusantara Jl. K.H. Syahdan No. 9 Jakarta	Promoting Anti-Corruption Programs to the Public through Creative Multimedia Ideas
5	Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia Jl. Polombangkeng No 11, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan 12110, Indonesia	Anti Corruption Youth Camp 2011: "Students Go Anti Corruption"
6	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Jalan Tegal Parang Utara No. 14 Jakarta Selatan	Participatory Action Research on Eradicating Corruption in the Environmental Sector in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan
7	LEMBAGA TITIAN Jl. Sei Raya Dalam Komp. Sejahtera I No. B7-8 Pontianak 78124 Kalbar Telp/Fax : +62 561 710005, http://titian.or.id , yayasan.titian@gmail.com	Diagnostic Study of Public Budgets and their Implementation in Development Projects Related to Illegal Timber Use in West Kalimantan
8	RACA Institute Jalan Tebet Dalam I – J No 21, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan 12810 Indonesia	Anti-Corruption Education for Farmers and Laborers through Informal Anti-Corruption Teachers
9	PuKAT FH UGM (Pusat Kajian Anti Korupsi Fakultas Hukum UGM) Blok E-12 Bulaksumur, Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman-Yogyakarta 55281	Consolidation (Strengthening) of Anti-Corruption Networks at the Local Level
10	Lembaga Sentra Informasi dan Data untuk Anti Korupsi (SIDAK) Jalan Gambiran 85A, Yogyakarta 55161	Training on Anti Corruption <i>Citizen Journalism</i> through www.infokorupsi.com
11	Yayasan Komite penyelidikan dan Pemberantasan Korupsi, Kolusi, dan Nepotisme (KP2KKN) Jawa Tengah Jl. Lemponsari Timur III No. 22 Semarang 50231	Survey on Health Services for the Poor (Jamkesmas) through <i>Citizen Report Card (CRC) Methodology</i> in Semarang City, Central Java Province

12	PUNDEN (Perkumpulan Desa Mandiri) Jalan Sersan Usman No. 19, Kertosono, Nganjuk, Jawa Timur 64311 Indonesia	Building Anti-Corruption Awareness within the Mosque Community in Nganjuk District
13	Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia (LPS-HAM) Sulawesi Tengah Jl. Tanjung Tada No. 22 Kel. Lolu Selatan Kec. Palu Selatan Kota Palu Sulawesi Tengah	Curbing Corruption through Freedom of Information in Public Health and Educational Institutions in the District of Donggala
14	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Makassar Jl. Serigala No. 31 Makassar 90135 Sulawesi Selatan	Promoting Law Enforcement and Good Governance in Corruption Case Handling in South Sulawesi
15	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Kendari Jalan Malik III No. 135 Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara	Monitoring and Preventing Corruption in the Judicial Institutions through Public Legal Empowerment

Implementation Strategy

Having concluded the selection process, the selected organizations were required to start the implementation of their proposed activities. Kemitraan divided the implementation stage into two phases:

- Phase I:

During this phase, Kemitraan's project implementation team conducted the following activities: i) finalization/refinement of selected proposals; ii) capacity building of project staff of 15 selected CSOs on fund management through training; and iii) finalization of contract agreement between Kemitraan and 15 CSOs. Once these processes have been completed, the 15 CSOs started to implement their refined proposals to inline with the targeted objective of the small grant program.

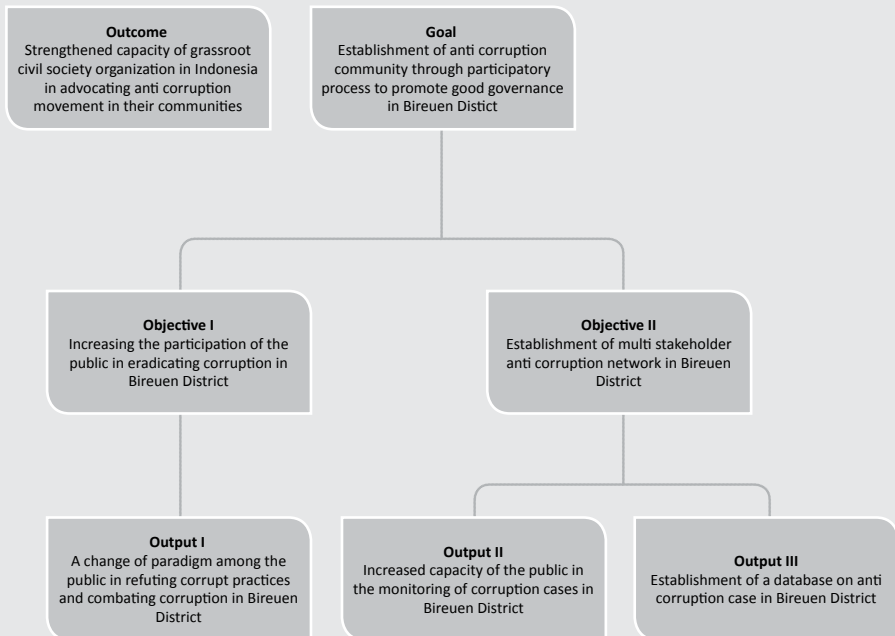
- Phase II:

During this phase, Kemitraan's project implementation team focuses its work on: i) intensive supervision and monitoring on program implementation by 15 CSOs through regular field visits; ii) compilation of project reports of 15 CSOs; iii) advocacy and publication of the works by 15 CSOs at national level; and iv) preparing final project report to the UNODC.

Thus, on the basis of this strategy, Kemitraan implemented the small grant program. The detail of project achievements and its processes are to be presented in the next chapter.

1. GaSAK (Gabungan Solidaritas Anti Korupsi) Anti-Corruption Solidarity Alliance

Project Title: Strengthening People's Participation in Eradicating Corruption to Create Good Governance in the District Government of Bireuen, Aceh



Introduction

Bireuen is born out of the territorial restructuring of North Aceh District. Bireuen is famously known as banana crisps producer. The formation of Bireuen District was based on Law No. 48/1999 concerning the Establishment of the Districts of Bireuen and Simeulue ratified on 4 October 1999. Bireuen's establishment is based on the voices of the locals to have better development and create a more independent people's economy. Geographically, Bireuen is blessed with fertile land for agriculture and plantation industry as well as rich fishing area. Their potentials are untapped and with the establishment of the District, further development programs are expected to yield welfare for the locals. However, the dream of prosperous Bireuen is far from reality. Economic and social disparities continue to be present in Bireuen and struggle for power remains at the hands of individuals. This situation has indeed tarnished the spirit of Bireuen's establishment.

In the past 5 years, corruption in Bireuen has become systemic where many cases on the embezzlement of local budgets remained unresolved. Examples are the alleged corruption of the district budget for Rp 25 billion; tax fraud for Rp 15 billion; the procurement of official vehicles at an inflated price rates; social funds embezzlement and many more. It is most distressing to learn that these offenders have escaped the law with all manner of excuses and arguments.

As a local NGO dedicated to issues related to transparency and anti-corruption, GaSAK is constantly seeking to build people's awareness on the importance of combating corruption through mass media, sympathetic actions, and public rallies to expose corruption cases. GaSAK strives to fulfill the role as civil society that seeks to contribute to the fight against corruption. GaSAK consistently advocates development programs that adopt the principles of anti-corruption, transparency and accountability.

From November 2010 to August 2011, GaSAK works with Kemitraan to conduct anti corruption program under the Small Grant Awards program as a

part of the collaborative work between Kemitraan and the UNODC in combating corruption in Indonesia with the financial support from the Norwegian Government. GaSAK conducted its anti corruption program through training, advocacy and awareness raising activities in 6 (six) *gampong* (villages) in Bireuen District, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province. The project activities cover the area of sub-district Jangka (*gampong* Tanoh Anoe and Bugak Krueng), sub-district Peusangan Selatan (*gampong* Uteuen Gathom and Blang Mane) and sub-district Peusangan Siblah Krueng (*gampong* Lueng Daneuen and Buket Sudan).

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased participation of the public in combating corruption in Bireuen District</i>	Number of people who report corruption cases to law enforcement agencies and documented by GaSAK

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Pushing people forward and tell about their encounter with corrupt practices is such a challenge, especially among members of grassroot community that live in remote areas such as at the coastal areas and in hinterlands. Their lack of knowledge about their rights to participate in the political processes and promotion of good governance became the utmost challenge. The GaSAK team was presented with this situation when they have to choose between conducting their works in the cities or in the rural areas. GaSAK chose the second option and put their efforts to educate villagers in six *gampongs* (villages) in Bireuen District.

Series of training on anti corruption movement was conducted during the project where 90 villagers from the selected *gampongs* were trained on the principles on anti corruption and anti corruption movement. Gradually, these people started to tell stories about corruption and corruption cases in

their respective communities to be shared with others as means for awareness raising. In addition, there are 6 anti corruption facilitators in each of the six villages to support the line of communication between the villagers and GaSAK. These facilitators function as a connecting hub between GaSAK and the villagers where regular discussion in different villages was held on the issue of anti corruption movement.

At the conclusion of the project, they put forward to the law enforcement agencies to process the corruption case involving former regent in Bireuen who embezzled state fund for personal purpose. Besides, they also reported cases of corruption in the implementation of government development program under the government supported PNPM scheme. These two reports by the communities are signs of positive performance indicator to the program where corruption cases have been reported by the target groups and beneficiaries of the project.



Presentation of anti corruption poster to government official at Bireun Regency

Output 1

Change of paradigm among the public to reject corrupt practices and actively involve in combating corruption

At the conclusion of the program, there is a positive change of attitude among the target groups, especially women, towards the existing practices in their patriarchal community. They started to realize about their rights and voice and demand their rightful place in the decision making process in their community that often time disregards the principles of transparency and accountability. These women are no longer wanted to be put at the back seats where all they have to do is just to say “yes” and agreeing to many strategic decisions in the community that are contrary to their conscience.

In one of the *gampongs*, enthusiasm to learn about anti corruption movement was evident in which the number of people who wanted to participate in the training program exceeded the targeted number of 15 participants in each *gampong*. There were 32 people who came to the training session in *gampong* Bukit Sudan and it was beyond the budget of the program. Thus GaSAK had to resort to have two parallel classes for the training. However, after several rounds of training sessions, GaSAK decided to have an evaluation to select 15 participants to be trained throughout the duration of the project in one *gampong*. It was a tough decision to be made by GaSAK. When finally 15 participants were selected to participate in the training, the remaining others who failed the evaluation test were not straightforwardly left out from the overall activities of the project but were involved in the campaign activities of the project. Thus, with this selection process, the project resulted in the training of 90 anti corruption training alumni from 6 *gampongs* (15 participants in each *gampong*) and 1 facilitator in each *gampong*.

GaSAK invited the Advisor from KPK, Prof. Dr. Said Zainal, M. PIA, to provide training to the participants and to provide the villagers a rare opportunity to have a face to face meeting and discussion senior personel in the KPK. This had boosted the enthusiasm and eagerness of the training participants to learn more about anti corruption movement and the need to participate in such a movement.

Besides, as an output from the activities in the project, the members of the community started to exercise their rights to voice their opposition to the corrupt practices by state officials. They even participated in a peaceful demonstration to demand swift action by law enforcement agencies towards corruption case involving an ex-regent in Bireuen.

Objective II

Increased awareness among various elements in the society as a means to consolidate and establish corruption monitoring network

Performance Indicators

Positive attitudes among state officials to be consistent with the mandate to implement good governance and clean government

Evidence of contribution to this objective

GaSAK engaged all elements in the society during the course of the project. Dialogues with relevant stakeholders, including government officials, had allowed smoot implementation of the project. For example, the Regent of Bireuen District, Nurdin Abdul Rahman, participated in one of the key activities in the project. He made himself available to give key note speech in the anti corruption public campaign implemented in this project. He stated his commitment and the commitment of his administration to the implementation of good governance and clean government in Bireuen District. Similar atti-

tude was also shown by Head of Peusangan Sub-District Amiruddin who eagerly accommodated the proposal by GaSAK to propose anti corruption public campaign involving all elements in the society in Peusangan Sub-District.

Similarly, the mobile training activities in 6 *gampongs* that spread in three sub districts engaged not only the local population who are mainly farmers, daily laborers and fishermen but also religious leaders, university students as well as local artists. Through this strategy, the project was able to consolidate various elements in the society to support anti corruption movement in Bireuen District. Religious sermon on anti corruption, anti corruption talkshows and anti corruption traditional *Rapa'i* performance had allowed the engagement of various elements in Bireuen to have better awareness and knowledge on anti corruption movement and the need to support the movement to achieve transparent and accountable governance in Bireuen District.



Interactive dialog in an anti corruption radio talkshow

Especially on *Rapa'i* performance, the project had successfully inserted messages of anti corruption in the rhymes and lyrics used by *Rapa'i* artists during a performance to commemorate International Anti Corruption Day on 9 December 2010. Enthusiasm that emerged from this initiative was shown by the number of audiences who attended and enthusiastically watched the program, the publication by local media after the program and positive responses to the anti corruption messages sent by artists and the request to have an annual show on anti corruption *Rapa'i* performance in Bireuen District to better provide the public with the knowledge on anti corruption through a cultural means.

Output II

Increased capacity of the public to monitor corruption cases

The anti corruption mobile trainings had provided the training participants with anti corruption monitoring tool to be used to monitor and identify corrupt practices in their surroundings. Towards the conclusion of the project, the trained *gampong* residents have started to conduct self-initiated monitoring activities on the practices of corruption in their communities. They conducted monitoring activities on the implementation of government funded program on PNPM in their region. They had become suspicious that the PNPM had not been implemented according to the principle of accountability and transparency. The knowledge that they received from the anti corruption training program had encouraged them to exercise their rights to closely monitor the implementation of government programs in their area and to ensure the transparency and accountability of program implementation.

At the same time, the training alumni had established Anti Corruption Committee and Anti Corruption Discussion Forum in their respective *gampongs*. The Committee was established in Tanoh Anoe, Uteun Gathom and Lueng Daneun while the Forum was established in Blang Mane, Bugak Krueng and Buket Sudan. These Committees and Forums function as the meeting point for the training alumni as well as for other members of the community to discuss and learn about anti corruption movement and voice their concern on the issues of corruption.

The monitoring activities on the implementation of PNPM program and the establishment of Anti Corruption Committee and Anti Corruption Discussion Forum in the targeted *gampongs* are direct outputs of the program.

Output III

Establishment of database on corruption cases in Bireuen

The project is designed on the basis of the increasingly systemic corrupt practices in the Bireuen District. GaSAK wanted to bring the spirit of anti corruption to wider public in Bireuen District and to create an atmosphere of anti corruption in the practices of governance in the District. In this way, GaSAK aims to be regarded as the proponent of anti corruption movement in Bireuen District that facilitates the creation of anti corruption waves in the area. Better, clean, transparent and accountable governance in Bireuen District shall benefit the local populations and fulfillment of a dream of prosperous Bireuen for the people of Bireuen.

During the course of the project, apart from successfully produced anti corruption alumni in the 6 targeted *gampongs*, positive attitude among the public as well as state officials on anti corruption movement and Committees and Forums, a database on corruption cases in Bireuen. This database is developed and maintained by GaSAK and accessible to the public. The database is used by GaSAK and other anti corruption activists in Bireuen as anti corruption advocacy activities in Bireuen District.



Anti corruption Mobile Training in one of gampongs

Testimonials

“This anti corruption education program is very beneficial for me, making me understand about the definition of corruption and possible strategies to combat the problem. I do hope that there is a continuity to the program thus making it beneficial to the wider public

– **Yulidar (Jangka)**

“For me, anti corruption education such is this program should be continued. Many people have not yet understood about the definition of corruption, especially for those who live in remote areas. I believe that when people understand about corruption and its negative impact, a greater movement on anti corruption will emerge to fight this problem

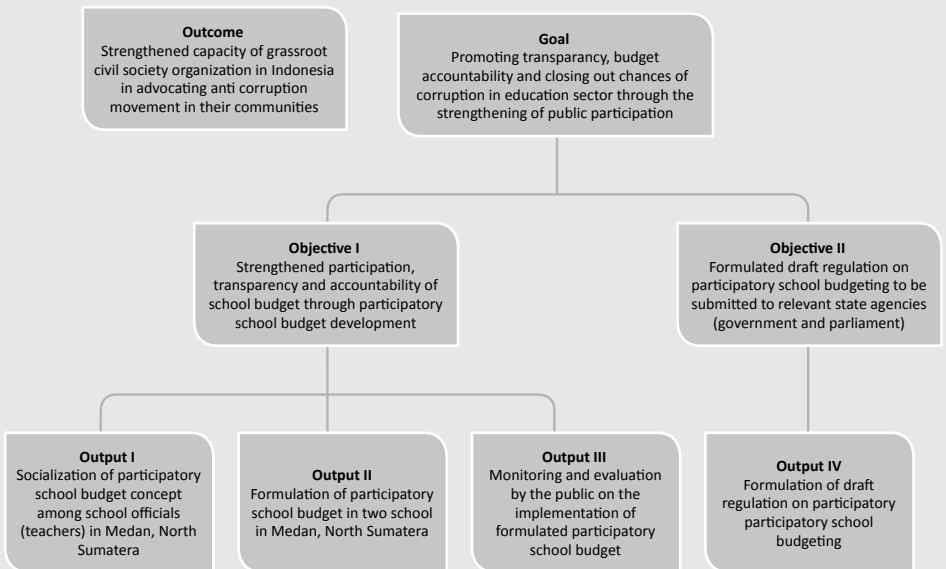
– **Surya Darma MT (Peusangan Selatan)**

“Anti corruption program such as the one implemented by GaSAK should become a part of the national school curriculum or other educational institution

– **Muhammad (Peusangan Selatan)**

2. SAHdaR (Sentra Advokasi untuk Hak Pendidikan Rakyat) Center for Advocacy of People’s Educational Rights

Project Title: Strengthening Public Participation in the Education Budgeting Process



Introduction

According to Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), corruption in the educational sector throughout Indonesia is at a worrying state. ICW contends that corruption remains rife, mainly with regard to school operation assistance fund (BOS, *Bantuan Operasional Sekolah*) and special allocation fund (DAK, *Dana Alokasi Khusus*). In 2009, law enforcers dealt with 142 cases which led to state losses totaling Rp 243.3 billion. Audit results from the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK, *Badan Pemeriksaan Keuangan*) in 2010 reveals that six out of ten schools have misused BOS funds worth a total of Rp 13.7 million.

In Medan, North Sumatera Province, the situation is no difference. With roughly 1,946 schools, the managing its education sector is akin to taming the wilderness. Apart from the absence of local regulations to govern such important affair, poor management and human resources issues have also contributed to the worsening of the situation. Additionally, corruption is rampant in the sector thus hindering effective, transparent and accountable management of the schools. For example, the school budget management in both private and public schools in Medan has been done in secrecy for the benefit of several individuals. There is a clear absence of transparency, accountability and participation of key stakeholders in the management of school budget that comes from public funds such as the BOS and DAK. According to SAHdaR, there are five principal problems that become the main causes of this condition.

First, the formulation of school budget is done in the absence of participation of key stakeholders, i.e. school teachers, school officials and school committee (the parents). Budget formulation is exclusive to the school principal with the assistance from local bureaucrat thus creating an opportunity of misuse and misappropriation of the school budget. *Second*, there are apparent practices of budget mark up during the procurement of goods and services. *Third*, teachers and school committees were not involved in the monitoring and supervision of budget implementation in the school.

Fourth, the school treasurer has no authority in the management of school budget. Instead, the school principal exclusively controls school budget management. And *fifth*, there is no reporting mechanism of school budget management and its implementation to school stakeholders, especially the parents. The report goes un-scrutinized to state officials who often that not are partners in the corrupt practices in school budget management. These five problems are rampant and prevent any practices of transparency and accountability of school budget in the schools in Medan, both private and public schools.

In addition, in private schools, the foundation board has all the authority to the functioning of the school, including the salary of the teachers. As a consequence, teachers in such schools find it hard to make ends meet. In Medan, non-civil servant teachers are paid far below the regional minimum wage, even lower than the income of an unskilled worker. SAHdaR's (*Sentra Advokasi untuk Hak Pendidikan Rakyat* or Center for Advocacy of People's Educational Rights) research on decent wages for teachers in Medan revealed that some teachers are still paid Rp 15,000 for each hour of teaching session. Law No. 14/2005 on teachers and lecturers stipulates that an educator's workload should amount to no less than 24 hours and no more than 40 hours of instructional duties. Thus, with such practice, if a teacher spends 40 hours teaching, he/she shall only be entitled to a salary of Rp 600,000 which is in the contrary to Medan city's minimum wage in 2010 at Rp 1,020,000 each month. To meet their basic necessities, most private school teachers are forced to teach in more than one school, and, or undertake other income-generating activities which disturb and negatively affect their main responsibility as a teacher.

