

CORRUPTION BAROMETER SURVEY IN ACEH

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FOREWORD

A HOPE FOR A BETTER ACEH

Those who happened to be in Aceh in the first days following to the tsunami disaster will be mesmerized with the change happening in this area. If you had been to the remote areas in this province prior to the signing of Helsinki MoU, you will be amazed with the peace now existing in the region. You probably will not notice if you have never been to Aceh. But if you have, you will be able to tell what a blessing it is to see the peace and development in Aceh. Like what Edmund Husserl, a German philosopher, once said, "You have to experience something first, before you know the truth".

Five years after to the tsunami disaster and 4 years after Helsinki MoU, TI Indonesia is in the spirit of examining whether the change taking place in Aceh also results in the reduction of corruption. The findings show that the majority of the public is in the opinion that corruption remains a major problem in Aceh. What is important is not how the survey has been conducted, neither is what findings the survey can conclude. The question is rather how we can benefit from the survey and its findings.

First, the findings from 23 districts/cities covered by this survey show that the people of Aceh have put a lot of expectation in their local government and all the development stakeholders. This should not be surprising because like what is mentioned in the study of Philippe Le Billion (2008), post-conflict or post-disaster transition in which vulnerability toward corruption correlates significantly with the people expectation in their government. The governor of Aceh can be said to have been making quick responses by recruiting the provincial government officials through a fit and proper test, by establishing Tim Anti Korupsi Pemerintah Aceh (TAKPA; Aceh Government Anti Corruption Team) to smoothen the coordination necessary to eradicate corruption, etc. This shows that a lot of effort has been made, though many other measures are still needed to be taken to comprehensively address the corruption related problems to guarantee the security and bring welfare to the region.

Second, history notes that Aceh has faced challenges incomparable to any other regions: it has experienced transition to peace, to welfare and to democracy almost simultaneously in a rather fast tempo. Post-conflict transition toward peace and post-transition toward rehabilitation have been full of loop holes for violation. Although the community figures, government leaders and heads of institutions have been aware of the threats of corruption, the enormous challenges has placed some constraining factors to the initiatives taken to

improve the people's welfare. In Aceh's context those factors include, the remaining old bureaucracy, the new political leadership, the slow revitalization of the local institutions in playing the monitoring roles in the transition process, the fragmented condition of the civil society and the rather low capacity of the monitoring institutions to supervise the flow of such big amount of funds.

On the other hand, the community's position is still ambivalent. In the transition period, there is a room for aspirations. However, merely voicing critical opinions and having expectation are not sufficient.

The fact is, the voices and expectations are only realized as expressions of concerns. There has not been sufficient effort to translate them to the people's full involvement in the process that is taking place. The post conflict trauma, accompanied by threats of terror which are still happening these days have posed barriers to the groups monitoring the development and political process which are being built by many parties in this region. As a result, there has been only a little progress so far.

To understand the findings of the survey which has been conducted by the young people under Aceh Institute, we have to always refer back to this region's history and the current situation. If we try to look into the findings without considering these two things, it is like serving fried banana without providing a cup of Acehese traditional Ulee Kareeng coffee to go along with it. Serving these two items together will make the food enjoyable and delicious.

All in all, I would like to quote a statement from the spokesperson of Aceh Party, Tgk Adnan Beuransyah, which he made in one of the discussions with the journalists, Aceh's young activists and TI Indonesia. Pursuant to the victory of his party in the legislative election last year, Tgk Adnan Beuransyah declared that, whatever the challenges were, with all the strengths and weaknesses that region has, "it's time to start making real changes to build peace and security in Aceh. And the transition period needs to end."

This survey is expected to provide a reference that will allow people to measure changes that will take place in the future. Hopefully, not long from now, we will be able to realize a better Aceh.

