

Assistance in Preventing and Combating Corruption in Indonesia (APCC-KPK)

Project name	Assistance in Preventing and Combating Corruption in Indonesia (APCC-KPK)
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project region	Indonesia
Lead executing agency	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
Duration	01.2019 - 12.2021



The challenge

Since its establishment in 2003, the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has gained high national and international reputation due to its impressive track record in the prosecuting of corruption cases. In 2003, the Indonesia's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) was 19 and in 2018, it has been increased tremendously into 38, on a scale from 0 (very corrupt) up to 100 (not corrupt). Furthermore, in the last few years (2014-2018), KPK succeeded in returning 106 Million EUR to the state.

Nevertheless, the systemic corruption that exists in Indonesia is considered to be the most important factor obstructing development. It is largely the poorer segments of the population who suffer these conditions. According to estimates produced by KPK, the converted costs of corruption within the forestry and mining sectors alone amount to approximately EUR 2 billion per year. Particularly, the widespread corruption in the forestry sector, boost illegal logging and hampers the sustainable economic activity of land allocation and land utility. The effect also reaches the poor and disadvantage sections of the population. Due to additional, illegitimate payment demands, their access to government services and resources are often blocked. Women in rural areas are especially affected by corruption in subnational level - also because they are particularly dependent on natural resources.

KPK is known as one of the strongest anti-corruption institutions worldwide with far-reaching powers to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of corruption. While focusing on the investigation and prosecution of corruption, KPK has achieved impressive successes catching 'big fishes' and winning public trust.

Despite numerous successes, corruption remains virulent in Indonesia. In particular, the prevention of corruption cannot be as successful to date as the prosecution. This is partly because prevention work is generally less visible and demonstrable than repression (for example, the arrest and conviction of high-ranking politicians). However, KPK has successfully triggered the development of national strategies for corruption prevention (Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2018 on National Strategy of Corruption Prevention/STRANAS PK) as well as becoming the coordinator of national team of STRANAS PK. The Indonesian-German cooperation project is focusing primarily on corruption prevention and environmental protection, with a particular focus on forest conservation. KPK is known as one of the strongest anti-corruption institutions worldwide with far-reaching powers to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of corruption. While focusing on the investigation and prosecution of corruption, KPK has achieved impressive successes catching 'big fishes' and winning public trust.



Left: Launch of the Citizen Mobile Phone Application JAGA at the Anticorruption Day 2016 in Jakarta
Right: Worker in the rich forests of Indonesia.

Objective

The Indonesian government has improved the corruption prevention at national and subnational level.

Our approach

This Indonesian-German joint cooperation focuses on the development and testing of innovative prevention measures at subnational level and in the forestry sector. Existing digital approaches, such as the KPK's e-learning system and monitoring centre for prevention (MCP)-a subnational governance dashboard, also innovative digital corruption prevention applications (such as JAGA, Integrity Apps) will be continued.

The target group is the entire population of Indonesia with a special focus on the residents of the partner provinces Papua, West Papua and East Kalimantan. The mediators are the specialists and executives of the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission as well as specialists and executives in decentralised administrative regencies.

The approaches concentrate in three areas:

1. Strengthening the Corruption Eradication Commission's Prevention Department, specifically the Corruption Prevention Department to be efficient, coordinated, and strategic.
2. Strengthening the corruption prevention of subnational governments in structurally weak provinces to directly benefit the (local) population.
3. Anchoring of selected, proven, innovative measures to prevent corruption in the forestry sector, which consider gender issues, into national recommendations contributing directly in improving corruption

Results achieved so far

GIZ has been cooperating with KPK since 2007 in the area of corruption prevention. The current project is building on previous cooperation results. Here are a few examples:

- With the assistance of an anonymous internet-based KPK whistle-blower system (<https://kws.kpk.go.id/>), cases of corruption can be reported via the internet. Annually around 2,000 reports were received through the system.
- The Anticorruption Learning Center (ALC) has certified more than 400 anticorruption trainers from all over Indonesia and various sectors.
- In four partner provinces, action plans were adopted with local governments (under the Responsible Task Force known as the Korsupgah Action plan) to improve administration activities as well as digitalisation of government services and planning processes. The implementation status in the previous partner provinces stands at 87.7% (as of March 2018). This approach is now used by the KPK in 380 districts in all 34 provinces.
- The JAGA mobile app provides a variety of data on the provision of service, including in public schools and health centres, and data on licensing as well as village funds across several pilot regions is being collected, consolidated and made accessible to the general public online. Currently, JAGA collects and shares information on 404,000 schools, 2,777 government hospitals, 10,051 health centres and 536 One Stop Service's profiles as well as 48,000 villages' profiles system.

Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Assistance in Preventing and Combating
Corruption (KPK)

KPK Building, 3st Floor
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. C1
Jakarta Selatan 12920
T +62 21 5795 6722; 2557 8300 ext. 8658
F +62 21 5795 6722
www.giz.de/de/weltweit/16714.html

As of

April 2019

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

In cooperation with



On behalf of

Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Addresses of the BMZ offices

BMZ Bonn Dahlmannstraße 4 53113 Bonn, Germany T +49 (0)228 99 535-0 F +49 (0)228 99 535-3500	BMZ Berlin Stresemannstraße 94 10963 Berlin, Germany T +49 (0)30 18 535-0 F +49 (0)30 18 535-2501
---	--

poststelle@bmz.bund.de
www.bmz.de