In response, SAHdaR invited the support from Kemitraan and the UNODC to fund a program on, *first*, promoting transparency and accountability in school budget management through participatory approach. *Second*, the program also proposes to draft local regulation on participatory school budget as a mechanism to strengthen anti corruption drive at local level. This program

is implemented in Medan, the capital city of North Sumatera province with active collaboration with *Serikat Guru Indonesia* (SeGI – Indonesia’s Teachers Association) Medan City and *Kelompok Pekerja Rumah Tangga* (KPRT – Domestic Workers Groups) Teratai and Melati, Medan.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened participation, transparency and accountability of school budget through participatory school budget development</i>	Active participation of stakeholders in two pilot schools in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of school budget

Evidence of contribution to this objective

SAHdaR worked hard to convince school stakeholders that participation is the key to promote transparency and accountability in school budget management. Their active participation will ensure an improved and effective management of school budget that is expected to result in better quality of education for their children. Resistance and non-cooperative attitudes from school officials to SAHdaR that emerged at the beginning of the program were turned into trust and cooperation. The apathy towards the running of school management among parents and other stakeholders had successfully been transformed into positive attitude and active participation in school budget management. The participatory budget management introduced by SAHdaR had changed the situation: from a closed budget management into a transparent, participatory and accountable school budget management.

From ten schools that had been visited and engaged for the socialization of participatory, transparent and accountable school budget management during this program, SAHdaR successfully invited active participation of relevant stakeholders in two schools (SDN 067250 of Mabar Hilir, Medan Deli sub district and SMP PAB 18 Medan) to adopt participatory

school budget management. The series of discussion, lobbying and capacity strengthening activities (training on participatory school budget management) implemented in this program had resulted in a change of attitude among key stakeholders on the importance of having transparent and accountable school budget management and of their participation in school budget management. The program had successfully facilitated participatory formulation and monitoring and evaluation of school budget in the selected two pilot schools. The project was also successful in reviving the role of School Committee to increase the participation of the community in the running of the schools, especially in the school budget management. The School Committee was able to play influential role in ensuring active participation of all stakeholders and in demanding more transparent school budget management in their schools.

Additionally, there is an important change of understanding among the local stakeholders on the concept of “participation”. Until this program was introduced, the locals had long understood the concept of “participation” as “financially contributing to a program or activity”. This program had changed this understanding where “participation” is now understood by local stakeholders as “the presence and active involvement of all stakeholders in a process without the necessity of financially contributing to such cause/program”. This change of perspective and understanding among the local stakeholders on the concept of “participation” has been the major key to the successful achievement of project objective.

Output I

Socialization of participatory school budget concept among school officials (teachers) in Medan, North Sumatera

In the project document, 5 schools will be the target of the socialization purpose and will become the ultimate target groups and beneficiaries of the program. However, during project implementation, 10 schools have received the project team to introduce the concept of participatory school budgeting for a more transparent and accountable school budget management.

As for the main target group and beneficiary to the program, two schools SDN 067250 of Mabar Hilir, Medan Deli sub district and SMP PAB 18 Medan) have been selected by SAHdaR as the main target groups and beneficiaries to the program. It is in these two schools that the project activities on participatory school budget management have been implemented during the course of project duration.

At the same time, apart from school officials (teachers), the target group for this socialization process also includes community leaders, parents and school owners.

Output II

Formulation of participatory school budget in two schools in Medan, North Sumatera

After the socialization activities on of participatory school budgeting in ten schools in Medan, the project team conducted capacity strengthening activities on participatory formulation of school budget for key stakeholders in the selected two schools. Representatives from school teachers, local community leadres and members of School Committee (parents) were introduced and trained on participatory budget management (formulation, implementation and monitoring).

Having successfully managed to mitigate emerging risks of non-cooperative attitude from school principals in the target schools and suspicion from local bureaucrat, the project team successfully facilitated the key stakeholders in the two pilot schools to formulate their budgets. Two school budgets were developed by the key stakeholders in the two pilot schools. The developed budgets were then approved by school principals to be implemented during the course of the project and beyond (the project finished in October 2011 while the budget still runs through June 2012).

Output III	<p>As part of capacity building activities, the key target groups of the project were trained on monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of their own school budgets. Through participatory process, the project team successfully facilitated the development of monitoring tools to monitor the implementation of school budgets. Additionally, the project team was successful in reviving the important role of School Committee in the running of the school.</p> <p>However, during the course of program implementation, the monitoring activity on the implementation of participatory school budget was not meant to be implemented in time. The delay on the implementation of the developed budget until towards the end of the project life time had discouraged the implementation of the monitoring tools to monitor budget implementation. It remains to be seen how effective will be the monitoring tools developed for this purpose is implemented by the stakeholders beyond the project duration.</p>
<p><i>Monitoring and evaluation by the public on the implementation of formulated participatory school budget</i></p>	

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Formulated draft regulation on participatory school budgeting to be submitted to relevant state agencies (parliament and government)</i></p>	<p>Formulation of draft bill local regulation on participatory school budget formulation</p>

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Considering the fact that no local regulation on participatory school budget is available to be the specific legal basis of such an approach, SAHdaR made the formulation of draft bill of local regulation on participatory school budget formulation as one of the project objectives. Such regulation will serve as a mechanism to strengthen anti corruption drive at local level. Going local

is the key for successful implementation of decentralization that becomes the buzzword of democratization in Indonesia. Thus, apart from securing the legal basis of such participatory approach on school budgeting, the local regulation shall also serve as a controlling mechanism by the local authority on the running of the schools in their areas. This proposal is also inline with the National and Regional Strategy on Anti Corruption.

To secure the objective of the project, the project team invited relevant experts and key stakeholders to formulate the draft regulation on participatory school budgeting. The process was initiated with a survey on the level of public participation on education management. This preliminary activity resulted in the recommendation of drafting a draft bill on local regulation on education management and not to only focus on formulating a bill on participatory school budgeting. The rationale behind this decision is the fact that Medan City does not have such regulation on education management thus making it necessary to have such a regulation to improve the state of education management in Medan, including on school budget management, and the governance in education sector in Medan.

Thus, at the conclusion of project implementation, an academic draft on local regulation on education management that includes aspect of participatory school budgeting and draft bill of regulation on the same subject were produced by the project team to indicate the successful performance of the project implementation. During the writing of this report, both the academic paper and draft regulation on education management is with the Commission B of Regional House of People's Representative of Medan City for discussion and deliberation in 2012.

Output IV

*Formulation of
draft regulation on
participatory school
budgeting*

Before any bill can be drafted, an academic draft is a required as the main rationale for such a bill or regulation. Thus, during the course of the project, an academic draft was drafted by the project team and was followed by the drafting of draft bill. However, the intended output of drafting a bill on participatory school budgeting failed to be achieved by the project and instead it produced an academic draft and draft bill on education management.

The decision to change the output of this activity was resulted from the survey on public participation on education management. The result of the survey shown that there is an urgency to formulate a local regulation on education management to become an umbrella local regulation on school management, including participatory school budgeting. Thus, through series of FGDs and workshops with active participation from relevant experts, individuals and key stakeholders, the project team decided to formulate the academic draft on education management.

Once the academic draft was formulated, the project team proceeded with the formulation of draft bill on the same subject. As such, at the conclusion of the project, an academic draft on education management and draft bill on the education management were produced and is submitted to relevant institution for further process.

Testimonials

“Participatory budget management is incredible. If this model can be implemented in other schools, budget management of our educational institution will improve in which teachers and other stakeholders, especially the School Committee, can better involve in the school management to allow more transparency and accountability.”

– **Herliadi Sm.Hk, S.Pd. (Head of Indonesian Teachers Association – Medan Chapter)**

“Understanding about the need for participatory budgeting makes me realize its importance and I do hope that this model can also be implemented in my school.”

– **Baharuddin, S.Ag, (Principal of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al Mahrus)**

“I am glad that through this program, parents are getting more involved with the school activities. I will be more than willing to actively participate in any future programs that seek to improve the quality of education in Medan.”

– **Ridwan (Parent of a 2nd grade student at SDN 067250 Medan)**

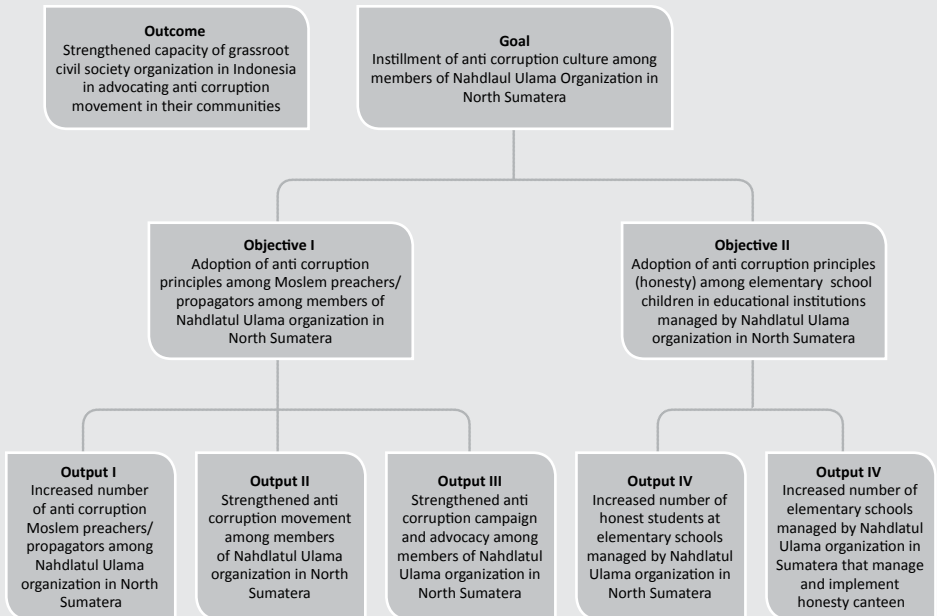
“We saw the urgency to have such a local regulation to ensure better school management. Thank you SAHdaR for putting forward the draft bill on education management in Medan, we will follow it up”.

– **Khairuddin Salim (Secretary to the Commission B of Local People’s House of Representative of Kota Medan)**

3. Pimpinan Wilayah Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Nahdlatul Ulama – Sumatera Utara

(Regional Board of Nahdlatul Ulama Institute for Research and Human Resource Development – North Sumatera)

Project title: Raising Honest Generation: Religious Preachers, School and Honesty Canteen



Introduction

Religion is believed to contribute to prevent and stamp out all errant behavior in human being. However, as time evolves, human behavior is no longer pivoted around religious doctrines as a way of life but has become fixated on a hedonistic and consumptive lifestyle, abandoning a more unpretentious lifestyle. Indonesians, especially the Indonesian Muslims, are not spared from this phenomenon. Strengthening the religiosity and moral building of the people are thus important to provide the change. An unshakable sense of honesty as a result of religiosity strengthening and moral building efforts shall create consistency between intelligence and being truthful. Intelligence shall determine how much has been gained, while honesty controls how 'safe' the gain is. If intelligence and honesty fuses, it will accelerate progress towards prosperity and many triumphs in Indonesia, including in combating corruption.

Survey results from international institution such as the Hongkong-based PERC have consistently ranked Indonesia as the most corrupt country. The Corruption Perception Index released by the Transparency International (TI) in 2009 placed Indonesia at 111th position from 180 countries surveyed. In 2010, there was no significant change in Indonesia's position and Indonesia was still ranked among the lowest at 110th from 178 countries surveyed. The country's position is relatively unchanged for the 2011 survey. At local level, corruption is similarly a cause for serious concern. A Corruption Perception Index survey conducted by TI Indonesia in 2010 ranked Medan, the capital city of North Sumatera at 44th place for scoring 4.17 in the Index. Similarly, the city of Padang Sidempuan in the nearby Medan is at 34th place with a 4.58 CPI.

Faced with this distressing situation, the Indonesian government has strived to overcome the dangers of corruption. A welfare-oriented approach is applied by increasing the remuneration of government employees and salary scale of state officials. A legal approach is adopted by establishing the

Corruption Eradication Commission in order to strengthen efforts aimed at eradicating corruption. The head of state has issued a Presidential Instruction No. 5/2004 concerning Acceleration of Corruption Eradication in Indonesia, and ratified UNCAC (United Nations Conference on Anti-Corruption, 2003) through Law No. 7/2006. The government has also drawn up the National Strategy and Action Plan on Corruption Eradication for 2010-2025. But these are not enough. Bringing an end to corruption is not only the responsibility of the government and law enforcement apparatus but also the civil society.

Nahdlatul Ulama as the largest Islamic organization in Indonesia has been instrumental in taking part in the efforts to eradicate corruption. KH Hazim Muzadi, Chairperson of PB NU (Nahdlatul Ulama Board of Directors) for 2004-2010, explained that Nahdlatul Ulama stands firm by its commitment to help root out corruption, internally within the organization and its immediate community, as well as in society and the government. PB NU makes all efforts to realize its commitment to eradicate corruption by ensuring that all NU executives and religious leaders at the local and national level embrace this agenda as part of a religious crusade. PB NU has even launched its own nation-wide anti-corruption movement.

In North Sumatera, the Nahdlatul Ulama Institute for Research and Human Resource Development (*Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Manusia*, Lakpesdam) of North Sumatera has worked with Kemitraan to implement the program on “Raising an Honest Generation: Propagators, Schools and Honesty Canteens.” This program is part of the Nahdlatul Ulama’s national anti-corruption movement in North Sumatera and is the first for Lakpesdam NU North Sumatera to work on corruption prevention activities. This program aims at bringing forth a principled generation that stands firm against corruption in Indonesia.

In fulfilling the mission of deterring corrupt practices, Lakpesdam NU’s role is to mobilize the North Sumatera chapter of NU, NU branch executives throughout North Sumatera, as well as in cooperation with other NU

institutions, autonomous bodies and NU leaders in supporting the honesty movement as part of civil society's efforts to combat corruption. It is expected that the collective action to be generated from this project would generate maximum result. From a religious viewpoint, no matter how insignificant a good deed may be, it shall undoubtedly bring rewards. Similarly, however inconsequential an anti-corruption action initiated by Lakpesdam NU-North Sumatera might be, it will surely bring benefits. This program will be advantageous for the organization, local government, the state and the public in general.

This project is implemented throughout North Sumatera, involving 33 NU district/city branch executives from a total of 34 districts/cities in the province. Although it stretches across 33 districts/cities, activities are concentrated in the cities of Medan, Padangsidempuan, and Pandan. Intervention is mainly focused on Nahdlatul Ulama social organizations at the branch level and three schools in Medan, Padangsidempuan, and Pandan. The primary target of this honesty project is the general public, the regional NU board members and leaders and school childrens in NU affiliated educational institution.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Adoption of anti corruption principles among Muslim preachers/propagators among members of Nahdlatul Ulama organization in North Sumatera</i>	NU religious preachers in North Sumatera uses the principles of anti corruption in their religious sermons

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Religious preachers have a unique position in the hierarchical structure of NU community. They are regarded as the referred individuals in the community where references and opinions regarding almost all aspects

of life in the community are sought to keep the balance and harmony in the community. Besides, these preachers also have the responsibility to continuously strengthen and maintain the moral of the community through various religious sermons and other religious preachings. Lakpesdam NU understood this situation well and thus put these individuals as prospective key agent of change to promote and disseminate anti corruption principles in the community. Lakpesdam NU wanted to insert and blend the messages of anti corruption in their preaching materials as well as increasing their capacity in the understanding of anti corruption and the need to combat it from an Islamic perspective.

To achieve this objective, Lakpesdam NU first invited the leaderships of NU in North Sumatera to attend the inauguration ceremony of the program to allow greater receptiveness of the leadership towards the program. The next step taken by Lakpesdam NU was to select and train NU religious preachers from the targeted regions of Medan, Padang Sidempuan and Pandan. The training program was focused on strengthening the understanding of the selected preachers on the concept of corruption, its definition in the Islamic literature and the strategy to blend these perspectives into religious preaching materials. As such, during project implementation, a series of training was conducted in Medan, Padang Sidempuan and Pandan where the selected NU religious preachers were trained and provided the opportunity to learn and share with their fellow preachers about the concept of corruption, its resemblance with the Islamic concept on corruption and the strategy to utilize the Islamic perspective in combating corruption.

As a result, 60 NU religious preachers (20 preachers from each targeted project locations) were invited to participate in the series of training program on anti corruption. At the same time, anti corruption preaching materials were also composed during this process where each of the training participants wrote and prepared their own preaching materials on the basis of the training materials which were provided by Lakpesdam NU and Kemitraan. Published book by Kemitraan such as *Kumpulan Khutbah Jumat Anti Korupsi* (Collection

of Anti Corruption Friday Sermon) and *KoruptorItuKafir* (Corruptor is an Infidel) were sent to Lakpesdam NU in North Sumatera as training materials and references for the training participants to develop their own preaching materials. Key NU leaderships in North Sumatera provided their knowledge and skill to train these religious preachers. Once the series of training was concluded, the preachers returned back to their respective communities to share their newly acquired knowledge to their respective audiences through sermon activities thus allowing the spread of anti corruption spirit and knowledge into wider public.

Output I

Increased number of anti corruption Muslim preachers among members of Nahdlatul Ulama organization in North Sumatera

Before project development and implementation, Lakpesdam NU North Sumatera did not have a database on the number of preachers in the NU community who were acquainted with the perspective, understanding and skill on anti corruption. It is on the basis of this fact that this project sought to provide Muslim preachers, especially among NU community, with the opportunity to learn and empower themselves with the knowledge on corruption and its mitigation strategies, about relevant concepts on corruption in Islamic texts and how to utilize them as an effective tool to spread the message of anti corruption into the wider audience, especially to the NU community in North Sumatera and as an integral part of NU's Central Board effort in combating corruption in Indonesia.

During this project, a series of capacity building activity for NU religious preachers was conducted in Medan, Padang Sidempuan and Pandan. 20 religious preachers were selected in each of the project location and three series of training were conducted involving a total of 60 religious preachers. Thus, at the end of the program, there are 60 NU religious preachers who have been trained and empowered with the knowledge of anti corruption who are ready to spread the message of anti corruption to the wider public. It is interesting to be noted here that there were requests by some Islamic boarding schools in Medan and Padang Sidempuan to the project team to train all their teachers on anti corruption. Unfortunately, due to the limitation of the budget, the project team had only been to select several teachers from these institutions to participate in the training program.

Despite some difficulties, the honesty activities were very effective in preventing corruption. The first target was the general public, with socialization materials in form of leaflets, Friday preach and tabloids on honesty. These materials had increased the public's knowledge, understanding and awareness in preventing corruption.

<p>Output II</p> <p><i>Strengthened anti corruption movement among members of Nahdlatul Ulama organization in North Sumatera</i></p>	<p>The second target was the NU officials and leaders, by running a movement of honesty as a corruption eradication program. Socialization was done through a gathering between NU leaders. It was explained in the gathering that the program is a part of the National Movement of Corruption Eradication by Nahdlatul Ulama, along with explanations of NU fatwa's on corruption and its prevention activities. Therefore, NU officials and leaders gained better understanding that this activity is part of the organization's program, and they need to be 'directly involved' in the honesty program.</p> <p>The involvement of NU officials and leaders in the honesty movement afterward proven to be quite significant. This can be shown by the attendance of NU officials and leaders in North Sumatera in every opening of the activity.</p>
<p>Output III</p> <p><i>Strengthened anti corruption campaign and advocacy among members of Nahdlatul Ulama organization in North Sumatera</i></p>	<p>A training titled "Anti-Corruption Da'I" was implemented well, once in every location (3 cities), participated by 20 people/city. The training produced da'I training materials, 60 materials of Friday preach/da'wah made by participants, and other documentation of activities.</p> <p>The dissemination of the socialization media was warmly received, resulted in the visible increase of public awareness. The general public was able and attracted to read the media, due to its interesting and colorful design. The result of interview with several people who received the socialization materials showed that their knowledge and awareness on the importance of corruption eradication has increased.</p>

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<i>Adoption of anti corruption principles (honesty) among elementary school children in educational institutions managed by Nahdlatul Ulama organization in North Sumatera</i>	School children in NU educational institutions understand about honesty as the principle of anti corruption and adopts it as their own

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The second objective of this program targets students, through the management of honesty canteen in schools. The activity started with a training for Honesty Canteen, followed with the distribution of honesty pins and monitoring of honesty canteen management. The implementation from NU Primary School, Jl. Pukat I No. 37, Medan, since 1 May 2011, have successfully increased honesty among its students.

Output IV	<p>The first training for honesty canteen in NU Primary School started on 7-8 December 2010, with 15 participants consisting of the headmaster, teachers and students. Throughout January to April 2011, socialization on the plan to build honesty canteen was launched by the headmaster and teachers to the students. The information comprised payment model, food to be sold and the bookkeeping model for honesty canteen.</p> <p>During the socialization period, Lakspedam NU was actively involved in discussions about the management model for honesty canteen. The food sold in the canteen was based on the survey about what the students need, and followed up with the search of vendors with good quality of nutrition, sanitary, and price. The money box used an open <i>Indomie</i> box.</p>
<i>Increased number of honest students at elementary schools managed by Nahdlatul Ulama organization in North Sumatera</i>	

The canteen was then started with a Rp. 300,000 loan from Ir.Hamzah Lubis, SH, M.Si (unallowed to be included in the activity budget). Opened on 1 May 2011, the bookkeeping was done daily, taking note on the lack or the excess of payment. Up until 21 June 2011, the cash balance has reached Rp. 1,700,600. While the canteen has managed to score a surplus, however there were still several students who were found to take food without paying. Therefore, the honesty guidance and counseling will still be continued.