Secretary General

Transparency International Indonesia

Teten Masduki

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INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background

Corruption has proven to lead to many negative impacts in various sectors, as it has slowed down the economic recovery, posed many constraints to the effort to improve the investment climate and the people's way of conducting business, as well as contributed to the worsening of poverty. The government, both at the national and regional level, has made a lot of effort to reduce bribery practices among business people and government officials. The question is how the effort can be deemed effective in eradicating corruption, especially in reducing the corruption practice prevalent among the business community and the government, particularly in the local autonomy context with local governments being granted bigger authority.

Aceh Province has undergone a major change since tsunami struck the area in 2004 and a peace agreement between the Government of Indonesia (GOI) Independent Aceh Movement was signed in 2005. The huge influx of money to Aceh as support for post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction can be on one hand perceived as a blessing which can bring many good things to the people of Aceh. Unfortunately, on the other hand, this fund also exposes Aceh to many problems related to corruption. To understand the real situation that is happening behind the ongoing development occurring in the context of post tsunami reconstruction and the post conflict reintegration program, an objective and accountable analysis of the existing data needs to be carried out. For this purpose the survey is conducted.

This survey is carried out to gather the views of Acehnese regarding corruption cases occurring in provincial government institutions in Aceh. Besides that, the survey also tried to capture the aspects related to gender by aggregating the data of corruption cases according to gender. To avoid bias, the respondents were categorized in different groups: students, civil servants, private sector employees/entrepreneurs, community figures and military/police members.

1.2. Objectives of the Survey

This Corruption Barometer Survey (believed to represent all elements of Acehnese community) aims at looking into the Acehnese's perspectives on the corruption occuring within governmental institutions and bodies in Aceh province.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

II.1. Survey Location

The Aceh Corruption Barometer Survey has been conducted in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province. The 23 districts/cities have been put in 3 different types of regions based on certain considerations, i.e. :

1. Primary Regions which cover Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. These areas are categorized as primary regions since the community living there can be considered to be having substantial contacts with the provincial government institutions in Aceh.
2. Supporting Regions, which cover Sabang, Pidie dan Bireun. These areas are categorized as supporting regions since they, together with Aceh Besar have signed the Anti Corruption Integrity Pact. And based on the monitoring done by Transparency International (TI) Indonesia Office in Aceh the three districts have shown some significant progress.
3. Other Regions, which cover Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan raya, Simeulue, West East Aceh, South Aceh, Aceh Singkil, Subulussalam, South East Aceh, Gayo Lues, Central Aceh, Bener Meriah, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Timur, Langsa, Aceh Utara, Bireuen, Lhokseumawe dan Pidie Jaya.

II.2. Types of Data and Data Collection Tools

The data collected is the primary data which is quantative in nature. It is the main element to analyze in this survey. However, to complement the narrative report, secondary data is also needed, such as that of the *qanuns* on corruption, *qanuns* on Islam syariah and others. The tools being used have been the questioners.

II.3. Sampling Techniques

Sampling was conducted in 2 steps. The first step is *Stratified Random Sampling*. "Strata" are defined as areas or districts/cities in Aceh province. Those districts were divided into three strata or regions. The first stratum is the primary regions, the second stratum is the supporting regions and the third stratum is the other regions.

In the second phase, the sampling is conducted through the method: *Random Sampling Clusters*. The clusters are the groups of respondents who have been selected from 6 (six) clusters. The first cluster consists of students, civil servants, private sector employees/entrepreneurs, each group of which represents 20% of the total respondents, public figures (religious, community and *adat* figures) who represent 25% of the total respondents, Police or Military members, who represent 5 %of the total respondents and unemployed people who represent 10% of the total respondents. The total number of respondents being surveyed in each district/city can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1. Number of Respondents in 3 Regions in Aceh Province

No	Districts/Cities	Total Number of Respondents	Total Number of Respondents <i>Actual</i>
1.	Banda Aceh	200	200
2.	Aceh Besar	200	192
3.	Sabang	100	100
4.	Pidie	100	100
5.	Bireun	100	100
6.	Aceh Utara	80	80
7.	Lhoksemawe	80	80
8.	Aceh Timur	80	80
9.	Aceh Jaya	80	90
10.	Aceh Selatan	80	86
11.	Aceh Barat	80	77
12.	Pidie Jaya	80	80