Output V

Increased number of elementary schools managed by Nahdlatul Ulama organization in Sumatera that manage and implement honesty canteen

Lakspedam NU initially planned to implement honesty canteen in every NU schools. However, due to limited time and funding, NU was only able to run the program in several schools only. Since 1 May 2011, NU Primary School was the only school that has completely managed honesty canteen. The other two schools have not been evaluated yet, since the training for honesty canteen was only able to be implemented at the end of July and early August 2011, coinciding with the end of the project period. Nevertheless, with limited implementation, the objective has been fully met, which is to improve the students' honesty.

Testimonials

“One of the students’ parents claimed that before honesty canteen existed, their child never returned any change after purchasing something. But now after it existed, the child always returns the change after purchasing something.”

– **NurhayatiSiregar (Teacher in NU Primary School, Medan)**

“This has happened in Indonesia, where there are so many smart yet dishonest people, who use their intelligence to steal and drain the state’s money (corruption). With their intelligence, the theft is done in a grand scale and very smooth manner.”

– **Prof. Dr. H. PagarHasibuan, MA (RoisSyuriah from NU North Sumatra)**

“When Lakspedam NU North Sumatra runs an honesty movement, it means Lakspedam NU is back in upholding the organization’s mandate, which is to implement the first principle of *MabadiKhairaUmmah*. Therefore, NU North Sumatra strongly supports this activity.”

– **H. AshariTambunan (Chairman of NU North Sumatra)**

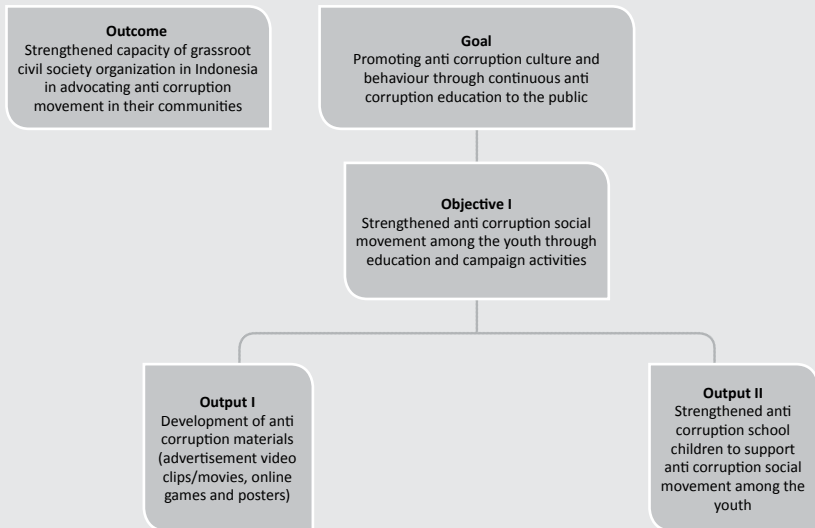
“Building a nation’s character that is free from corruption starts from society’s love toward honesty. On the other hand, a corrupted nation’s character starts from materialistic and hedonistic behavior displayed by leaders and parents.”

– **Drs. H. MusaddadLubis, MA (KatibSyuriah from NU North Sumatra)**

4. UBINUS (Universitas Bina Nusantara)

Bina Nusantara University

Project Title: Promoting Anti Corruption Activities to the Public through the use of Creative Media



Introduction

In 2008, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono called for global commitment to eradicate corruption. Let not a single country protect a corruptor from another country. "The government of Indonesia is exceedingly serious in ending corruption because it afflicts the less fortunate and undermines justice," President Yudhoyono stated in his address during the launching of the Asia Pacific Human Development Report for 2008 titled "Efforts to Eradicate Corruption, Changing Lives".

In 2010, KPK or the Corruption Eradication Commission had earmarked Rp 7.43 billion for anti-corruption education, awareness-building and campaigns. This is considered a paltry amount for educating Indonesia's burgeoning population of 240 million people. Creative ideas are needed to ensure effective and efficient anti-corruption campaign outcomes. It should generate maximum impact with minimum costs. Campaigning through multimedia (websites) can be among the viable options. Anti-corruption messages conveyed through educational animated films, public service announcements and creativity contests are much easier for the public to digest. Furthermore, at present, the public has become increasingly attuned to the internet and multimedia.

According to a research, 85 percent of audience who both listen and watch a message can recall its content three hours later, while 65 percent of them can recollect the message after three days. The impact is more intense than merely listening to or seeing a message.

Based on this, Bina Nusantara University (UBINUS, *Universitas Bina Nusantara*) has initiated the "Yoohoo...Let's Go Clean!" anti-corruption campaign with the theme "Promoting Anti-Corruption Programs to the Public through Creative Multimedia Ideas." The "Yoohoo...Let's Go Clean!" campaign seeks to educate the younger generation, as part of the nation, on the anti-corruption movement, and at the same time promote social

oversight with regard to corruption. This project is designed to instill a culture of anti-corruption within the society.

One of the core activities of this project is an anti-corruption illustration and short film competition. This project is divided into four main activities: 1) establishing the “Yoohoo...Let’s Go Clean!” website at <http://www.goooclean.com/>; 2) designing and developing educational animations, and disseminating information through the Anti-Corruption Educational Animation Seminar with attendance by school counselors from secondary schools; 3) designing and developing public service announcements on anti-corruption and awareness building through seminars attended by local government officials; and 4) organizing a poster and film creativity competition and promoting selected works in a seminar on effective campaigning through public service announcements and posters.

Within a timeframe of ten months ending August 2011, the project was held in cooperation with Kemitraan. This is the first ever project undertaken by Ubinus. The project is expected to stimulate public interest in participating in efforts to eradicate corruption. The role of independent civil society organizations is indeed crucial in light of the dangers of corruption and shortfalls in state budget funneled through KPK to abolish corruption.

As a part of the civil society, UBINUS bears the responsibility to educate the public on the importance of fighting against corruption, among others through its anti-corruption campaigns. Founded 30 years ago, this educational institution possesses competent human resources with the necessary facilities to support internet – and multimedia-based campaigns. Grant funds are optimally utilized for planning, promoting and implementing activities. Programs carried out by UBINUS shall significantly benefit a broad range of community groups.

Consistent with UBINUS’ role in the educational sector, its anti-corruption promotional activities are focused on capacitating the younger generation, primarily secondary school students

Objective	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened anti corruption social movement among the youth through education and campaign activities</i>	Availability of anti corruption campaign materials and network of anti corruption among highschool students

Evidence of contribution to this objective

After the production of promotional materials for the anti-corruption campaign, UBINUS held a series of event to further disseminate the use of the materials. On 27 January 2011, UBINUS held the “Seminar on the Role of Animation in Anti-Corruption Campaign towards Educators and Students”, inviting 50 schools, KPK and Kemitraan.



Seminar to disseminate animation-based games, attended by high school students, their teachers and headmasters, representatives from KPK and Kemitraan.

Another event was held to disseminate information about the public service advertisement made by UBINUS. A seminar titled “Professional Ethics and the Nation’s Cultural Integrity” was held on 15 June 2011 at Oak Room Binus Square – Hall of Residence, attended by representatives of Jakarta’s Provincial Investment Board (BPMP), Sectoral Police from several sub-districts in Jakarta, Kemitraan, KPK, UBINUS lecturers, media representatives from Kompas.com and Binus TV. The seminar was divided into 3 sessions:

- Session I: Environmental Impacts toward Integrity – Speakers: Johannes A.A Rumeser (Dean for Faculty of Psychology UBINUS); Besar (Advisor for UBINUS Student Organization)
- Session II: Effectiveness of Social Campaign through Public Service Advertisement
- Session III: Information dissemination for 3 Public Service Advertisement Films, by Tunjung Riyadi, Lecturer of Visual Communication in UBINUS



Professional Ethics and the Nation’s Cultural Integrity Seminar

UBINUS also encouraged involvement of students in the anti-corruption campaign through Creative Idea Competition, a competition for poster and film making with anti-corruption as the main theme. Throughout this participation, it is expected that there would be more awareness on corruption, which can be channeled in many other activities. 604 invitations for the competition were sent to high schools in DKI Jakarta; West Java; Central Java; Jogjakarta; East Java; Bali; Lampung; Palembang; Pekanbaru; Padang and Medan, resulting in 82 poster designs and 27 video clips. After the selection process, the winner was announced during an Anti-Corruption Seminar on 17 March 2011, inviting the Director of Public Service and Education for KPK Dedi A. Rachim, and attended by 85 participants consisted of media/press, students, teachers and parents. The seminar aimed to provide directions for campaign activities by using communication media appropriately and effectively. The speakers were both senior lecturers of Visual Communication Design for UBINUS, Lintang Widyokusumo and Donny de Keizer. Covered nationally by Kompas, the printed edition, the event successfully received wide publication, multiplying the impact of the activity.

<p>Output I</p>	<p>The website, www.goclean.com, has been running online since its launching on 27 January 2011. The website essentially provides extensive, updated information on the development of corruption eradication and other anti-corruption measures. Application of widgets was integrated in the implementation, adjusted to social networking features to attract students, to further expand the anti-corruption campaign and increase the impact. The seminar was also designed in an attractive and creative manner, to better deliver the anti-corruption message to the participant.</p> <p>The program has also produced 6 animation products. The creation of animation products managed to display more interesting information, due to its imaginative nature and the message was easier to digest.</p> <p>For the public service advertisement, 3 films were made, titled: (i) Mother (ii) Child (iii) Beloved Indonesia. The films were uploaded to the website, to further increase the awareness on the danger of corruption.</p>
<p><i>Development of anti corruption materials (advertisement video clips/movies, online games and posters)</i></p>	

<p>Output II</p>	<p>The Poster and Public Service Advertising Competition received 82 posters and 27 video clips submission from the participants. These submissions were uploaded and displayed on the website, in effort to further encourage the students' willingness to fight corruption. The competition itself has proven to be an effective media to involve and provoke high school students in the fight against corruption, shown by the high number of submission for the competition.</p>
<p><i>Strengthening anti corruption network among school children to support anti corruption social movement among the youth</i></p>	

Testimonials

“The idea to make the video came from Dimas, which appeared spontaneously when he found out there’s a video and poster making competition. We picture the country as a building, while the hands that steal the blocks supporting the building are depicted as corruptors. Even though we’re still in high school, we can see that corruption eradication in Indonesia is static. It’s good enough that it’s not going backward.”

– **Panji (friend of Dimas, student of 78 Public High School,
1st winner of video competition)**

“We joyfully welcome the implementation of such event like this, held by UBINUS and Kemitraan. Kemitraan and BINUS have started an activity that aims for character building. So in eradicating corruption, KPK also has programs that have the same spirit with UBINUS’ activity.”

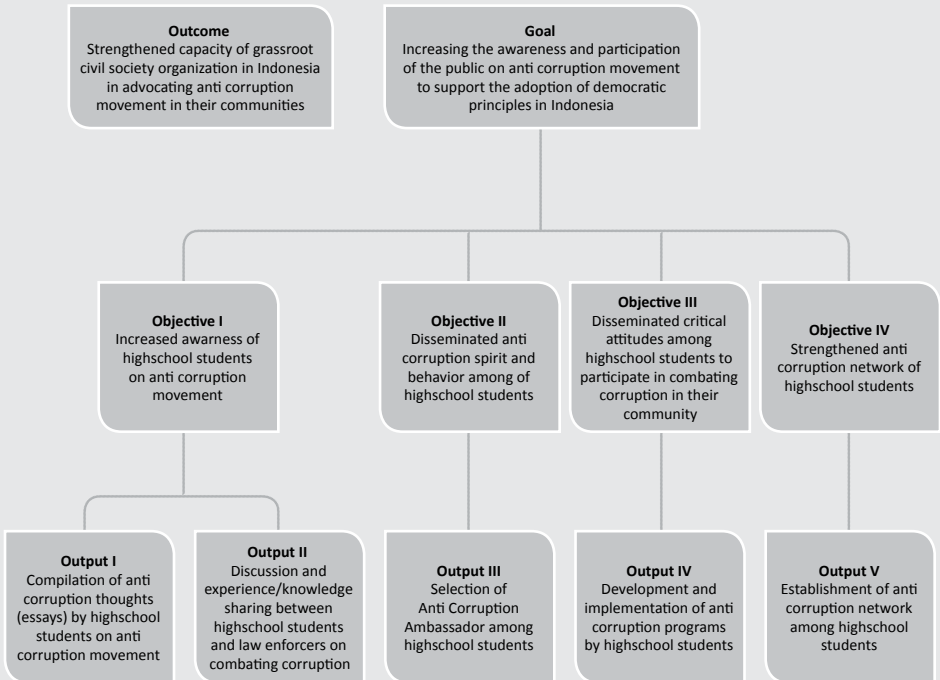
– **Dedie A. Rachim (Director of Public Education and Service for KPK)**

5. MTI

(Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia)

Indonesian Community for Transparency

Project Title: “Youth Leadership Camp 2011: Students Go Anti-Corruption”



Introduction

The rampant case of corruption in Indonesia has brought concerns among the public, with corruption becoming the trend to increase income in various regions. This results in hampered national development programs, state funds missing without a trace, and increasing number of poverty. Various sets of regulation and penalty have been set to snatch the perpetrators, unfortunately none of these have managed to reduce the number of corruption significantly. The act of corruption is not exclusive to only the elite level, but it has also spread evenly to the grassroots level. Heavy penalties and sanctions have not given any deterrent effect to the perpetrators. Therefore a more integrated and continuous prevention effort is needed, in form of rebuilding good governance and better awareness campaign.

Due to this issue, prevention effort needs to be done as early as possible. Therefore, students as the next generation needs to grow the spirit to fight corruption since early days, to avoid being contaminated of corruption culture. The age of high school students is a dangerous one, since it is the time where they try to redefine who they are. A good character building during this period will be very influential and determining for their next development phase.

In regards to this concern, MTI ran a “Youth Leadership Camp 2011: Students Go Anti-Corruption”, involving students from five cities: Jakarta; Bogor; Depok; Tangerang; and Bekasi (Jabodetabek). The camp was held in Panjang Jiwo, Sentul, Bogor, West Java. The program targeted high school students and representatives from youth organizations, such as the Scouts. The program ran for ten months until August 2011. To further stimulate the students’ interest toward the issue of corruption eradication, MTI also implemented school visits to disseminate information about the essay competition, themed “The Role of Youth in Eradicating Corruption in Indonesia” to 155 schools in Jabodetabek.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased awareness of highschool students on anti corruption movement</i>	Students recognize and understand anti-corruption movement through information dissemination in 10 schools at minimum.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

MTI found that direct interaction with the students was far more effective in stimulating their interest to join the essay competition, since it enables more in-depth delivery of anti-corruption message and direct discussion with the students about the youth camp itself. School also played a very important role in encouraging participation from the students. Schools such as Regina Pacis High School, Bogor; 1 Public High School, Depok; and several others have shown active effort to encourage students to join the camp. This contributed to a better achievement of the program's output, since it increased the number of students participating in the competition. Students were also pushed to continue their active involvement in the next activities.



Anti-Corruption Young Ambassadors discussed their Vision Board, under the theme: "Capturing the Future"

<p>Output I</p> <p><i>Compilation of anti corruption thoughts (essays) by highschool students on anti corruption movement</i></p>	<p>The idea of holding an essay competition was meant to select those who genuinely have the interest and sensibility on corruption issues and anti-corruption movement in Indonesia. The essay was used to discover the extent of knowledge possessed by the students on corruption phenomenon in Indonesia. The students were also asked to carve their anti-corruption spirit and ideas into their essay.</p> <p>The school visits were meant to attract the students' interest towards the essay competition. To deal with school's bureaucracy, which often takes time and tends to be complicated, MTI formed a school visit committee to support MTI team in disseminating the publication to schools. Thanks to the team's hardwork, school visits were able to be done to 155 schools in Jabodetabek. After the visits, the number of essay submission from the students managed to reach around 100 pieces.</p> <p>The essays were judged by a panel consisting of: Eryanto Nugroho (Executive Director of Law and Policy Study Center); Arif Nur Alam (Executive Director of Indonesian Budget Center); and Desy Haryati (Lecturer of State Administration for University of Indonesia). The judgment was based on 3 criteria: (i) the relevance with theme and originality of idea; (ii) understanding about the definition, theory and cases of corruption; and (iii) grammar and systematics of the writing. The average score of essays that passed the standard reached 65.83.</p>
<p>Output II</p> <p><i>Discussion and experience/ knowledge sharing between highschool students and law enforcers on combating corruption</i></p>	<p>After 30 essays were chosen, the Youth Camp then started. The design of the camp was adjusted to attract the youth's interest, to be as fun as possible. The training for the anti-corruption young ambassador was then started with a set of workshop on "Finding Self Image and Strength."</p>

More information about anti-corruption movement was delivered through discussions with various anti-corruption leaders and activists. Under the theme “Sharing Dreams and Experience with Anti-Corruption Youth Movement around the World and in Indonesia”, participants exchange thoughts and learn from those who have long fight against corruption. The speakers were Amien Sunaryadi (Governance and Anti-Corruption Specialist for World Bank, former Deputy Chairman of KPK, recipient of Bung Hatta Anti-Corruption Award 2008); Anies Baswedan (Rector of Paramadina University, Founder of Indonesia Mengajar); and Joko Widodo (Mayor of Solo, recipient of Bung Hatta Anti-Corruption Award 2010). Their attendance proved to be very meaningful for the young ambassadors, since they shared their vision and mission to better fight corruption.

Objective II

Disseminated anti corruption spirit and behavior among of highschool students

Performance Indicators

Evident anti-corruption spirit and behaviour, at least on the students selected for the anti-corruption youth camp

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The result of evaluation received from the participants showed that the camp experience has been very valuable for them. They considered the camp to be very fun and beneficial for youth. They also felt very inspired with the leaders who attended the camp and shared their stories, convincing the participants that to be an honest, anti-corruption person is a proud thing to do. All participants expressed their wish to have the camp re-implemented next year, where they can be involved as well as the first-year alumni.

Output III	During the camp, two students were were selected as Anti Corruption Ambassadors to represent the spirit of the youth to combat corruption. The selection of these ambassadors was based on the presentation of their essays and participation in the anti corruption youth camp. The appointed ambassadors have the duty to spread the messages of anti corruption and the importance of honesty and integrity to fellow high school students. MTI as the convener of the program will facilitate this process as part of its commitment to instill the principles of integrity and honesty among the youth, especially among school children.
<i>Selection of Anti Corruption Ambassador among highschool students</i>	

Objective III	Performance Indicators
<i>Disseminated critical attitudes among highschool students to participate in combating corruption in their community</i>	After the end of the camp, participants are more active and critical in promoting anti-corruption movement

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Formulation of regional projects became the main stimulus for the participants to develop their creativity. The participants were grouped based on their residence area, and each area was asked to design one anti-corruption campaign project. Five areas: South Jakarta; East Jakarta; Depok; Bogor; and Tangerang produced each of their own campaign product. Each product was projected into scale models, with some of the groups even created 2-D (two dimensions) and 3-D (three dimensions) scale models. These projects were then followed up after the camp, and the implementation was monitored, to ensure wide and sustainable impacts.



Joko Widodo (Recipient of BHACA), Hamid Chalid (Chairman of MTI Board), and Arif Nur Alam (Moderator/ Director of Indonesian Budget Center) watched the creative presentation from the Anti-Corruption Young Ambassadors

Output IV

Development and implementation of anti corruption programs by highschool students

To ensure continuous and multiplying impact from the camp, the program has designed a follow-up activity after the camp is done. On the final day of the camp, the participants were separated into five groups, in accordance with their residential area. Each group was asked to design activities to disseminate anti-corruption information in their own surroundings (school, family, and others). Each group then came up with brilliant ideas, which they presented in highly creative manner in front of the anti-corruption leaders. To sharpen their vision and mission, after the event, MTI asked them to channel their ideas into simple proposals, which would be competed amongst them. The result of the competition was some amount of fund support for their anti-corruption program. Up until now, the five groups are still working on their own program. Three groups have even started implementing several activities from their program.

Objective IV	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened anti corruption network of highschool students</i>	The existence of anti-corruption student network

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Aware of the importance of sustaining the impact of the program, MTI tried to follow up the program beyond the period set for the program. Maintaining the sustainability of the program became MTI's priority in the future. Monitoring the implementation of regional projects is the essential activity for MTI, and social media is used to manifest the establishment of anti-corruption youth network. It is expected that with this follow up, the anti-corruption young spirit would burn even brighter and expand even further.

Output V	
<i>Establishment of anti corruption network among highschool students</i>	As part of MTI's effort to continue the anti corruption agenda and network of anti corruption among high school students, an anti corruption network of high schools that participate in the overall anti corruption youth camp program activities was established. A network of social media was established by the participants of the camp and was maintained to spread the messages of anti corruption. They established RUJAK (Remaja Muda Berjiwa Anti Korupsi Kota Bogor) at Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/pages/RUJAK-Remaja-Muda-Berjiwa-Anti-Korupsi-Kota-Bogor/199520533444316), blog (http://rujakbogor2011.blogspot.com/ and http://euforia2011.blogspot.com/) and Twitter (@RUJAK_) as social media networks to engage with their fellow students and spread the messages of anti corruption, honesty and integrity.

Testimonials

“The event is sooooo cool. I have no regret joining it. The speakers were also very cool. Thank you dear MTI.”

– **Alvidiani Agustina (participant from Bogor)**

“I’m very glad that you capture the essence that anti-corruption is a movement, not a program. And your ideas shows the embodiment of anti-corruption youth movement.”

– **Anies Baswedan (Rector of Paramadina University)**

“Previously, I once felt pessimistic seeing the fight against corruption in Indonesia, but I’m thankful after seeing you all and watch your spirit and ideas. I became optimistic once more.”

– **Amien Sunaryadi (Governance and Anti-Corruption Specialist for World Bank)**

“An event like this should be held more often, so the young people know that there are still many clean people who are willing to fight in Indonesia and that this can be done.”

– **Joko Widodo (Mayor of Solo)**

“Indonesian youth as the nation’s next generation should have more involvement in anti-corruption movement and we warmly welcome events like this one.”

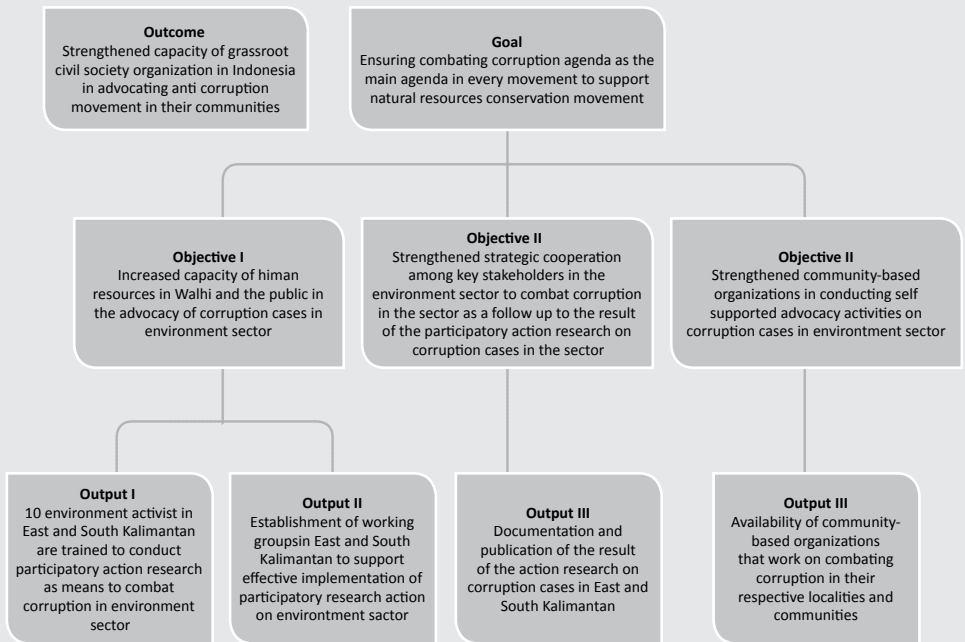
– **Busyro Muqoddas**

6. WALHI

(Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia)

Indonesian Forum for the Environment

Project Title: Participatory Action Research on Corruption Eradication for Environment in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan



Introduction

This project is Walhi's effort to intervene the corruption eradication for environment in Indonesia, particularly in the mining, forestry, and disaster management sector, by maximizing public's involvement. This initiative is based on the idea that corruption eradication should be a synergy of government's partnership, including law enforcers and the public.

The intervention was done through a participatory action research, where the public became the frontrunners in investigating and campaigning corruption eradication for environment, in this case, in the mining sector. The program started with a training for 10 environment activists in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan, which were expected to be the facilitators in empowering the public in their area to advocate corruption cases. At the end of the program, it is expected that there would be community groups that are able to advocate environmental corruption case by themselves. Experiences in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan would then be disseminated in a larger area to other institutions, in forms of skill-sharing, books, and film. The project was implemented in 10 months, with a total budget of Rp. 270,000,000.- (two hundred seventy million rupiah).

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased capacity of human resources in Walhi and the public in the advocacy of corruption cases in environment sector</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Improved skills possessed by Walhi and its partnering community organizations to advocate corruption in environmentb. Existing support by working group members in each province toward the existing corruption eradication agenda

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The program started with a workshop on 29-30 November 2011. The participants were ten environmental activists coming from East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan. Aside to increase the capacity of the participants, the workshop also aimed to formulate the formation, strategy and design for the action research to be implemented. Based on the result of joint agreement, considering the strength and weakness existing in the program, a 6-month participatory action research was planned, focusing on PT KPC's CSR case (East Kalimantan) and mining licensing in Laut Island (South Kalimantan).

<p>Output I</p> <p><i>10 environment activists in East and South Kalimantan are trained to conduct participatory action research as means to combat corruption in environment sector</i></p>	<p>In the initial plan, the workshop was designed for young lawyers working in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan. However, the participants joining the workshop turned out to be environment activists. This is due to the limited number of lawyers supporting the campaign and advocacy activities.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the skills possessed by WALHI and its partnering organization in this activity to advocate corruption in environment has improved significantly. 10 environment activists joined in working groups in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan has gained comprehensive understanding on participatory action as a media of corruption eradication for environmental sector.</p>
<p>Output II</p> <p><i>Establishment of working groups in East and South Kalimantan to support effective implementation of participatory research action on environment sector</i></p>	<p>The workshop that has been implemented previously has contributed to the formation of 2 working groups with their own working plan in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan, which was responsible for the implementation of action research.</p>

Objective II

Strengthened strategic cooperation among key stakeholders in the environment sector to combat corruption in the sector as a follow up to the result of the participatory action research on corruption cases in the sector

Performance Indicators

Existing response from stakeholders (executive, legislative, and police) toward the result of implemented assessment, by processing the assessed corruption case.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Based on the result of community joint assessment, using participatory action research method, several evidences were found, showing that the CSR program run by PT KPC has not optimally fulfilled the social responsibility and environmental responsibility. This was proven by PT KPC's activities that still have negative impacts toward environmental safety, such as the spread of dust that resulted in the decrease of community's health quality. In terms of social responsibility towards the community living surrounding the mining area, there was still disturbance in the community due to the bombing process in the mining area, resulting in psychological disturbance, such as the loss of the feeling of safety and security in their villages. Aside from that, PT KPC was also considered to have no serious intention in running its social works, proven by the result of road construction that was far from perfect and finished in careless manner.

Output II

Documentation and publication of the result of the action research on corruption cases in East and South Kalimantan

The action research was implemented in two locations, i.e. East Kutai district and Laut Island, from January 2010 to June 2011. The result of the research was published in a book titled “*Menggali Korupsi Tambang/Digging Mining Corruption*” and a documentary film titled “*Menelusuri Jejak Korupsi Tambang/Tracing Footprints of Mining Corruption*”.

Overall, the facts found in East Kalimantan indicated that PT KPC, along with parties involved in the implementation of social and environmental responsibility program, has used budget that had been prepared to enrich themselves, on behalf of the community in the mining area, which has the right to gain something back from every business and activities run within their residential area.

In South Kalimantan, exploitation of natural resources by officials and businessmen became a common sight, since the government as the licensor gave an ample room for exploitation by issuing licenses to corporations that have not fulfilled any legal requirements. This condition has been indicated in the assessment, where licensing becomes the main tool to fight for power, where political cost such as campaign was done using funds from corporations that have received license to exploit resources. Contradicting statements between South Kalimantan governor who claimed that government received 100 billion rupiah worth of royalty and the mining office that claimed the royalty reached 280 billion rupiah instead, has shown that there is an indication of embezzlements from the royalty received.

Objective III

Performance Indicators

Strengthened community-based organizations in conducting self supported advocacy activities on corruption cases in environment sector

c. Adanya advokasi dan kampanye dari masyarakat sebagai tindak lanjut hasil kajian

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Indication of corruption in the mining sector is believed to not only occur in South Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, but also other regions. To response to this condition, a meeting was held to exchange experience and to formulate advocacy strategy and actions by WALHI and its network around Indonesia, in order to stop or at least to uncover corruption cases in mining sector in Indonesia. The meeting was participated by JATAM, LBH Yogyakarta, GemaAlam (West Nusa Tenggara), also WALHI Aceh, South Sumatra, Bangka Belitung, and Central Sulawesi, where there has been indications of corruption in their area based on previously existing information and media report.



One of the posters by local community opposing the mining of sand that threatens the livelihood of fishermen in the area

Output IV

Availability of community-based organizations that work on combating corruption in their respective localities and communities

A skill-sharing activity was implemented on 15-16 September 2011, with a total of eighteen (18) participants from Jakarta, Lampung, Aceh, Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Yogyakarta, Bangka Belitung, South Sumatra, and of course East and South Kalimantan. This activity has resulted in the existence of community organizations that have the capacity to run corruption eradication agenda in each of their own area.

For example, in South Kalimantan, the Law Mafia Task Force has responded the advocacy done by the working group in South Kalimantan, by making them the main partner when conducting a working visit on the issue of mining mafia.



One of the workshops to discuss the result of participatory action research

Testimonials

“We support this action research, because we have no willingness to see our hometown destroyed from that meager mining profit. We have to rescue Laut Island.”

– **Erpan (Student from Kotabaru)**

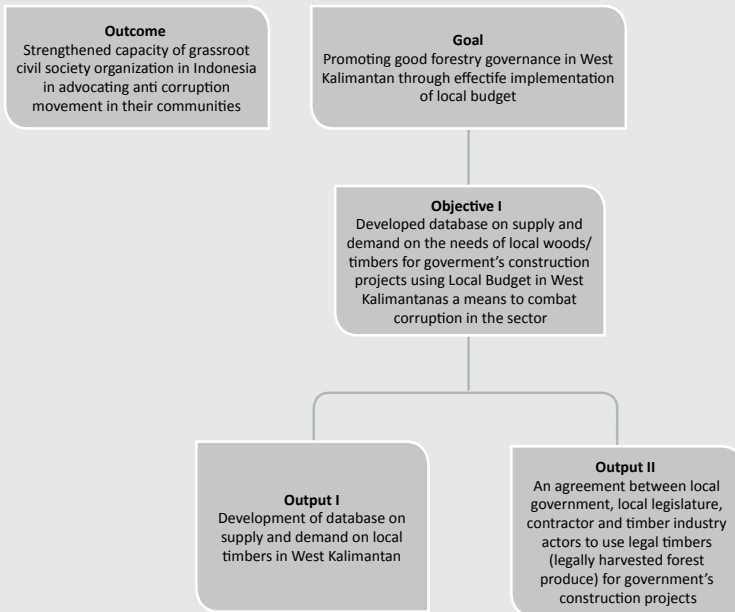
“The skill-sharing on corruption eradication in mining sector held by WALHI has refreshed my perspective about the irregularities in the mining area establishment process, from the licensing process; exploration and exploitation mineral and coal resources, including grafts/bribery to officials who can potentially misuse their power. For our organization, this is useful to add our campaign and advocacy material in relation to the natural resources and environmental management in West Nusa Tenggara, also to identify various methods used by the mining mafia. After this event, we will try similar effort, starting from identifying the initial (baseline) condition about mining activities in West Nusa Tenggara, particularly the large scale one, i.e. Newmont Nusa Tenggara. In the future, we hope there will be support to enable replication of this program in West Nusa Tenggara, to strengthen data and information as the foundation of arguments for advocacy and campaign related to mining corruption.”

– **M. Juaini (Chairman of Gerakan Masyarakat Cinta Alam/Gema Alam, Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara)**

7. LEMBAGA TITIAN

Titian Institute

Project Title: Diagnosing the Supply of Local Timber in order to Eradicate Illegal Logging and Corruption Practices in West Kalimantan



Introduction

The project is a strategy to eradicate illegal logging practice that has been planned since 2007. A small study done by Titian on the needs of timber, particularly at the government level in relation to illegal logging practices, found that the government, unconsciously, has contributed both directly and indirectly to the high number of illegal logging practices. The conclusion was strengthened with a finding that more than Rp. 30 billion fund budgeted in the Local Budget (APBD) has been allocated for timber purchase that is mostly produced by unofficial sources. This finding also confirmed the fact about the bad governance existing within the local government in West Kalimantan, particularly in development activities that have large implications toward corruption practices, environmental degradation and poverty among the local community.

To reform the condition above, particularly in relation to the management of sustainable forest and good governance, then an in-depth study is needed, focusing on the needs of timber at the local level and other factors that hamper the realization of good governance and sustainable natural resources management. In general, this program aims to improve the governance in forestry sector by encouraging public participation and transparency in



Pile of illegally harvested logs

relation to the utilization of forest resources in West Kalimantan. The result of this activity was expected to be used as advocacy materials, to curb illegal logging and corruption practices, also to manifest good governance in West Kalimantan.

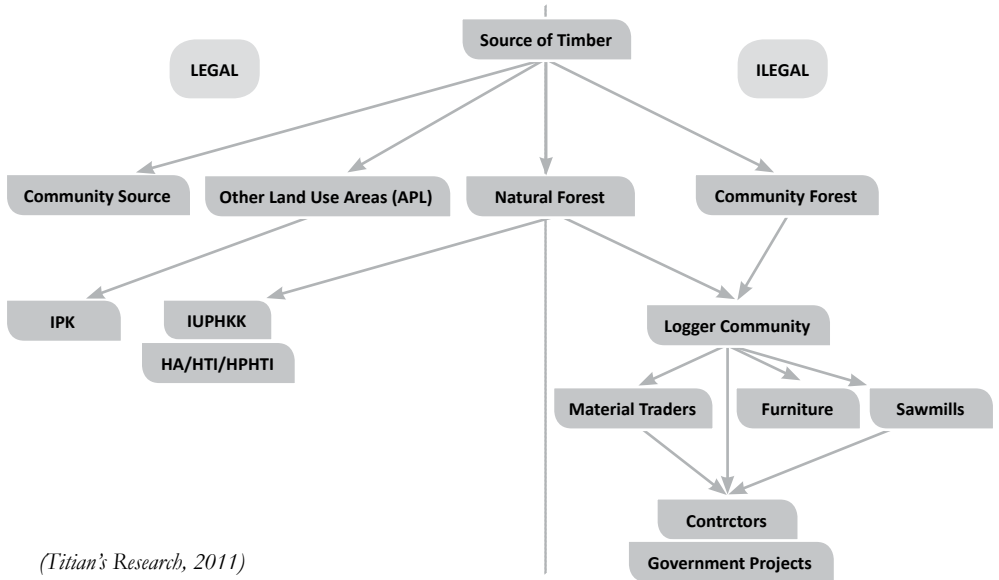
Objective I	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Developed database on supply and demand on the needs of local woods/timbers for government’s construction projects using Local Budget in West Kalimantan as a means to combat corruption in the sector</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing indicative database on the need of timber at the local level, in three districts/cities where the program is implemented, at minimum. • Existing documents on the result of gap analysis for the supply of legal timber and the loopholes for corruption in the mechanism of local timber procurement. • Existing data and information on the indication of corruption practices in local timber procurement practice.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Results from the research were followed up with advocacy toward the policy on the use of illegal timber for development. Advocacy was done with several strategies, such as by conducting in-depth interview with the regional working unit (SKPD) or office in the region, legislatives, and the business owners. Titian also conducted public hearing with stakeholders, workshops, and information dissemination.

From that research, it was confirmed that the source of timber in Sintang and Ketapang district came from unclear sources, which can also be called “illegal”. While the source of timber in Pontianak city came from five districts, i.e. Sintang, Putusibau, Ketapang, Landak, and Kubu Raya.

Flow of Timber Source in West Kalimantan



Output I

Development of database on supply and demand on local timbers in West Kalimantan

The analysis from Pontianak city showed that the source of circulating timber came from five districts, i.e. Sintang, Putusibau, Ketapang, Landak, and Kubu Raya. Parallel with the finding in Pontianak city, the analysis of timber source done in Sintang and Ketapang district confirmed that the source of timber from those districts were illegal, since there was still no existing legal source, in accordance with the existing Forestry law.

The analysis also showed that in 2010 budget year, the total of timber cubic used for physical development projects in Pontianak city, Sintang and Ketapang district reached the amount of 12,229 M³. The total of that purchased timber cubic has not been originated from legal sources. Meanwhile, potential sources of legal timber exist from Forest Plantation Timber Production Permit (IUPHHK)/Forest Concession Right (HPH) and Land Conversion Permit (IPK) from the 5% obligation regulated by Forestry Ministerial Decree 12/Kpts-II/1996.

The research essentially found quite fantastic numbers from the budgeted APBD for physical development projects that use timber, such as building and rehabilitating school buildings, health centers, offices, bridges, etc, also furniture procurements, such as office desks and chairs. The research result in Pontianak city found that Rp. 17,660, 461,847.89 (seventeen billion six hundred and sixty million four hundred and sixty one thousand eight hundred and forty seven rupiahs) were budgeted for timber materials. In Sintang district, Rp. 7,888,893,233.13 (seven billion eight hundred and eighty eight million eight hundred and ninety three thousand two hundred and thirty three rupiahs), and in Ketapang district, Rp. 28,129,627,173.73 (twenty eight billion one hundred and twenty nine million six hundred and twenty seven thousand one hundred and seventy three rupiahs) were budgeted for timber materials that have no clear and proper source and mechanism. Therefore, any economic activity in this sector clearly produces no incentive whatsoever for the district government.



A local TV talkshow on the result of research on the flow of timber in West Kalimantan by Lembaga Titian

Output II

An agreement between local government, local legislature, contractor and timber industry actors to use legal timbers (legally harvested forest produce) for government's construction projects

The policy advocacy in Pontianak city was done after research analysis was finished. The assessment result for all advocacy activities was relatively good, since several activities received no response from the SKPD related. The public hearing activity also found difficulty in the implementation, since most council members were never around. The public hearing was able to be implemented only after a personal approach was conducted to the Chairman of Commission B, elaborating the importance of the research result and the need of multiparty involvement, including Pontianak's Local Council (DPRD). In general, the hearing concluded that in principle the DPRD highly appreciated the research done by Titian.

The assessment result for advocacy activity in Sintang district was very good, showed by positive responses from SKPD and DPRD in Sintang. Representatives from SKPD and DPRD were always present during workshop in Pontianak. The public hearing was also implemented well, with five DPRD members from Commission B attending, and representatives from Sintang's Inspectorate and Education Office were present as well. From the hearing, it was found that Sintang's DPRD wished Titian to continue following up data from the previous research. Even the Commission B requested a representative from Titian to be the commission's expert staff, to better guard the process into a legal product.

Public hearing in Ketapang district was done after a discussion with the Council's secretary. Nevertheless, since the invitation letter received no response, the hearing was only attended by two DPRD members. They did express their appreciation to the research done by Titian. In the workshop in Pontianak, none of the members of SKPD from Ketapang present, with zero response from the invitation sent.



Public hearing with SKPD and DPRD Sintang on the result of the research

Testimonials

“The regulation on timber utilization by the public still becomes the authority of forestry ministry, not the local government. Once again I emphasize, that we are only losing in terms of numbers, but not in terms of utilization. The goal is achieved but the administration is not fulfilled. Why the administration is not fulfilled, because it’s the regulation in the ministry. And the regulation in the ministry has already existed. I suggest to not let the discussion stop here, because the District cannot give the best suggestion. So the discussion should reach the ministry, because it will give a solution on timber utilization.”

– **DL Sikat (Forestry Office for Ketapang District)**

“I think it’s not about the legality issue, what’s important is that the timber in West Kalimantan should be used in West Kalimantan only, and not being shipped to Java, etc. Once again we applaud TITIAN Institute, for supporting the government in researching the utilization of timber for development.”

– **Mukti (Chief of Health Office for Pontianak City)**

“In the short term, there should be a socialization on the use of legal timber. The government should guarantee or build cooperation between sawmills and local government to purchase legal timber from HPH. The determination of legal timber (HPH) price should consistent with the market level.”

– **Gusti Hardiansyah (Association of Indonesian Forestry Entrepreneurs for West Kalimantan Province)**

“DPRD has the right to draft local regulations. I hope from this result, there would be a recommendation that might be able to be used as a bill. As one of DPRD member, I do have the right to supervise and to evaluate the development done by the government.”