13.	Bener Meriah	80	8 0
14.	Aceh Tengah	80	8 0
15.	Gayo Lues	80	8 0
16.	Aceh Tenggara	80	8 0
17.	Langsa	80	8 1
18.	Aceh Tamiang	80	7 8
19.	Singkil	80	8 0
20.	Subulussalam	80	8 0
21.	Simeulue	80	7 5
22.	Aceh Barat Daya	80	8 0
23.	Nagan Raya	80	8 1
TOTAL		2140	2140

Data collection on the field has been conducted by the enumerators under the coordination by Aceh Institute Working Team. The respondents interviewed are categorized in 6 professional groups. The distribution of respondents can be seen in table 2 until table 6 below :

The samples have to bear the following criteria:

1. Male and female proportion should be 50:50
2. Age should be above 17
3. Percentage according to occupation should be :
 - a. Students (20%)
 - b. Civil Servants (20%)
 - c. Employees from Private Sector/entrepreneurs (20%)
 - d. Religious, Community and Adat Figures (25%)
 - e. Military or Police Members (5%)
 - f. Unemployed (10%)

Table 2. Distribution of Student Respondents

Institution/ Group 1		Institution/ Group 2		Institution/ Group 3		Institution/ Group 4		Institution/ Group 5		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	20%

Table 3. Distribution of Civil Servant Respondents

Institution/ Group 1		Institution/ Group 2		Institution/ Group 3		Institution/ Group 4		Institution/ Group 5		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	20%

Table 4. Distribution of Private Sector Employee or Entrepreneur Respondents

Institution/ Group 1		Institution/ Group 2		Institution/ Group 3		Institution/ Group 4		Institution/ Group 5		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	20%

Table 5. Distribution of Public Figure Respondents (religious, community and adat figures)

Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Area 5		Area 6		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	20%

Table 6. Distribution of Unemployed Respondents

Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Area 5		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	10%

II.4. Collecting, Processing and Analyzing Data Phase

This phase was conducted as follows: the data was collected by the enumerators; next, the complete questioners were reviewed by enumerators before submitted to the Survey Team. The Program Coordinator, along with the statistician then conducted verification and cleaning of the data. Next, special staff proceeded with data entry, a process of which was coordinated directly by the statistician with the support from the program coordinator. Afterwards, the data that had been entered was cleaned before the data processing, analyzing dan interpreting could take place. Findings from analysis and interpretation were put together in a report prepared by Program Coordinator.

II.5. Situation Faced by Enumerators on the Field during the Implementation of the Survey

During data collection on the field, the following problems were faced by enumerators:

1. Military/Police Respondents were hard to obtain. In Nagan Raya and Banda Aceh a written request for consent had to be sent to the Head of Regional Police (*Kapolres*).
2. Most respondents did not want to disclose their name, mobile number, nor full address. However, since enumerators made appropriate approaches most data about respondents' personal identity could be obtained. We had one enumerator who have to use student research as the reason for collecting data, to make it possible to retrieve the necessary information.
3. The expected balanced proportion between genders was often hard to obtain, especially in the military/police group. In some regions, military or police members are mostly male. However, enumerators did their best to create the gender-based balance.
4. Enumerators often found it hard to make respondents understand how to complete Question Q9 which was about priority ways to eradicate corruption. Enumerators required more time to explain to respondents to make them understand.

5. For Questions Q1 and Q2, enumerators had to motivate respondents to tell the truth, since respondents tended to just say that they did not have any comments.

Recommendation from Enumerators :

TI had to be very careful in verifying the answers of respondents as stated in the questioner because enumerators had MADE A PROMISE that respondents' identity would be treated CONFIDENTIALLY.

II.6 Verifying the Survey Findings

As previously mentioned, one of the activities conducted to make sure that the data collected is accurate and valid is the data verification. Two methods were used, i.e. using the questioners and field verification. Aceh Institute Team did data collection while TII team did the field verification. To ensure the convenience of the enumerators, and most importantly the respondents, a standard procedure had been provided as a guideline for the verifiers.