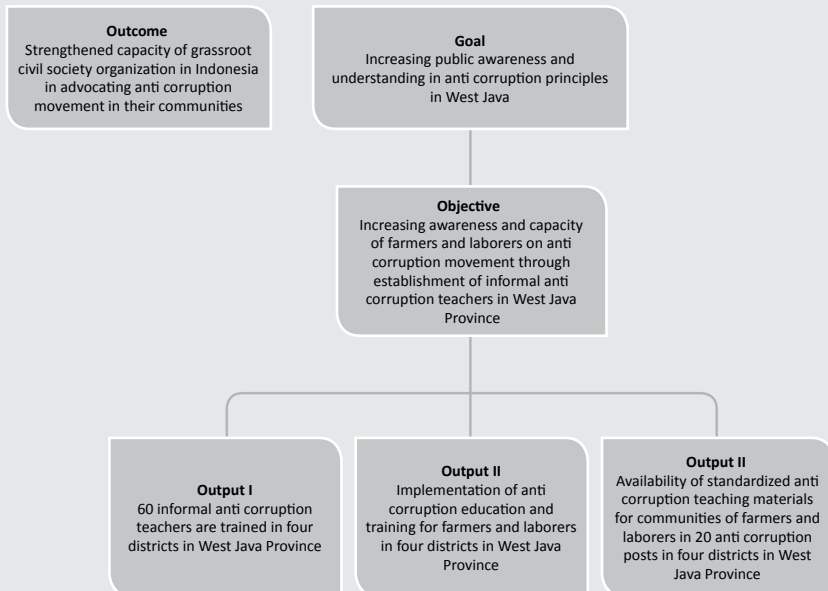
– **Syarif Izzar (Member of DPRD for West Kalimantan Province)**

“I agree that all this time we have used illegal goods. But we have always stayed silent. The point is to look for a way out so that the public can deal with this. Many people side with HPH in hinterland areas. The example in Ambalau showed that the public became poorer. We need to talk about where the 5% has gone to. DPRD needs to be more proactive. We need to make a local regulation about the management and rights over land.”

– **Heri Jambri (Member of DPRD for Sintang District)**

8. RACA Institute (Rapid Agrarian Conflict Appraisal Institute)

Project Title: Anti-Corruption Education for Farmers and Labors through the Establishment of Anti-Corruption Informal Teachers



Introduction

Indonesian government's effort in eradicating corruption in Indonesia still considered not optimal yet, proven by Indonesia's current rank, placing 16th as the most corrupted country in Asia Pacific. This was caused by the government's inability to involve the public, both in terms of corruption prevention and eradication. In reality, corruption has caused the low level of welfare experienced by farmers and labors, while the public's awareness level, particularly the farmer and labor community, on anti-corruption movement is still very low. They even tend to tolerate corruption practices and to be indifferent towards the flaws in government service in their environment. The existing anti-corruption education still has not reached this community, while their role is very important to deliver and transfer the anti-corruption education to their next generation.

This program tried to answer the needs mentioned above, through the establishment of trained anti-corruption informal teachers, to educate and increase their awareness on anti-corruption issues in active and participatory manner, in 4 districts. These teachers were the activists within the farmer and labor community, which were given special trainings on anti-corruption. The program ran for 10 months, in Bandung, Bogor, Cianjur, and Garut district, with Lebak and Cilacap district added during the implementation.

Objective I

Increased awareness and capacity of farmers and laborers on anti corruption movement through establishment of informal anti corruption teachers in West Java Province

Performance Indicators

- Established 20 anti-corruption posts, where each post has 3 anti-corruption informal teachers. Therefore there would be 60 anti-corruption informal teachers who actively educate and increase anti-corruption awareness among the public.
- Implemented 64 anti-corruption education sessions by 60 anti-corruption informal teachers in 20 anti-corruption posts in 4 districts, and at least 120 cases of indicated corruption were documented at the local level.
- Produced 500 anti-corruption teaching modules that have local content, 500 anti-corruption booklets and 5,000 info sheets on corruption issues.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Those who have received anti-corruption education and socialization from the Informal teachers have better understanding on anti-corruption issues, since the informal teachers were able to deliver information related to anti-corruption well. The teachers were proven to have enough knowledge and good facilitation skills.

The effort to eradicate corruption through preventive actions from the community can also be implemented, even though the project has ended, since the community has already had a built awareness in preventing corruption in their environment. Public service run by the local government staffs has also improved its quality, due to the public's supervision. As the general impact, various programs owned by the government can be implemented in accordance with the regulations and procedures in effect, so any form of abnormalities in the practice can be eliminated.

Eventually, the anti-corruption education can be delivered by anyone aside from the anti-corruption informal teachers, due to the existence of guiding modules that ease the process of anti-corruption education and socialization. Leaflets containing anti-corruption information were able to have wider

distribution range, outside the districts planned in the program. The final report from this program could also be used as an evaluation material, for future reference in improving anti-corruption education and socialization programs.



Workshop to develop anti corruption training module for farmers and laborers

<p>Output I</p> <p><i>60 informal anti corruption teachers are trained in four districts in West Java Province</i></p>	<p>During 10 months of project implementation, 60 informal teachers were trained, spread in 20 posts in 4 districts in West Java, with an 11:49 ratio of male and female informal teachers, or 22% female and 78% male teachers. Before implementing the anti-corruption education and socialization, the anti-corruption informal teachers received Training of Trainer with anti-corruption materials, so they better knowledge and understanding on anti-corruption materials to be delivered to the farmer and labor community.</p> <p>After the training, the anti-corruption informal teachers have increased understanding on the definition and legal regulations regarding corruption. Aside from that, their skills in facilitating anti-corruption education and socialization have also improved.</p>
<p>Output II</p> <p><i>Implementation of anti corruption education and training for farmers and laborers in four districts in West Java Province</i></p>	<p>During 10 months of project implementation, the anti-corruption education and socialization has been implemented for 3,892 times by the anti-corruption informal teachers, with beneficiaries comprising 8,991 women and 17,482 men in 4 districts in West Java. 120 anti-corruption discussion groups were also established, and 25 anti-corruption cases were documented.</p> <p>The community group who has received anti-corruption education and has been active in anti-corruption discussion group has proven to gain better understanding on the definition and legal regulation regarding corruption. Through clear information on anti-corruption issues, the public became more critical toward various public service given by the local government (Village/Sub-district), for instance in making ID Card (KTP). The public's critical awareness was also shown in education sector, for instance in supervising the distribution of school operational aid (BOS) fund for primary schools in their environment or the service of community health insurance (Jamkesmas) and rice for the poor (Raskin). The anti-corruption discussions also became a center for cadres for the next informal teachers, to follow up and to expand the range of anti-corruption socialization in the future.</p>

Output III

Availability of standardized anti corruption teaching materials for communities of farmers and laborers in 20 anti corruption posts in four districts in West Java Province

The anti-corruption teaching materials were produced to support the anti-corruption informal teachers, with incorporation of local values. The teaching material itself contains guidance for informal teachers on how to deliver anti-corruption materials for the public. 500 modules were printed and distributed in every post in Bandung, Garut, Cianjur, Bogor, Lebak, and Cilacap. To ease informal teachers in collecting data about various anti-corruption socialization activities, 500 activity reports regarding the informal teacher's activity were also printed. Also, to support the education and increase the awareness of farmer and labor community groups, 3,000 info sheet related to corruption issues were printed and distributed to the public. It did not reach the target of 5,000 sheets since there was a change of printing quality that affected the budget. But overall the printing quality was better, and it was expected with such quality, the public would have better interest to read it and it would be more durable.

The anti-corruption education itself became more focused with the existence of guidance in delivering anti-corruption socialization and education. The anti-corruption sheets proved to be a quite effective method, because the public can read the information anytime they want. The reporting of anti-corruption education and socialization was documented well by the informal teachers, put together in the anti-corruption booklets. The content served as an evaluation material in delivering anti-corruption education and socialization in the future.

Testimonials

“The continuity of the program after the end of this project needs to be contemplated, because this project is very beneficial for the labor union in fighting corruption, which obviously torments the labors.”

– **Eman Suherman (Bandung)**

“This program is very beneficial, but anti-corruption education project should not run partially. It should be synergized with programs from law enforcement institutions, such as the Police, Prosecutor Office and KPK, so the impact would be bigger and deeper among the public.”

– **Sri Suyati (Bogor)**

“I totally feel the benefit of the anti-corruption program run by RACA Institute. Me and the community who have received socialization now understand the correct procedure for BOS fund, Jamkesmas. We would not be fooled anymore by irresponsible individuals.”

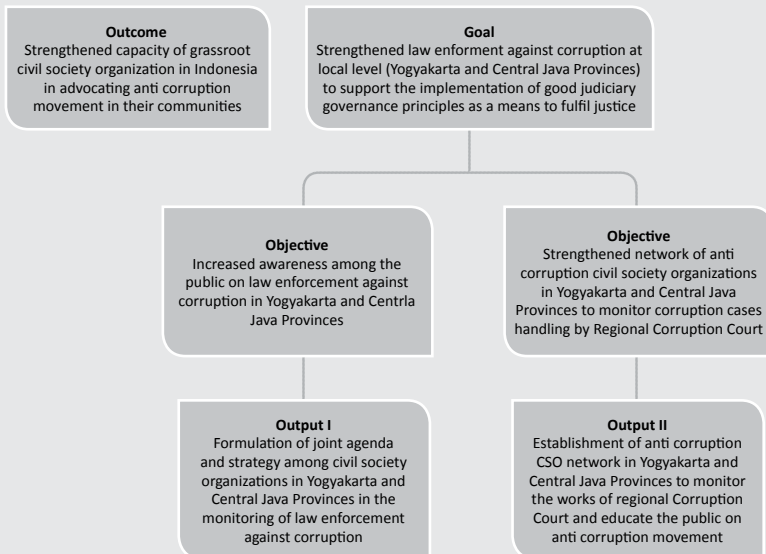
– **Dapid (Cianjur)**

“During the 10 months of this program, many changes have occurred in my region, for instance, the implementation of BOS now runs accordingly to the regulation, because we as the community has the knowledge to criticize if any deviation occurs. The same thing applies for Raskin. If the program can continue, Alhamdulillah.”

– **Maman (Garut)**

9. PuKAT FH UGM (Pusat Kajian Anti Korupsi Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada) Center for Anti-Corruption Studies, Law Faculty of Gadjah Mada University

Nama Proyek: “Konsolidasi (Penguatan) Jejaring Anti-Korupsi di Tingkat Lokal”



Introduction

Corruption issues are considered as a shared, crucial problem that has no simple answers and solutions. Up until 2008, KPK has at least received 31,404 files of community report in relation to allegation of corruption in 33 provinces. Based on PuKAT's record in FH UGM, there are two main corruption schemes often undertaken by local bureaucracies; i.e. marking-up and abuse of budget. Nevertheless, such condition has not been balanced with any decent effort to crack down the practice at the local level. This was indicated from the low number of criminal sanction received by the perpetrators. PuKAT's record noted that out of 43 corruption cases handled by the District Attorney and Court in Trimester III, year 2008, the average verdict was only 12 months (one year). Even worse, there were a number of cases that received verdict as not guilty. On the contrary, cases handled through collaboration between KPK and the Corruption Court received an average verdict of 5 years and 8 months, without any case being released as not guilty.

The realization of Law No. 46 Year 2009 on the Corruption Court, where currently the Supreme Court is initiating the establishment of Corruption Courts in seventeen capital cities of provinces outside DKI Jakarta, is then become a new hope for every corruption eradication effort at the local level. The establishment of Corruption Courts in several regions – in this context, Semarang and Yogyakarta – can be seen as a progress in a larger theme for eradicating corruption. However, without any supervision and mechanism to guard the law enforcement and corruption eradication process, such progress would not be enough to upheld the sense of justice among the society.

In relation to this, networks between civil society movements are an important pillar, since it is expected that the quality of law enforcement process toward corruption cases can be ensured through a collective supervision instrument. Therefore, consolidating components of civil society

movement through networks in Central Java and Yogyakarta becomes an absolute need. To achieve this goal, the main strategy conducted in this project was to consolidate networks of anti-corruption civil society movements at the local level, particularly in Central Java and Yogyakarta. The role of these consolidation forums were then optimized through a set of activities, where PuKAT played a role as a networking hub that facilitated the need of consolidation in both regions.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased awareness among the public on law enforcement against corruption in Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces</i>	Mapping of CSOs concerned with anti-corruption movement in Central Java & Yogyakarta, along with their capacity

Evidence of contribution to this objective

One of the influencing factors in this program relates to the elements involved in the activity. From a wide array of element in Yogyakarta, PuKAT invited 10 organizations, comprising elements of NGOs, journalists, legal aid institutions, scholars, and also student organizations. The diversity of background from those involved in this program marks two important points: *first*, there is not many civil society organizations that genuinely focus on anti-corruption; *second*, since corruption issue is no longer considered as an exclusive issue, it became a blessing in disguise where every element of civil society can take part in combating corruption appropriately, in accordance to their own background.

The effort to strengthen anti-corruption network in Central Java was also participated by ten institutions, i.e. KP2KKN Semarang, LBH Semarang, JEJAK Semarang, PATTIRO Semarang, BEM FH UNDIP Semarang, CICAQ Magelang, GERTAK Batang, PUSOKO Klaten, YAPHI Solo, and ATMA Solo. This program started with a workshop at KP2KKN Office in Semarang, 16 April 2011, as

a reflective process on the pre-existing anti-corruption network in Central Java. Three main points were addressed in the workshop: *first*, problems in maintaining anti-corruption network; *second*, how to maintain the spirit in networking; *third*, the appropriate strategy to maintain performance and relation within the network.

Output 1

Formulation of joint agenda and strategy among civil society organizations in Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces in the monitoring of law enforcement against corruption

A National Seminar titled “The Urgency to Strengthen The Existence of Corruption Court in Local Regions and Ideas from KPK Representatives” was held in March 2011, in Gadjah Mada University, Faculty of Law, Yogyakarta. The seminar created a momentum to map issues and strengthen common platform among members of anti-corruption network for the next 7 months. The seminar was attended by more than 100 participants from various background, with 3 speakers: Shininta Yuliansih Sibarani, S.H., M.H. (Judge from Semarang Corruption Court); Dr. Busyro Muqoddas, S.H., M.Hum (Chairman of KPK), and Hasrul Halili, S.H. (Director of Court Corruption for PuKAT). Each of them delivered sub-themes of “The Urgency of Court Corruption in Local Regions”; “Opportunities, Challenges and Obstacles in Establishing KPK Representatives in Local Region”; and “Searching for Networking Format for Civil Society to Guard Corruption Eradication at the Local Level”.

The Seminar was then followed up with a workshop in April 2011, held to formulate a joint strategy among CSOs to monitor court corruption. Many ideas came up in the forum from various network members – both from Yogyakarta and Central Java – that required some adjustments to activities in the next phase. This workshop served more as a frame to strengthen the commitment and to share consensus in guarding the solidity of anti-corruption network at the local level, both in Central Java and Yogyakarta. The forum also resulted in an agreement among participants, acknowledging that within the network, all of the members have equal footing, eliminating any form of dominance from one member to another.

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened network of anti corruption civil society organizations in Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces to monitor corruption cases handling by Regional Corruption Court</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of CSO network for anti-corruption movement in Central Java and Yogyakarta • Formulation of a collective agenda for the network

Evidence of contribution to this objective

After an initial meeting through the national seminar in Yogyakarta, it was agreed that the network would jointly support the advocacy of post-earthquake reconstruction fund corruption case in Bantul, Yogyakarta. The advocacy was focused on the trial of one of the defendants, Jiyono. Jiyono’s trial was considered as a blessing-in-disguise for the network, for several reasons. Aside from building the momentum, the case was also used as a “laboratory” for anti-corruption network in Yogyakarta to implement the important points agreed on in the previous formal forums. Examination materials from the case were used to study the verdict from a more “scientific” perspective. The existence of the trial spurred more initiatives from the network to meet up outside the program’s official agenda. In short, the activity has successfully rekindled the spirit of anti-corruption network in Yogyakarta.

A similar activity was conducted in Central Java, where examination of trial verdicts was done to scrutinize the performance of court institutions, also to build the network’s capacity through scientific assessments. Prior to the examination, the anti-corruption network in Central Java met up with anti-corruption network in Yogyakarta to exchange thoughts and share experiences, also to look for the appropriate case to be examined. The examination itself also involved scholars outside the network. Those who were invited were lecturers of State Administration Law from Sultan Agung Islamic University in Semarang, professors of Criminal Law and lecturers of Business Law from Satya Wacana Christian University in Salatiga. Throughout

this collaboration, it is expected that the merging of the scholars' theoretical background and the civil society's empirical experience would enrich the mutualism model in building a synergy between universities and NGOs.

Output II

Through a workshop, an action plan for advocacy in Yogyakarta and Central Java was formulated jointly on 23 June 2011, in Yogyakarta. The action plan produced was to be used both by Central Java and Yogyakarta networks, in forms of activity such as examination, policy paper, follow-up of the policy paper and campaign.

The examination of verdict was the first action plan implemented by both Central Java and Yogyakarta network. The examination in Central Java was conducted on 23 June, 28 July, and 13 August 2011, using Case No: 04/Pid/Sus/2011/PN.Tipikor.Smg with Fransiska Rianasari as the defendant, date of verdict on 4 May 2011. Rianasari's case was the first case processed and given verdict by Semarang Corruption Court. This case involved corruption over Rp. 15.6 billion of aid/subsidy from Ministry of Public Housing to build housing in Karanganyar, Central Java. Rianasari is the niece of Karanganyar Regent, who allegedly was also involved in the case.

The examination done by Yogyakarta network was done on 25 August and 20 September 2011, using Verdict of Bantul State Court No: 94/pid.sus/2010/PN.Btl; Verdict of Yogyakarta High Court No: 124/pid/2010/PTY; and Verdict of Supreme Court No: 282k/pid.sus/2011, with Basuki bin Ngatimin Witowiharjo as the defendant. Basuki's case was a corruption case over aid fund for the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake's rehabilitation and reconstruction. The case was selected by Yogyakarta network as a reference to advocate a similar case that was being processed by Yogyakarta Corruption Court at that time, i.e. Jiyono (Village Head in Bantul). With advocacy from the network, Jiyono was finally sentenced 2 years in prison and fined Rp. 100 million, with 6 months subsidiary imprisonment.

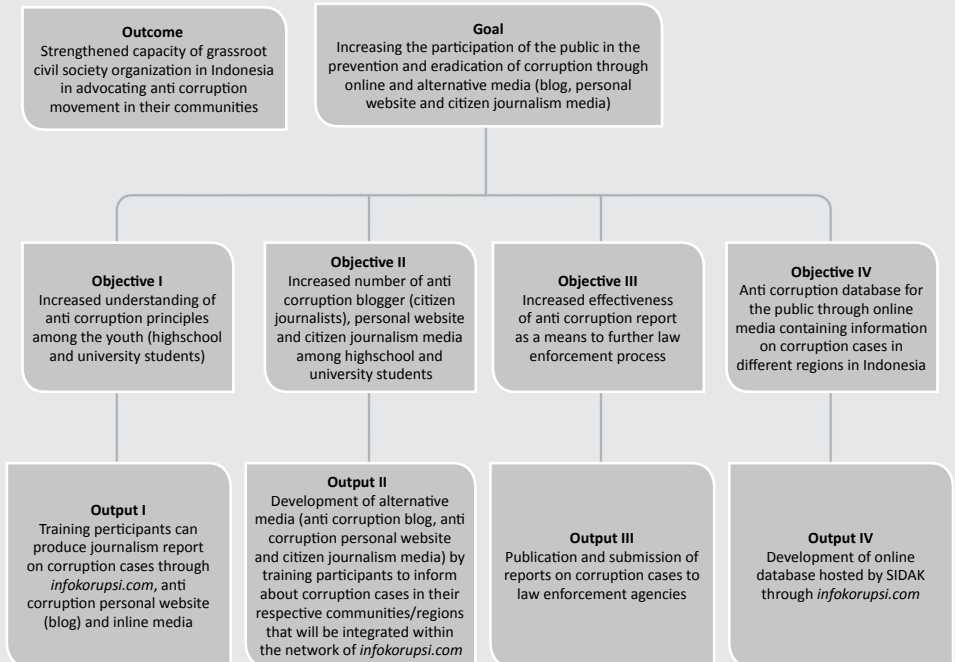
Formulation of policy paper was the next implementation of action plan by the network, focusing on the existence of Corruption Court. This activity was initially planned to run in August 2011. However, up until the end of the project duration (September 2011), the activity still could not be implemented. Eventually, through rearranging a new agreement with Kemitraan, the formulation of policy paper would be implemented outside the time duration of the program. The realization of this activity would be held at the end of November 2011. Contextualization in the activity would be linked to the latest issue, which is the quo vadis of Corruption Court in local regions.

The last part of the action plan, which is the media campaign and policy dialogue with state commissions, could not be implemented up until the end of the project duration. The activity was initially planned as a follow up from the policy paper formulated by Central Java and Yogyakarta network. The delayed formulation has caused this activity to fail running as well.

10. SIDAK (Lembaga Sentra Informasi dan Data untuk Anti Korupsi)

Institute for Anti-Corruption Information and Data

Project Title: Anti-Corruption Citizen Journalism Education through www.infokorupsi.com as the Media



Introduction

Corruption act in Indonesia has been widely spread among the society, with the number continues to increase from year to year. This can be indicated from the number of cases detected or the number of financial loss experienced by the state. The practice has become even more systematic, making it as the main factor that hampers the manifestation of just and prosperous Indonesian people. If there is no significant improvement, this condition will highly endanger the nation's survival.

Realizing this, SIDAK (Centre of Information and Data for Anti-Corruption), which manages infokorupsi.com, tries to actively and interactively gather the public's strength by inviting them to possess the tool to unveil corruption cases, through the Anti-Corruption Citizen Journalism Education. Through this activity, SIDAK focused on training the young generation (students from various regional communities) in Yogyakarta also those who are joined in the Indonesian Student Press Union (PPMI), so that they would have better anti-corruptino awareness and be more active in reporting corruption cases in their own area.

The training was conducted 3 (three) times in a year, starting in November 2010 to October 2011, and was followed up with reporting practice and intensive internship in Infokorupsi.com, also a training to establish personal anti-corruption blog/website for every participant. Aside from that, the activity was also enriched with anti-corruption workshop/seminar, and a built partnership and anti-corruption campaign under the concept of *clean generation*. SIDAK believes that this set of activity will support Infokorupsi.com in building an expansive network, equipping the media with the sustainability as an anti-corruption partnership and the ability to inspire everyone, both stakeholders at the national and regional level, also civil society groups in developing joined effort to eradicate corruption.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased understanding of anti corruption principles among the youth (highschool and university students)</i>	80 percent of training participants are able to draftaccountable anti-corruption journalism report.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

SIDAK held Citizen Journalism for Anti-Corruption (CJAC) training program for ten months in 2011. The training was implemented three times and has produced 60 alumni from various regions, i.e. Yogyakarta; West Java; East Java; Jambi; Lampung; Palu; Kendari; Bone; and Bali. Most of the participants were students and NGO activists. Many participants also joined the training with their own private funding.

<p>Output I</p> <p><i>Training participants can produce journalism report on corruption cases through infokorupsi.com, anti corruption personal website (blog) and online media</i></p>	<p>During the training, the participants were equipped with knowledge on journalism and news writing. Corruption news is unlike other news in general. The data collection process should be gained through investigation. Corruption perpetrators, both within the bureaucracy and entrepreneurs, as crime perpetrators in general, always try to hide their crime. To enable the participants in writing equal news that would not go against the law, SIDAK equipped them with knowledge about the Press Law and Journalism Ethic Code. Knowledge on the press offenses will prevent them from getting trapped in defamation act. They would also be prevented from judging someone who has not yet proven to be guilty in the court, in accordance with the principle of news equality and the presumption of innocence.</p>
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The participants were also equipped with knowledge on Cyber Law, Freedom of Information Act, and Intelligent Law. Better understanding on the substance of the regulations above would make the CJAC alumni more careful, without having to have fear, in unveiling corruption through mass media. Graduates from this training will understand the kind of information forbidden for distribution to the public, based on the law. The participants were also introduced to various forms of corruption and the method to “play” the budget, which prevents detection from law enforcers.

Objective II

Performance Indicators

Increased number of anti corruption blogger (citizen journalists), personal website and citizen journalism media among highschool and university students

80 percent of participants are able to manage online alternative media (blog, private website, citizen journalist media), integrated with infokorupsi.com.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

CJAC alumni is gathered in a social networking website. The aim is to maintain relationship and discussion activity among them, to continue updating anti-corruption movement in their own area. They share results of reporting and findings from the field, in form of short articles, in www.antikorupsiana.com and www.blogsidak.com.

<p>Output II</p> <p><i>Development of alternative media (anti corruption blog, anti corruption personal website and citizen journalism media) by training participants to inform about corruption cases in their respective communities/ regions that will be integrated within the network of infokorupsi.com</i></p>	<p>During the CJAC training in Yogyakarta, SIDAK introduced and at the same time launched a social networking website, www.antikorupsiana.com. The website was made from a synergy and cooperation between www.infokorupsi.com, SIDAK, and Kemitraan. The aim of the synergy was to build a social network for a stronger and wider social capital in fighting corruption. The synergy was also an effort to build horizontal power that would be able to cut the corruptive vertical power, also to build anti-corruption strength in the public.</p> <p>www.antikorupsiana.com and www.blogsidak.com are the media to accommodate the public's idea to discuss and look for various efforts to fight corruption. At least this initiative would give some impact to the participants themselves, families, friends, neighbors, and expanding more to the society. As a social networking website, www.antikorupsiana.com and www.blogsidak.com have the aim to increase the public's anti-corruption journalism skill for a more active participation in freely and responsibly preventing and reporting without any pressure. This is an effort to remove various binding conditions, so that the public would be empowered to voice out their anti-corruption stance.</p>
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Objective III	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Increased effectiveness of anti corruption report as a means to further law enforcement process</i></p>	<p>Declined corruption rank for Indonesia, due to a more important role had by the media in preventing and eradicating corruption.</p>

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The training material gave enlightenment for participants, and the activities are considered to have better equipped participants to be braver in reporting corruption cases.

<p>Output III</p> <p><i>Publication and submission of reports on corruption cases to law enforcement agencies</i></p>	<p>Aside from CJAC, SIDAK also held a Workshop titled “Integrating Anti-Corruption Mentality into School Curriculum” for headmasters, teachers, education observers and parents. SIDAK also received many reports from teachers and parents about schools that have no financial transparency and ask for many donations without any accountability. The reports and the data were gathered by SIDAK, submitted to KPK to support the investigation on schools in Yogyakarta that are allegedly involved in corruption.</p>
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Objective IV	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Anti corruption database for the public through online media containing information on corruption cases in different regions in Indonesia</i></p>	<p>80 percent of participants send anti-corruption journalism report to infokorupsi.com.</p>

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The news uploaded weekly in www.infokorupsi.com showed that the number of corruption perpetrators tends to increase at the executive, legislative, and judiciary level. Every week, the amount of corrupted money in Indonesia reaches Rp 50 billion to 500 billion.

Output IV	
Development of online database hosted by SIDAK through infokorupsi.com	The new skills acquired from CJAC training became the participants' new weapon to conduct investigation down to the public service centers that have high risk for corruption practice in various forms. The participants were involved in investigative journalism down to the immigration offices, sub-district offices where ID (KTP) is issued, and offices issuing driving license (SIM) and vehicle registration (STNK). Aside from that, some also investigated schools and universities. During the CJAC training, participants found corruption cases in all sector of public service, and even during the 3 rd CJAC training, participants found a practice that cut down scholarships for students, done by the university, despite existing technical guidelines from the department prohibiting such act. Aside from that, in investigating schools, participants found evidences of existing budget deviation from Operational Assistance for Quality Management (BOM) fund. Those findings were then written down and uploaded in www.infokorupsi.com and www.blogsidak.com .

Testimonials

“CJAC training is very useful. We were equipped with basic knowledge about corruption, starting from the definition, legal aspect, to its sociology, until finally participants were equipped with knowledge on basic journalism writing and blog management. The speakers were also experts in their field. I think this training is still needed in the future. The aim, particularly, should be expanded so it reaches students from more regions, so the anti-corruption spirit spreads in every region, from the young generation. Maybe CJAC can publish books on anti-corruption journalism guidelines for public and compilation of bloggers' writings.”

– RizkiAlfiSyahril (KomunitasTikarPandan, Aceh; Alumni of CJAC III)

“The (CJAC) training held by SIDAK gave extraordinary experience and benefits for me and colleagues in Jambi. The training gave profound meaning as a form of public’s solidarity movement to revive the fight also supervision toward bureaucracy’s corrupted act. Graduated from CJAC’s 2nd batch, I became more aware towards any imbalance and my analysis became sharper. I became braver to criticize through writings. CJAC is a new idea in Indonesia to push down the amount of cleptocracy through social movements.”

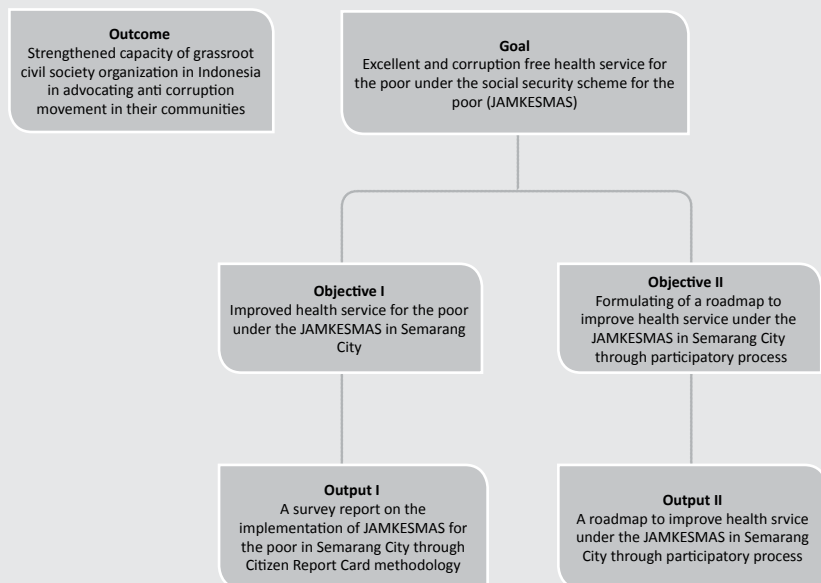
– **HendraYudha Malik (Jambi University; Alumni of CJAC II)**

11. KP2KKN

Yayasan Komite Penyelidikan dan Pemberantasan Korupsi, Kolusi, dan Nepotisme

Committee for the Investigation and Eradication of
Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism – Central Java

Project Title: Survey on Health Service for Poor People (Public Health Insurance/JAMKESMAS) through Citizen Report Card (CRC) Method in Semarang, Central Java



Introduction

The implementation of Public Health Insurance (Jamkesmas) program in Semarang since 2008, replacing the Poor People Health Insurance (Askeskin) program, has been receiving positive responses. This can be shown by the number of poor people registered as Jamkesmas card owner in 2009, reaching 306,700 people, and another 182,651 that are registered as owner of City Health Insurance (Jamkeskot). In terms of the existing response and data, things do look positive. However, is it true that those Jamkesmas owners really receive good service? Do they truly feel that the service is in accordance with the planned program? Is there still any discriminatory treatment between patients that have better economic condition and those who do not?

Therefore, the big question that underlines this condition is whether or not the increase of Jamkesmas card ownership in 2009 is balanced with any improvement of the existing health service. To find out the answer, a survey was then held to further investigate the real condition, also the public's wish in regards to the implementation of this program and the government's capability to grant that wish. The survey method chosen to combine inputs from both parties was a survey with Citizen Report Card (CRC) method.

The project was run by the Committee for the Investigation and Eradication of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KP2KKN) Central Java, with well-experienced staffs in research and full back up from the Semarang government. The final goal of the project was to have an improved public service in health sector and corruption eradication by Semarang Government, to support the manifestation of good and clean government in Indonesia.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Improved health service for the poor under the JAMKEMAS in Semarang City</i>	Reduced number of complaints from poor people who own Jamkesmas during the delivery of health service.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

KP2KKN considered the survey with CRC method to be very beneficial for many parties. For KP2KKN themselves, in running their anti-corruption movement, they received many factual data inputs and information regarding health service for poor people in Semarang. With accurate data and information, KP2KKN can not give valuable inputs to reform the health service system into a better, free from corruption one.

The public also received many benefits from this survey. Aspiration from the poor people who use Jamkesmas/Jamkeskot regarding the health service and the treatment they receive from the health staffs can be heard by decision makers, since empirical data serves a very strong fact for decision-making process. Therefore, achieving improvement of the health system is highly probable.

For the local and national government, the survey result proved to be very valuable in improving service for poor people in health sector. Moreover, the survey was done by involving many parties related to health service. The activity was done not in order to look for government's fault or to bring issues to the legal sphere. The survey was purely done to find a solution based on the existing problems of health service for poor people in Semarang.

Output I	The survey was conducted for 11 (eleven) months, with sets of activities as follows:
<i>A survey report on the implementation of JAMKESMAS for the poor in Semarang City through Citizen Report Card methodology</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder meeting, which was held to synchronize the perception had towards the stakeholders of Jamkesmas and Jamkeskot. This was done on the 1st month, i.e. October 2010. 2. Formulation of research design, which served as a guiding framework in implementing the survey. This was done on the 2nd month, i.e. November 2010. 3. Qualitative research, consisted of document studies and in-depth interviews to service providers, held on the 3rd month (December 2010), also focus group discussion (FGD) with users and providers, held on the 4th month (January 2011). 4. To verify findings from the FGD, quantitative research was also conducted. 5. The final result of the survey was then published and campaigned through press conferences and seminars.

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<i>Formulation of a roadmap to improve health service under the JAMKESMAS in Semarang City through participatory process</i>	Public health centers (Puskesmas) and local public hospitals (RSUD) in Semarang can provide on-target, undiscriminating health service to poor people.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Approaches done by KP2KKN were apparently quite successful, where Semarang government gave full support from the beginning to the end of the activity. The peak of the support was during the signing of commitment (roadmap) to improve health service in Semarang by Semarang Mayor, Local Council (DPRD), Kemitraan, and KP2KKN.

One of the contents in the roadmap document remind the government that there are many problems in health service for poor people in Semarang, and that the government is determined to implement health service with “total coverage/universal coverage” system. The system is expected to not only tackle the problems in delivering health service for poor people, but also overall aspect of health service. This is the goal set to be achieved by the government by 2013.



Signing of Commitment to Improve Health Service in Semarang, signed by Semarang Mayor, chairman of DPRD Semarang, Kemitraan and KP2KKN, 27 September 2011

Output II

A roadmap to improve health service under the JAMKESMAS in Semarang City through participatory process

After assessing the survey result, both the conclusion and recommendation, Semarang government together with Kemitraan and KP2KKN produced a commitment (roadmap) to improve health sector in the future. The commitments are as follows:

1. To tackle the disorder in the database for poor people who own Jamkesmas and Jamkeskot card and to ensure on-target service, Semarang government would replace domicile-based database to Family Head (KK)-based system, involving neighborhood groups (RT), community groups (RW), integrated service posts (Posyandu), family empowerment and welfare groups (PKK), CSOs and NGOs.
2. To tackle weaknesses in the service system, starting from Puskesmas reference to the provision of room and treatment in hospitals, the government would improve coordination between hospitals that receive Jamkesmas/Jamkeskot owners, flexibility of reference, and encourage public's awareness to follow the established treatment procedure, also aim for better hospitality in service.
3. Additional fund given to Jamkeskot patients is now removed.
4. To tackle various problems related to patients' discipline in following treatment procedure, corrupted process in issuing statement of poverty from RT/RW, and NGOs that use sick people as business by providing service to receive Jamkeskot, the government would draft guidelines or regulations to address those issues.
5. To answer various problems related to health service, Semarang government would aim to implement "Universal Coverage" (health care for all) system in 2011.

Testimonials

“I think the result of this project is very helpful and relevant to the government’s program, therefore I am very grateful to KP2KKN and Kemitraan. Hopefully there will be a continuing program or the same program in Semarang in the future.”

– **Drs. H. Soemarmo, M.Si (Semarang Mayor)**

“I think this program is very good and needs to be continued. The result of the survey is a positive input for me to control the executive’s performance.”

– **Ir. H. Johan Rifai (Member of Commission D for DPRD Semarang)**

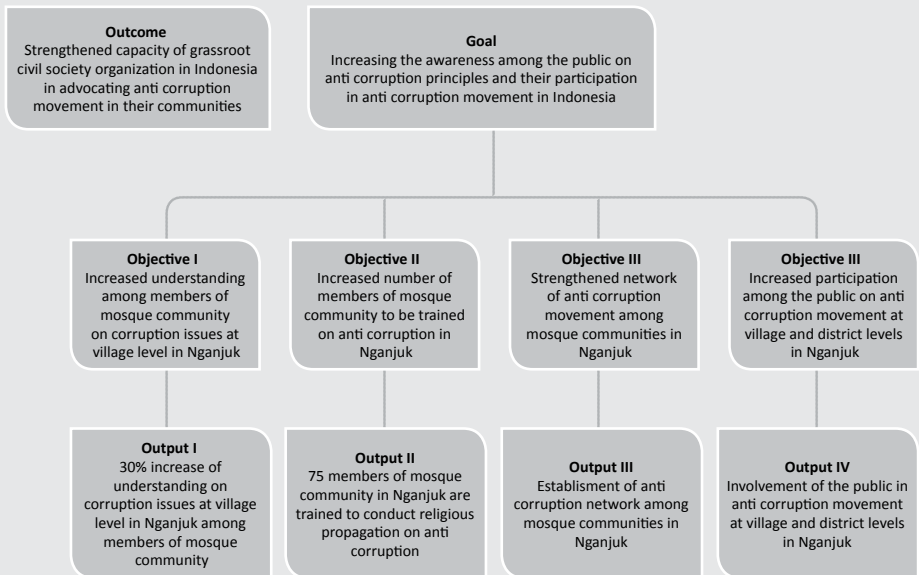
“The survey is very good and it is expected to be able to disentangle problems that have encircled poor people, in relation to health service.”

– **Drs. Nunung Sriyanto (Head of RT/RW Community for Semarang)**

12. PUNDEN (Perkumpulan Desa Mandiri)

Association of Independent Villages

Project Title: *“Increasing Anti-Corruption Awareness among Mosque Communities in Nganjuk District”*



Introduction

The spreading corruption practices to various government levels have caused a “red light” signal for anti-corruption movement. Thus, awareness on the importance of anti-corruption movement needs to be increased at the lowest government level, i.e. villages. In village community, religion becomes a very important element in social life. Therefore, making religion as an approach to increase anti-corruption awareness was considered as an effective move. The village community, in this case, the mosque community, was chosen as the target in strengthening anti-corruption movement, since PUNDEN has long worked among village communities and has succeeded in encouraging the establishment of local organizations at the village level. Thus, approaching the mosque community would ease the achievement of the project’s goal.

The project itself would be done using a community approach. For years, PUNDEN has developed relationship with religious leaders in villages. Religious approach in this project is considered to be the most suitable one, since culture and religion still become the main guideline for society in villages. Religious rites performed in mosques – in form of sermons, schools, and Al-Qur’an Education Center (TPA) – are rooms used by the public to socialize and to increase the congregation’s diversity. The interesting part from mosque rites is that generally, almost everyone knows each other since they tend to be neighbors. This is different to mosques in the cities, where usually people do not know each other. Therefore, through increasing the capacity owned by the mosque community cadres (mosque officials, school teachers, and preachers), they are expected to be able to deliver sermons and religious education with anti-corruption materials, hence increasing the awareness on anti-corruption movement at the lowest level. In implementing the activity, the project was run effectively for 8 months, covering 20 villages in 7 sub-districts in Nganjuk district.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased understanding among members of mosque community on corruption issues at village level in Nganjuk</i>	The public understands the danger, models, and practices of corruption, also ways to prevent it

Evidence of contribution to this objective

To strengthen cadres in supporting anti-corruption movement, PUNDEN designed a form of campaign to disseminate corruption issues in Nganjuk district. Some of the forms were done through coverage of the project’s activity, dialogues in radio, and writings on corruption through printed and online media. Writers of the writings were the mosque community cadres themselves, which then published their own pieces to local newspapers. Aside from that, for cadres familiar with internet, computer and technology (ICT), they also posted their writings on Facebook, blogs, and mailing list groups. These actions were then responded by Serikat Rakyat Anjuk Ladang Bangkit (SERAB), a main organization in the district, by holding a follow-up ICT training for SERAB cadres so they can also hold campaigns with wider coverage. The ICT training was also directed to encourage the participants to upload their writings on www.korupsiana.com managed by SIDAK Jogja. The cadres’ writings were also even published every fortnightly in Fajar Nusantara

newspaper. Interestingly, support from other websites on the corruption also showed up, in form of a request for every writings on corruption, written by the village cadres, and upload them on www.beritajawa.com and www.aksesberita.com.



*Group photo of anti corruption training participants.
The words say “Ojo Korupsi” (Do not do corruption)*

<p>Output I</p>	<p>The achievement of 30% increase of understanding on corruption issues was gained through several steps, i.e. surveys, trainings, workshops, talk shows, and campaign in printed media. The campaign on corruption was done with various media and received great support. PUNDEN ran a series of campaign in local newspaper such as Jawa Pos, Radar Nganjuk, and Fajar Nusantara. PUNDEN also held a talk show in JOSH FM radio.</p>
<p><i>30% increase of understanding on corruption issues at village level in Nganjuk among members of mosque community</i></p>	<p>On the other hand, training participants produced around 98 short pieces of writing on corruption. The writings were distributed and published in various media, both printed and online. The printed ones were facilitated by Fajar Nusantara, to be published in its every edition, while the online ones were published in various blogs, uploaded on Facebook, and published in www.aksesberita.com and www.korupsiana.com.</p> <p>The campaign and education activities were mostly done involving educational institutions at the sub-district level. Nadhlatul Ulama Community Movement (GMNU) and Independent Community (PAMAN) collaborated in producing “honesty carnival”, involving 500 people consisted of children, teachers, parents, and general public. Aside from that, an art and theater performance was also held, taking honesty as the story theme. Another effort done by the training and workshop cadres, particularly the teachers joined in GMNU, was holding a coloring competition with corruption as the theme.</p>

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Increased number of members of mosque community to be trained on anti corruption religious propagation in Nganjuk</i></p>	<p>75 people from the mosque community (15 of them to be women) actively run a campaign at the mosque community level through delivery of Friday sermons</p>

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The Anti-Corruption Training for Mosque Community involved external network that has long focused on corruption issue, such as MWC Malang, IRE Yogyakarta, and Desantara Jakarta. With their involvement, a better understanding on anti-corruption movement at the village level was achieved. From this program, the best cadres were born, along with their individual and group work plan.