- A. To verify data about respondents [This is the most important thing]

The key question to which answers will be probed is whether the respondent has been interviewed by the Enumerator.

Steps:

- a. Start by saying a greeting.
- b. Verify the name of the person [the name and gender can be identified even before placing the call].
- c. Introduce yourself as a Senior Staf of Aceh Institute who is in charge of verifying the performance of his staff on the field.
- d. Establish good rapport with the respondent [through friendly attitude to create trust and convenience].
- e. Start asking the questions [begin by asking for permission].

- f. Say thanks for the participation on the survey and imply that their contribution has been very useful to build a better Aceh.

Note:

- a. Female verifiers are preferred, or at least we paid attention to the gender of the person doing the verification through telephone. The communicative acceptability levels based on gender are as follows:
1. Female callers calling male respondents = 90%
 2. Female callers calling female respondents = 70%
 3. Male callers calling female respondents = 70%
 4. Male callers calling male respondents = 50%
- b. If possible, the use of local languages [Aceh, Jamee, Gayo, or Alas, etc.] is more preferable.

Example:

*Assalaamu alaikum... Bu*¹ (religious greeting).

May I talk to Ibu Wati? [If the receiver of the call is the respective person, go straight to the next phase, otherwise ask the person to call Ibu Wati for you]

How are you doing Ibu Wati? [wait for the answer]. Sorry to take your time, but I am Udin from Aceh Institute in Banda Aceh. This is the telephone number you can contact me at. I'm calling to verify the performance our staff on the field... Can I ask you a few questions? It just takes 1 minute [wait for the answer]

Were you recently invited to join a discussion by one of our staff who were conducting a survey on corruption?

Do you remember his/her name? [If respondent remember, that's good. If not, try to do verification using other variables like whether it was a woman or a man, or other characteristics]

Are there things you want to say to us, be it related to the topic of the survey or anything else?

Ok, thank you very much for having helped our staff. All answers you provided will be treated carefully and confidentially. We will use your answers to support the study we are conducting to improve the performance of this

¹ *Bu* or *Ibu* is a polite address for a woman

region. Your answers, contribution, and cooperation will be highly useful for Aceh. Greetings for your family... *Assalamu 'alaikum*.

To verify enumerators

The key question to which answers will be probed is whether the survey has really been conducted.

Steps:

- Start by saying a greeting.
- Verify the name of the person [the name and sex can be identified even before placing the call].
- Introduce yourself as a Staf of Transparency International (TI) who is conducting an evaluation on a program of Aceh Institute. Establish good rapport with the respondent [through friendly attitude to create trust and convenience].
- Start asking the questions [begin by asking for permission].
- Say thanks for the support provided for the program.

Note: If possible, the use of local languages [Aceh, Jamee, Gayo, or Alas, etc.] is more preferable.

Example:

*Assalaamu alaikum... Bang*² (religious greeting).

May I talk to Bang Saiful? [If the receiver of the call is the respective person, go straight to the next phase, otherwise ask the person to call Saiful for you]
How are you doing, Bang Saiful? [wait for the answer]. Sorry to take your time, but I am Udin from Transparancy International (TI). I just want to ask you about your experience and your impression during the data collection for Aceh Corruption Barometer Survey which was conducted jointly by Aceh Institute and Transparency International. Do you have 2 minutes for the chat? In which District/City were you assigned?

Do you still remember 2 or 3 respondents that you interviewed? [If yes, that's good, if not give him some time to collect his personal notes]
Do you have special impressions or comments that you want to put forward to us regarding the implementation of the survey?

OK, Bang... Thank you for your time and cooperation. We believe your contribution will be very useful to help create a corruption free Aceh in the future.
Assalamu 'alaikum.