Honesty Roadshow around the village in Nganjuk to instill anti corruption perspective among the public, especially the kids

Output II

75 members of mosque community in Nganjuk are trained to conduct religious propagation on anti corruption

As planned, representatives from 20 villages participated in the training, along with several other additional villages in Nganjuk district, i.e. Mojokerto, Jombang, and Kediri. Each of these additional villages sent one person, adding the dynamics to the learning process. The case assessment session also received expanded perspective with the participation of several journalists.

The training process continued to improve from the first to the third batch, due to well implemented evaluation from the committee, which was the used as inputs for facilitators. In the second training, there was better participation due to the addition of method combining discussion and games, as suggested by the Malang Corruption Watch (MCW). The third training added entertainment stage for music and poetry about anti corruption.

After the training, the anti-corruption movement became more tangible with the formulation of follow up plans by the participants. Several participants from the second batch even initiated a small meeting to further discuss the follow up plans. One of the participants who came from a local media in Nganjuk covered the activity as a form of his support toward anti-corruption movement.

In the training, PUNDEN also distributed books on sermon materials for participants from batch two and three. Some of the participants have practiced their sermons using materials from the training.

Objective III

Strengthened network of anti corruption movement among mosque communities in Nganjuk

Performance Indicators

Established mosque community network that has work plans in supporting anti-corruption movement.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

One of the main achievements of this program was the establishment of new communities initiated by the alumni of anti-corruption training and workshop in Nganjuk, with Anjuk Ladang Independent Youth Group (KPM-Anjuk Ladang) as one of them. The establishment of this group is a part of the strategy to expand network for the training and workshop alumni.

Through this initiative, there were more areas covered by the new groups/communities in Nganjuk, which indirectly strengthen the anti-corruption movement at the village level. Running for 4 (four) months only, the member of KPM-Anjuk Ladang has reached 20 people, with its headquarter in Malangsari Village, Tanjunganom sub-district, Nganjuk. One of the activities consists of monthly savings and loan service.



A caricature presentation by the participant of anti corruption workshop

Output III

Establishment of anti corruption network among mosque communities in Nganjuk

After the workshop on networking strategy, several new strategies and ideas were born from several communities, adjusting with each of their own area's character and geography. In a bigger framework, the mosque cadres' work plans were organized by SERAB as the umbrella organization. SERAB has formulated several working steps to support the anti-corruption movement. Several of its work programs cover activities such as regional meetings for mosque cadres, ICT training for cadres, and support for every activities with anti-corruption theme done by its sub-groups. The involvement of cadres from SERAB network has proven to be beneficial in affecting the case of PNPM fund embezzlement in Malangsari village, where buildings that violated the building plan were reconstructed, inline with the original planning.

Objective IV	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased participation among the public on anti corruption movement at village and district levels in Nganjuk</i>	Running mosque community network that supports community-based anti corruption movement, along with its work plans

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The goal of the program, which was to encourage the mosque community to campaign at the village and district level, was even exceeded with the planning of not only campaign activity, but also policy advocacy at the village and community level. The bigger work plans were organized by SERAB to ensure proper coordination and cooperation among cadres.

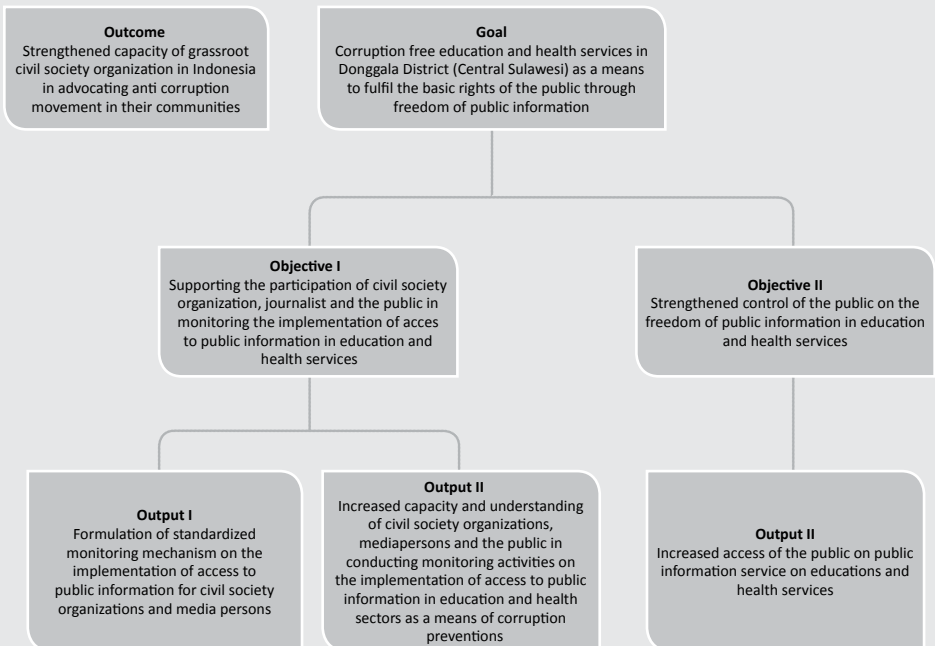
Output IV	
<i>Involvement of the public in anti corruption movement at village and district levels in Nganjuk</i>	Cadres in Malang Sari pushed for budget transparency in relation to PNPM program in Malang Sari village, by sending protest notes through emails to PNPM organizers at the sub-district level. In Sambikenceng, cadres recorded the process of issuing ID card (KTP) with cellular phones, where the village staffs charged a 20 thousand rupiahs fee for a supposedly free service. In Garu village, Garu sub-district, cadres did advocacy in the election of village staffs by sending protest notes, which successfully pushed the police to be more transparent by returning a 140 thousand rupiahs administrative fee. In Banjarmasin, Tanjunganom sub-district, the cadres were directly involved in planning and supervising the recess fund from one of the provincial representatives.

13. LPS HAM – Central Sulawesi

Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia

Institute for the Development of Legal Studies and Human Rights Advocacy

Project Title: *“Curbing Corruption through Information Transparency among Public Institutions in Education and Health Sector”*



Introduction

In the end-of-year note published by LPS-HAM Sulteng in the local media (*Harian Mercusuar*) at the beginning of January 2010, there were 27 (twenty seven) corruption cases dealt by law enforcers in 2009, with 21 (twenty one) being processed in the Police and Prosecutor Office, 4 (four) received verdict at the State Court, and 2 (two) still has no clear process. In total, the state suffered a loss of Rp. 59,484,300,000.- (fifty nine billion four hundred and eighty four million three hundred thousand rupiahs), with 78% from the local budget (APBD), 18% from the state budget (APBN), and 4% without any clear source. From the data above, LPS-HAM Sulteng considered that socialization and strengthening for CSOs, media and the public to be essential. CSOs, media and the public in general needs to firmly understand the regulations that protect their rights in accessing information in public service institutions, the procedures and mechanisms they need to go through to file their complaints, and the legal sanctions received by legal entities that refuse to disclose information.

In relation to that, the project planned a set of strategic activities, design through the following stages:

- **Empowering local CSOs and media to access information among institutions in education and health sector, to prevent corruption.**
The capacity building was done through workshops aiming to improve understanding, particularly for NGO activists and mass media, on the rights of the public to gain access to information among institutions in education and health sector.
- **Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of access provision to public information among institutions in education and health sector.**
The monitoring and evaluating activity was done through requesting information to education and health institutions, also through a research involving the public by conducting a survey on the public's perception/satisfaction toward the transparency of public information access, particularly in education and health sector in Donggala district, with Citizen Report Card (CRC) method.

- **Supporting policy reform for transparency of information access.**
Based on the result of evaluation on the implementation of access to information transparency and monitoring in two public service institutions, LPS-HAM Sulteng would formulate a recommendation for Head of District, local council (DPRD), Provincial Information Commission, and other related institutions, to manifest the access to information transparency in Donggala district through lobby/advocacy.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Supporting the participation of civil society organizations, journalist and the public in monitoring the implementation of access to public information in education and health services</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted workshop to formulate the mechanism of supervision standard for the implementation of public information access for CSOs and media • Published and distributed guidelines on the mechanism of supervision standard for the implementation of public information access for CSOs and media • Conducted regular discussions at sub-district level • Conducted workshop to monitor the implementation of public information access by the government regarding education and health service • Monitored implementation of public information access on education and health service • Conducted participatory research (CRC) in relation to public service in education and health sector

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The program started with a workshop to formulate guidelines for the mechanism of supervision standard on implementation of access to public information for CSOs and media, involving press workers, activists, student representatives, CSO representatives, and community representatives from 3 sub-districts that became the location of the program. By understanding information access, in accordance with Law No.14 Year 2008 regarding Public Information, we expected local CSOs and Media workers, also community representatives can become the activators that encourage transparent information access.

The next activity was a workshop to monitor the implementation of access to public information by the government for education and health sector. The workshop was held in Palu, Dwi Mulya Hotel. The activity was expected to increase the participants' capacity and understanding in monitoring the implementation of access to public information in education and health sector as an effort to prevent corruption. The actual monitoring activity itself was coordinated by three people appointed by the workshop participants, as a follow up from the workshop to practice various materials that they have received during the workshop. Each coordinator was responsible in one sub-district and was supported by several workshop participants, consisted of press representatives, NGO activists, and community representative from the said sub-district. The monitoring activity at this stage was done by interviewing the public, teachers, medical staffs, community leaders, and local government leaders, both at the village and sub-district level. Aside from the interview, the participants also conducted a trial in requesting information and data to schools and hospitals/community health centers in their area, even to education and health offices in the city. The trial produced an unsatisfactory result, with most of the institutions failed to respond the request, under reasoning that they have yet to know and understand about the existence of the Law.



Workshop on Monitoring the Implementation of Access to Public Information

<p><i>Output I</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Formulation of standardized monitoring mechanism on the implementation of access to public information for civil society organizations and media persons</i></p>	<p>The workshop was participated by 13 male and 3 female participants. A draft for booklets on guidelines for mechanism of supervision standard for the implementation of access to public information was formulated for CSOs and media workers. Questions for questionnaires were also formulated, as a material to measure the public's perception/satisfaction in regards to the implementation of access to public information in education and health service by the government.</p> <p>500 issues of guideline book on the mechanism of supervision standard for the implementation of access to public information were produced for CSOs and media workers. 450 issues of these production were then distributed to the program locations, Palu, Sigi, Parigi, and Poso district as well.</p>
<p><i>Output II</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Increased capacity and understanding of civil society organizations, media persons and the public in conducting monitoring activities on the implementation of access to public information in education and health sectors as a means of corruption prevention</i></p>	<p>24 focused regular discussions were held, involving 266 participants (162 male and 104 female), as a forum in building knowledge on public information transparency in public institutions to the public. The participants represented students, CSOs, media, public, and local government. A monitoring working network was also established, to ensure active monitoring on health and education service in Donggala district.</p> <p>The monitoring report was then made as a reference for institutional campaign, and was used as an input for the local government, particularly DPRD Donggala that directly relates to the education and health sector. The monitoring report was then disseminated back to the public, particularly to the project site locations.</p> <p>For the CRC survey, the formulation was made into questionnaires, which were distributed to correspondents in the 3 sub-districts, representing Donggala district.</p>

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened control of the public on the freedom of public information in education and health services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted hearings with DPRD • Conducted Seminar on the Result of Participatory Research (CRC) • Conducted public dialogues • Conducted dialogues in local TV

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The next activity was the implementation of hearing with the decision-makers in Donggala district. The hearing was a follow-up from the monitoring activity and the sub-district regular discussions. The two activities have produced several problem formulations that needed to be conveyed to the decision-makers, in hopes of a solution. From the hearing, an agreement was made between the community representatives and members of commission I, i.e. the effort to build community complaint posts in regards to issues in education and health sector. The agreement would be followed-up by commission I by visiting the sub-districts represented in the hearing, to directly hear the community’s complaints and make that input as a material for a meeting to formulate future work plan between commission I and the related offices, i.e. Education Office and Health Office in Donggala district.

Output III	
<i>Increased access of the public on public information service on education and health services</i>	<p>A joint commitment was made with DPRD Donggala and the local government to supervise and improve information service on education and health service. The hearing itself was participated by 70 village representatives (53 male and 17 female).</p> <p>The dissemination of research result was attended by representatives from 3 sub-districts also decision makers, reaching 66 people in total (46 male and 20 female).</p>

Media briefing was conducted 3 times during the program, involving 78 people (69 male and 9 female). The activity also served as a campaign media to publish the monitoring result and cases occurred at the village level.

Posters were printed and distributed, with messages that improved the public's understanding in monitoring public service through Law No.14 Year 2008, to various cities and districts in Central Sulawesi. A dialog was also held once in a local TV in Palu, with 1,5 hour duration.

Political support was received from the stakeholders in accelerating the implementation of the Law in public institutions, particularly in establishing Provincial Information Commission.

Testimonials

“The program conducted by LPS-HAM Sulteng was very helpful for us, the grassroots community, because we're only fishermen. Even we're scared to go for medical treatment because it's expensive. With visits from colleagues from LPS-HAM to our village, to discuss with us, we now know the information and medical treatment is no longer difficult to reach, because it is guaranteed by the government.”

– Mrs. Rahmawati

“We feel we could not socialize to the public optimally, particularly for matters related to public health insurance (jamkesmas), but with the program run by LPS-HAM in several villages, it helped us indirectly and it can bring success to the local government's program, because the method developed by those from LPS-HAM is easier to be understood by the public. The issue is how to not end this program here, it needs to have a continuity in the future, to support each other.”

– Dr. Ferawati Alto (Health Office for Donggala)

“The issue and program development run by colleagues from LPS-HAM were very helpful for us, particularly for journalists. AJI, organizational wise, is very supportive to the advocacy movement developed and run by LPS-HAM Sulteng and what has been done should be continued to mainstream anti-corruption movement at the local level. This even needs to continue because corruption pattern also changes, and we highly support the campaign on public information transparency. It is inline with the idea in AJI Palu.”

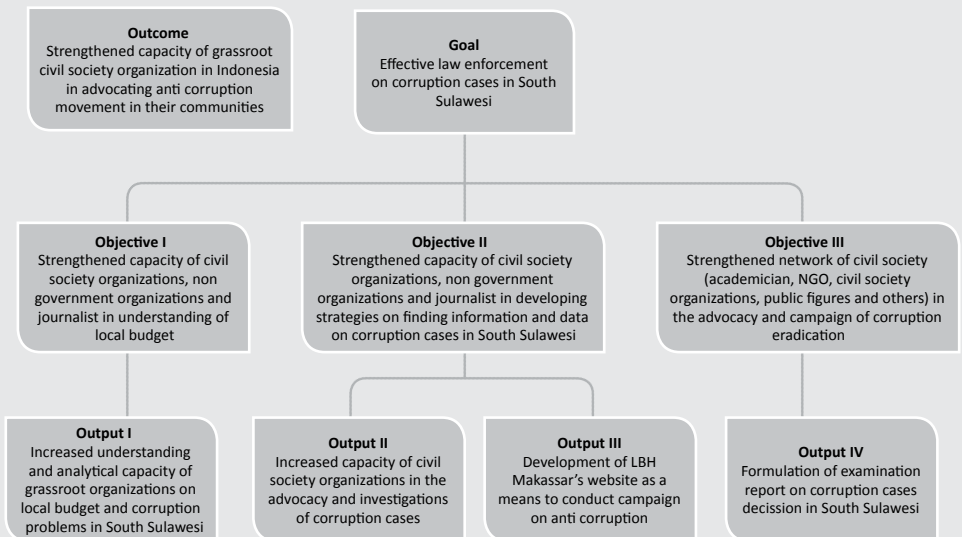
– **Moh. Subarkah (Secretary for AJI Palu)**

14. LBH Makassar

(Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Makassar)

Makassar Legal Aid Institute

Project Title: Encouraging Law Enforcement and Good Governance in Addressing Corruption Cases in South Sulawesi



Introduction

South Sulawesi is known as the center of development for Eastern Part of Indonesia. In the perspective of physical development, every public sphere has become the object of development. It is only fair that the Mayor of Makassar claimed that Makassar, the capital city of South Sulawesi, has become a metropolitan city. Nevertheless, the evident physical progress is apparently inline as well with the province's title as the Most Corrupted Province. The survey result from Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) in 2009 placed this region as the province with the highest corruption rate. Local media also has placed corruption reporting as their main headlines.

The existence of NGO community then becomes a very important element to balance, and at the same time, to monitor the legal process in place. The strength of NGOs would also become more resonating and they would be more capable to drive changes if they are supported by various other important elements, such as the universities, journalists, and others. These elements are the ones who need to take more roles in eradicating corruption.

Therefore, the project was focused on strengthening civil society as the community with the most interest in monitoring embezzlement of public funds. The existence of such community should receive support, by expanding the room to campaign and advocate against corruption cases in the region. One of the most appropriate strategies is by involving stakeholders in the monitoring process and case advocacy process, also in campaign framework for more severe verdict in courts. It is also important to strengthen their capacity in understanding the legal process in regards to corruption cases.

Objective I	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations, non government organizations and journalists in understanding of local budget</i>	Implemented workshop on budget calculation and investigation for 50 CSO and NGO activists, also journalists.

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The public’s knowledge and understanding about corruption in South Sulawesi is quite good, as shown in the Public Discussion. Under the theme “Marginalized Groups Talk about Corruption”, groups from various backgrounds such as poor community, drivers, street vendors, labors, participated in the discussion, both as speakers and the audience. The understanding then resulted in an awareness to guard corruption cases and to campaign anti-corruption movement. Therefore, they created a commitment to be involved in anti-corruption movement, particularly in guarding the treatment of corruption cases.

<p>Output I</p> <p><i>Increased understanding and analytical capacity of grassroots organizations on local budget and corruption problems in South Sulawesi</i></p>	<p>The workshop on budget calculation was participated by 25 people from various backgrounds/professions. The participants came from the Urban Poor Community NGO, some of them were also journalists. The activity presented special facilitator from Jakarta, i.e. Arif Nur Alam (Director of Indonesian Budget Watch-IBM). Aside from that, the activity also presented a very capable speaker, i.e. DR. Hamid Paddu, SE, MM (Budget Calculation Expert from Hasanuddin University). As a result from the activity, a Civil Society Coalition for Pro-Citizen Local Budget was born.</p> <p>A public discussion on anti-corruption movement was held as well, participated by marginalized groups. The discussion opened opportunities for them to voice out their thoughts, facts they experience directly, what they know about corruption, and direct impacts they experience. Speakers in this discussion were public transport drivers, fishermen, street vendors, and housewives. NGOs, students, and scholars were merely there as participants. The activity brought positive response from the media, and it also proved that the poor community could also become a part of Corruption Eradication Campaign.</p> <p>An interactive dialogue was held live through Mercurius Radio and RRI Makassar, 2 radios that have the most listeners in South Sulawesi. Responses coming from listeners were plenty, with notable speakers such as Prof. Dr. Haswanto, SH, MH, DFM (Scholar from Hasanuddin University) and Dr. Abraham Samad, SH, MH (Advocate).</p>
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Objective II	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations , non government organizations and journalist in developing strategies on finding information and data on corruption cases in South Sulawesi</i></p>	<p>Available source of data and information for corruption cases in South Sulawesi</p>

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Responding the need on advocacy and budget investigation techniques and skills, the program equipped CSOs with several materials and exercises on budget calculation to observe the potential of corruption, also investigation training on corruption cases. To gather strength and unite the anti-corruption advocacy and campaign, the beneficiaries then united and formed a Pro People Budget Civil Society Coalition. With this forum, they were able to communicate, organize, and improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption advocacy and campaign works.

Also, to have better anti-corruption campaign and documentation of corruption cases, a new category was added on LBH Makassar’s website, tagged corruption, filled with corruption news in South Sulawesi. The existence of this website has affected the improvement of the public’s appreciation on information regarding corruption, which can be seen by the high number of visitors on the website.

<p>Output II</p>	
<p><i>Increased capacity of civil society organizations in the advocacy and investigation of corruption cases</i></p>	<p>To strengthen both individual and institutional capacity of each CSO, the workshop on investigation strategy for corruption case invited participants from CSO, journalists, and NGO communities. The activity was facilitated by Asram Jaya (Coordinator of PeRak Institute). The speakers for the workshop had strong investigation experience, i.e. Dr. Abraham Samad, SH, MH (at the moment was a candidate of leader for KPK). The activity, aside from establishing RUMAH ASPIRASI, also produced the initial initiative of GeRAM Hukum Declaration.</p>

Output III	
<i>Development of LBH Makassar's website as a means to conduct campaign on anti corruption</i>	LBH Makassar's website was first launched in 2009, with a very simple design. Before this program, the content of the website still focused on central issues that did not show any distinctive character of the website, making it less interesting for visitors. Nonetheless, after this program, significant changes were made, starting from the website design to the reporting column, which became the characteristic of the website. There is now a special column for corruption issues/cases with updated news, since the website is now managed more professionally through contracting an expert on website management, who understands the characters of corruption-related news. Also, we put Kemitraan logo on the main page, at the right top corner. As the final result, based on the measurement engine in the website, up until mid April 2011, the number of visitor can reach 700 in a day.

Objective III	Performance Indicators
<i>Strengthened network of civil society (academician, NGO, civil society organizations, public figures and others) in the advocacy and campaign of corruption eradication</i>	Established South Sulawesi Community for Anti-Corruption Movement

Evidence of contribution to this objective

The high number of not-guilty verdict in corruption cases in South Sulawesi has reduced the public's appreciation towards the court. One of the activities in the program was public examination toward corruption cases that received not-guilty verdicts, where the public can be involved in criticizing those verdicts. The three examined cases were the Case of CCC Land Acquittal with Sidik Salam as the defendant; the Case of Salary Mark-up for Division VII, Logistic Agency (Bulog) with Umar Said as the defendant; and the Case of BNI Syariah Credit with Diusmin Dawi as the defendant.

The examination team – represented by anti-corruption scholars, practitioners, and activists – first conducted a legal annotation, also siding examination over the cases’ verdicts. The result from the examination team was then presented in form of a public discussion. During the launch of the examination result, it was revealed that there were several oddities in the legal principles, legal implementation, and legal process used for the cases.

Output IV	
<i>Formulation of examination report on corruption cases decisions in South Sulawesi</i>	<p>Out of all activities, the examination on verdicts of corruption case is the activity that has quite large impacts and responses from the public. This can be seen from the large amount of people attending the activity. The impact was quite large as well, to the point where the result was reported to KPK.</p> <p>Laode Syarif represented Kemitraan as a critic and observer in this activity. Several findings from the examination team were delivered to the public. Specifically for the CCC Corruption case, LBH Makassar followed up the examination result by reporting it to KPK.</p> <p>Aside from the examination, the program also monitored corruption cases that were in trial at that moment, i.e. the Case of Pa’ Baeng-Baeng Market Levy and the Case of Land Procurement for PIP Navigation Academy in Makassar. The monitoring process was then compiled in a report, which was then analyzed by anti-corruption practitioners and activists. The analysis result was then launched to the public on 30 October 2011, inviting several anti-corruption activists, printed and electronic media.</p>

Testimonials

“This program involved marginalized community and we were able to define the important meaning of corruption eradication, also its bad impacts. Through this program also, we were given the opportunity to manifest our thoughts on corruption eradication. Hopefully the program can be continued.”

– **Mustafa Dg. Marakka**

“I sent a journalist from Kabar Makassar to join the Workshop on Corruption Case Investigation. The knowledge gained from the training has been shared with other journalists in my office. This program is very beneficial for journalists.”

– **UPI Asmaradana**

“The examination of CCC case in this program has apparently implemented another method to investigate corruption case. If all this time corruption cases in the region could not be settled by the prosecutors, then examination of CCC case in this program has recommended another breakthrough, even though the case already has a legal verdict at the State Court level. And LBH also Kemitraan have become the bridge for that breakthrough.”

– **Irwan Muin, SH, MH**

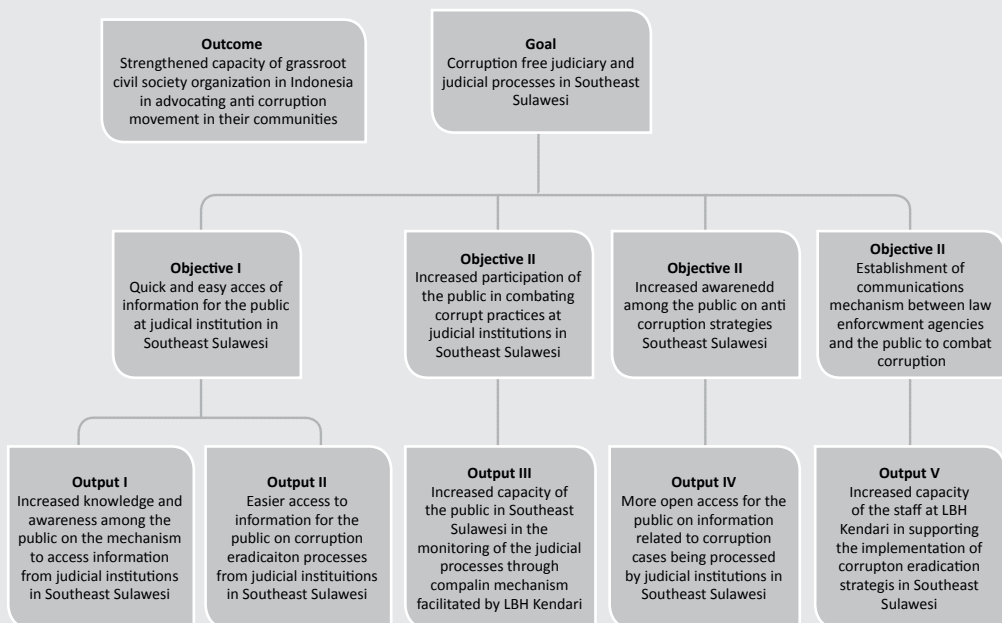
“I have learned a lot in understanding and implementing the program. This is thanks to the directions given by colleagues from Kemitraan. Every technical problem in this program can be settled well.”

– **Abdul Muttalib**

15. LBH Kendari (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Kendari)

Kendari Legal Aid Institute

Project Title: Monitoring Corruption within Court Institutions through Community's Legal Empowerment



Introduction

In between 2004 and 2010, the number of corruption cases in Southeast Sulawesi has increased drastically, with 52 reports of corruption allegation received by KPK. Not all of those 52 reports were processed by KPK, but they were handed over instead to Southeast Sulawesi's Attorney General or High Public Prosecutor. Ironically, not one of them was processed in the court. Aside from the recorded ones, there were also still many more corruption reports filing in the State Prosecutor's offices in Southeast Sulawesi. The not-guilty verdicts released to corruption cases involving former Kendari Mayor, Mansur MasihAbunawas, and the son of Bombana Regent, Haekal, have triggered many questions, since the cases have caused a loss of hundreds of millions to billions rupiah for the state. This raised a concern whether or not the court still upholds the principle of fair, transparent, clean, and honest trial. LBH Kendari has also received a report regarding extortion practices in Kendari State Prosecutor's office. The cases above then showed how the existence of court mafia and unfair court verdicts become the main impediment in providing a sense of justice to the society.

In response to such condition, LBH Kendari as an institution that provides legal aid, education, and control towards the law enforcement process, aims to run a program that will improve the education needed for corruption eradication within the court institutions, also improve the supervision towards the corruption trials and verdicts.

Objective I

Quick and easy access of information for the public at judicial institution in Southeast Sulawesi

Performance Indicators

Existing mechanism to disclose information by Court Institutions

Evidence of contribution to this objective

Poor access to information still becomes a classical issue for Indonesian public in general, particularly access to information on court processes, where law enforcers tend to be very secretive and reluctant to disclose such information. Due to the importance of this access, LBH Kendari started the program with a Declaration, involving various elements of the public, students, NGOs, politicians, and journalists. To ensure the accessibility of this activity, LBH Kendari held the event in one of the popular coffee stalls in the area. The interaction among participants in the event drew out a reflective point, where the public still has limited information on where they should report acts of corruption. One of the politicians attending the event suggested that this type of activity should be held regularly so the public can directly control the law enforcement process in Kendari. The event also marked the establishment of the Corruption Complaint and Monitoring Post. LBH Kendari then followed up the activity with dissemination of knowledge and procedure of complaints for any indication of bribery and abuse of conduct. The public is also requested to avoid bribery to law enforcers, to further avoid legal issues.

An Anti-Corruption Workshop was also held, aiming to formulate joint steps and strategies to combat corruption, particularly within court institutions. The Chair of Independent Journalist Alliance (AJI) Kendari attended the activity as a source of both information and networking point to expand the campaign against corruption. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that elements such as NGOs and CSOs did not attend without any clear reasoning. This hampers the achievement of one of the outputs, i.e. the establishment of anti-corruption network with high involvement of various organizations and individuals.

Aside from the activities above, LBH Kendari also ran an anti-corruption campaign through posters and leaflets. Posters and leaflets were chosen as the appropriate media, considering how the public's reading habit is still

low in Indonesia. With Corruption Monitoring towards Court Institutions as the main theme, the campaign highlights steps to report any indication of corruption and pushes the public to not resort to bribery when dealing with legal matters.

Output I	
<i>Increased knowledge and awareness among the public on the mechanism to access information from judicial institutions in Southeast Sulawesi</i>	<p>Several parts of the activity could not be implemented as planned, due to the lack of financial resources. However, the results of those that were implemented were still quite satisfying.</p> <p>Legal training for the public was implemented 3 times out of the planned 4 times. The activity managed to socialize anti-corruption programs and court institution monitoring down to the grassroots level. In each training, every speaker was able to provide a comprehensive material, in accordance to each training theme. Nonetheless, there was still very limited amount of participation from the participants, particularly the ones from the general public.</p> <p>A workshop was held once as well, out of the planned 2 times. During the workshop, there was valuable exchange of information about common corruption practices within court institutions. However, the activity could not reach an optimum result, since several speakers cancelled their attendance without clear reasoning, and the recommendation resulted from the workshop had no strength to encourage further cooperation in monitoring court institutions.</p> <p>The last activity, the Anti-Corruption Training for Final Year Law Students failed to be implemented.</p>

Output II	Both the Anti-Corruption posters and leaflets were printed and distributed twice during the whole project period, out of the planned 3 times. Through this method, the anti-corruption campaign successfully reached the grassroot level, not only in Kendari city, but also other regencies/cities in Southeast Sulawesi. It is unfortunate though that the impact of this activity for the public could not be measured directly, due to the very nature of this campaign.
<i>Easier access to information for the public on corruption eradication processes from judicial institutions in Southeast Sulawesi</i>	

Objective II	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased participation of the public in combating corrupt practices at judicial institutions in Southeast Sulawesi</i>	The public is able to file reports on corruption cases

Evidence of contribution to this objective

For easier and better monitoring and reporting process, LBH Kendari set up three Community Information and Complaint Posts in three sub-districts, i.e. West Kendari Sub-District, Baruga Sub-District, and Poasia Sub-District. Even though the set up of the posts could not reached its maximum potential benefit, but it helps the public to access information media in form of posters and leaflets. The posts became a supporting tool to mobilize the public in delivering legal training for the public.

Output III	
<i>Increased capacity of the public in Southeast Sulawesi in the monitoring of the judicial processes through complain mechanism facilitated by LBH Kendari</i>	3 Community Information and Complaint Posts were set up in three sub-districts in Kendari city. Overall, the posts have not been able to function as planned, seeing how there were still very limited amount of activity held in the posts. The main factor that caused this setback is the lack of creativity had by the Post officers and the lack of willingness to participate from the public. The posts then served most effectively as a tool to support anti-corruption campaign, where they function as a distribution posts for campaign leaflets and posters.

Objective III	Performance Indicators
<i>Increased awareness among the public on anti corruption strategies in Southeast Sulawesi</i>	Increased knowledge among the public through anti-corruption education and information media from LBH Kendari

Evidence of contribution to this objective

One of the cases advocated by LBH Kendari was the building of Terminal A Baruga in Kendari city. The building process was indicated to violate Presidential Regulation No.65 year 2006 on Procurement of Public Facility. A discussion on the case was held, inviting legal practitioners, judges, Southeast Sulawesi High Public Prosecutor, and Kendari State Prosecutor, resulting in a conclusion that the Kendari City Government has disadvantaged the state's finance in building Terminal Baruga. Unfortunately, Kendari State Prosecutor that handles the case did not answer the invitation to this discussion without any clear reasoning. Even more ironically, the report on corruption indication in Terminal Baruga project filed to Kendari State Prosecutor still has no clear status up to this day. This failure to act has been reported as well to Southeast Sulawesi High Public Prosecutor and the Attorney General, but it seems the case has been discontinued, citing not enough evidence as the reason, without any written explanation.



Workshop to discuss corruption case decision by local court

A discussion forum was also held to bring together law enforcers in uniting their thoughts and actions in eradicating corruption. The forum was attended by the Kendari Police, Kendari judges, and students from the law faculty. Again, the Kendari High Public Prosecutor did not answer the invitation without any clear reasoning. In the forum, one of the judges revealed that often corruption occurs due to the public's willingness as well. According to him, the public tends to resort to bribery when they are faced with legal troubles, creating what he called a symbiotic mutualism.

Another approach taken by LBH Kendari under this objective was the examination of a case in Paka Indah village, Oheo sub-district, North Konawe district. A land dispute between Walandawe and Sambandete community with one of the palm oil companies, PT. Sultra Prima Lestari, has resulted in a lawsuit filed by the company towards the community. A housewife, Hj. Mimi, was named as the defendant after being accused to lead and instruct acts of destruction and burning to the company's palm trees. The examination produced two important findings that strengthen Hj. Mimi's position, which have been reported to the Judiciary Commission for further examination.

<p>Output IV</p> <p><i>More open access for the public on information related to corruption cases being processed by judicial institutions in Southeast Sulawesi</i></p>	<p>The discussion on Terminal A Baruga case revealed details on the real condition and the involvement of Kendari city government. Up until now the case is continued to be investigated by the Southeast Sulawesi Local Police. Unfortunately, the sources in the discussion were not quite relevant in relation to the actors involved in the case. Therefore, the discussion could not cover the case in an in-depth manner, and only functioned as a place of clarification only.</p> <p>The establishment of a discussion forum managed to bring together every element of law enforcement (police, prosecutors, judges, and lawyers) in a shared discussion. For the first time in Southeast Sulawesi, all of these elements meet up to discuss on the way each element treats a case in their own level. The success of this forum also becomes a proof that LBH Kendari as an institution already has quite a strong bargaining position in the eye of existing law enforcement institutions. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that the discussion can only be held once during the project period, making LBH Kendari unable to produce a shared recommendation from the forum for a more transparent and cleaner court system in Southeast Sulawesi.</p> <p>LBH Kendari, working together with KEMITRAAN, also became the first institution that held a verdict examination in Southeast Sulawesi. Supported by highly competent sources, the examination went well, and the result of the examination was then forwarded to the Judiciary Commission in form of an official report.</p>
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Objective IV	Performance Indicators
<p><i>Establishment of communication mechanism between law enforcement agencies and the public to combat corruption</i></p>	<p>Existing regular discussions involving elements of law enforcement agencies and the public</p>

Evidence of contribution to this objective

LBH Kendari routinely held book discussions, and at the same time was actively increasing their collection of books on law and legal issues.

Output V	<p>The book discussions have increased the capacity of LBH Kendari’s staffs in legal analysis, especially several individuals who have been encouraged to be speakers in panel discussions. The result would have been even more satisfying if there were more participation from outside LBH Kendari.</p> <p>LBH Kendari’s collection of legal references has also increased significantly. This should be followed up with more application of reading time spent by LBH Kendari’s staffs. As for now, the existence of the new collection has not been used optimally due to the high workload had by LBH Kendari’s staffs.</p>
<p><i>Increased capacity of the staff at LBH Kendari in supporting the implementaion of corruption eradication strategies in Southeast Sulawesi</i></p>	

Testimonials

“Actually this activity is interesting and it is very good to be maintained and improved. The High Public Prosecutor office feels delighted instead if someone does the monitoring, so our performance can be accountable in front of the public. But surely a wide support is needed for this activity. Hopefully LBH Kendari is able to maintain this.”

– **AsrulAlimina, S.H., M.H. (Public Relation of Southeast Sulawesi High Public Prosecutor Office)**

“This is good. I personally highly support it, court institutions should have someone to control them. There are many cases that have no clear settlement, particularly corruption cases. Please continue this.”

– **Hasni (Student of Law Faculty in Haluoleo University)**

“If such training activity continues to be held, I think the public will gain many knowledge about the law. I personally highly support it.”

– **Herman Susilo (Resident of Kambu sub-district)**

“If possible, it should not be held in Kendari city only. This kind of activity needs to exist in other cities as well, such as Kolaka, BauBau, Unaaha, etc. I think it would be very helpful to create more transparent court process in every level.”

– **Kholid Tambaru, S.H. (Advocate)**

Key lessons learnt:

Thematic and Project Management Issues

THEMATIC ISSUES

- a. Overall, there were a number of activities implemented in the program that still have not created a direct, maximum impact for anti-corruption campaign as a whole. This was due to several reasons:
 - (i) Some of the projects could not encourage enough participation from the public, making it difficult to reach the optimum goal of the projects. More effective strategies need to be carefully formulated prior to the implementation of the projects. Essentially, the strategy should be able to adjust to the characteristics of the beneficiaries and the local context in the project location.
 - (ii) There should be more emphasis in optimizing relationship with local media. Reports and evaluations from the projects showed that publication of project activities and results was still very limited, and this was usually achieved when there were elements from media that were directly involved in the project activities. This affected the coverage and magnitude from the project activities, which could have been more significant.
 - (iii) Most of the projects aimed for the establishment of anti-corruption network as one of the goals. Unfortunately, the process to achieve this goal often stopped prematurely. This was an inevitable technical limitation, due to the short period of project implementation, which was also interrupted by holidays and each participant's agenda. Such condition made it more appropriate to name the achievement as the establishment

of “pre-condition” that enables further consolidation of anti-corruption network, instead of the actual establishment of the network itself.

- b. Economic approach was proven to be the key of success in achieving some of the project goals. With economic organization such as the cooperatives, the public had stronger feel of bond with the project activity, since there was a direct economic impact felt by them through the existence of clear mechanism of loan. The campaigned anti-corruption culture was also felt to be more real, since it directly correlated with cooperatives activity, such as the need to have transparent financial report.
- c. Limited capacity owned by the project participants and beneficiaries has made them to be very dependent to the existence of the project organizers. Inability to effectively formulate program and to efficiently utilize fund, also the lack of knowledge on empowerment activities has resulted in less optimized participation and performance from the project participants and beneficiaries. In most cases, the public was willing to run the project activities only because they were assisted by the project organizers. When the project ended, some of the initiatives also ended. A more sustainable approach should be considered, to ensure the continuity of the initiatives and the impacts.
- d. There are many creative ways in conveying the messages of anti corruption, honesty and integrity. Existing medias, both mainstream and alternative medias, can be used as key tools in creating and increasing awareness raising among the public on anti corruption. From traditional Rapa'i performance in Aceh to internet website, Facebook, Twitter and Citizen Journalism in Jakarta, Bogor and Yogyakarta to traditional approach of legal analysis and advocacy in other parts of the program, the messages on anti corruption, integrity and honesty were spread to diversity of target groups.

- e. Umbrella program that was designed under this project has allowed better coordinated approach in disseminating the message of anti corruption coming from different perspectives, regions and civil society organizations. The book on “Orang Kampung Melawan Korupsi” had put the diversity of messages into one compilation of program results that were easy to read and carry the message of the program to the wider audiences.

Project management issues

- a. Some of the project organizers still need continuous assistance from organizations like Kemitraan in terms of ensuring the accountability of project management and implementation. Immaculate administrative system, accountable financial reporting, and measurement of result are the main issues commonly faced by project organizers.
- b. Corruption as a sensitive issue has somewhat affected the way a project was planned. Potential confrontation with individuals or groups who are allegedly involved in corruption act might risk the implementation of the project. Therefore, some of the project coverage was adjusted to minimize such risk. PUNDEN was one of the examples, who limited its project to not receive complaints of corruption in a community environment, but encouraged the community instead to deal with the cases in their environment themselves.
- c. During the implementation of the project, a degree of flexibility is needed between adhering to the planning and adjusting to the reality in the field. This is necessary since the project should take into account the dynamics and development in the field. Often, projects also do not run accordingly to the plan. Project organizers

should be sharp in tweaking elements of the activity, to ensure the achievement of the project goals, or even to look for any possible unintended outcomes.

- d. Finding credible local CSOs who can accountably implement a project is such a challenging task. From this project, careful selection of local partners in the beginning of project implementation has not resulted in the expected objective. Problems of human resources and lack of training on project cycle management among local partners have resulted in their inability to implement their projects according to the agreed workplan. Kemitraan had to resort to intensive technical assistance and regular monitoring activity to ensure these local partners achieved their targeted objectives. Disparity of capacity between partners in Java island and outside Java island is clear in which specific technical assistance was needed to ensure the accountability and transparency of project management by local partners. This risk was clearly identified by Kemitraan but the UNODC failed to grasp the reality on the ground.
- e. Even though Kemitraan's financial system has received the result of "satisfied" in the Checklist for Organizational Capacity Assessment (COCA) conducted by international consulting firm (Mazars who was previously known as Moores and Rowland), but it does not guarantee that the system is easy to be used by local partners. Intensive financial management training using Kemitraan's financial system has not resulted in the expected outputs of transfer of knowledge, skill and technology to local partners. From the 15 trained local partners at the beginning of project implementation, only 3 (three) local partners successfully used the trained Kemitraan's financial system in the project budget management. The rest of the partners had to resort to the basic financial management to accountably managed the fund. Human resources and technological glitches found during the implementation of the project have been the

main issue for this situation. Thus, Kemitraan needs to conduct comprehensive evaluation to its financial system and develop a more simple yet accountable financial system that will pass the Checklist for Organizational Capacity Assessment (COCA) to allow better transfer of knowledge, skill and technology to local partners.