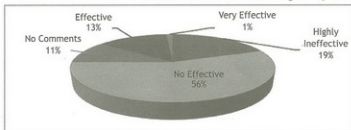
² *Bang* is a polite address for a man

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

III.1. Government Performance

Based on the answers provided by all respondents, it can be seen that the majority of the respondents consider the performance of the provincial government is not effective enough. 75% respondents from the total 2,140 people are in the opinion that their performance is ineffective, and 19% of those who say it even consider the performance to be Highly Ineffective. This answer leaves us with concerns and awareness toward future challenges, as shown in picture 1 below:

Picture 1. Aceh Provincial Government Achievement in Eradicating Corruption



The response can be understood when we look at how the current administration (2006 - 2011) is facing many complicated challenges. We have to admit that the deeply rooted corruption has been the phenomenon in Aceh for several periods of administration. It means that what is going on in Aceh now is a legacy inherited from the past and extra time and effort is needed to bring a total improvement to the region.

It is unfortunate that the transition from conflict to peace in Aceh has not been smooth. It requires more concentration and developmentalism, as well as a stable government. It also requires consistency and persistence in completing some of the emergency programs related to the stipulations set forth in the 2005 Helsinki MoU and 2006 Law on Aceh Government (UU PA).

So far, we have seen the good intentions from Aceh government, one of which has been expressed in the establishment of Aceh Anti Corruption Team (AACT) by Governor Irwandi in 2007. AACT has been granted the mandate to conduct a series of activities which aim to achieve the 3 following objectives (1) to help the government to save and create inventory of the assets of the provincial government; (2) to help the government to design policies and systems related to corruption prevention among the provincial governmental institutions in Aceh; and (3) to help the government accelerate the coordination process among many parties to provide a quick follow up for investigations of corruption cases.

AACT is headed by Tgk. Ridwan Muhammad and has made several strategic breakthroughs, such as the meeting between AACT and Transparency International Indonesia (TII) which was conducted through the help of Tgk. Nashiruddin Bin Ahmed, a senior figure from Aceh's Independence Movement's (AIM or GAM in Indonesian language). This meeting aimed at building cooperation between the 2 parties in order to design programs which can help build a clean government. Unfortunately, these preliminary meetings have not been significantly followed up. The only progress could be seen in the participation at the Declaration of Integrity Pact Bireun and Pidie which was attended by Mr. Todung Mulya Lubis, Chairperson of TII's Board of Trustee.

Governor Irwandi has high expectation on the strategic role of AACT. The fact is, no other provinces in Indonesia have such a team which is granted a mandate to monitor the performance of the government and to make effort to establish a clean government.

To some extent, the performance of AACT has not been optimal. This was admitted by AACT Chairperson in the meeting in Hermes in 2008. The reason was because the approach adopted was not strategic enough. Plans that have not been carried out by AACT include the establishment of People Monitoring Committee which has been discussed previously with TII. TI can only cover some sub districts in a district [for example, in Bireuen only 3 sub districts -Jeunib, Samalanga and Simpang Mamplam—out of the total 17 sub districts can be covered].

While conducting the performance evaluation of the Board of AACT, and along with the end of the contract of operational assistance with UNDP, in the last 3 months the Board was restructured. Today, AACT is under the leadership of Amrizal J. Prang, a lecturer of the Faculty of Law, Malikussaleh University.

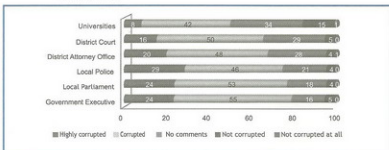
Relating to the nonperformance of the provincial government, it is obvious that several institutions within the administration should be given special attention. The following is the respondents' evaluation on the performance of six selected institutions in terms of their corruption level (in %):

1. Government [79%]
2. Local Parliament [77%]
3. Police [75%]
4. District Attorney Office [68%]
5. District Court [66%]
6. Universities [50%]

In addition to the old-fashioned mentality, the performances of those government institutions are haunted by many problems, such as malpractice in project handling, underhand agreements, informal lobbies, bribery in handling cases and all the "behind the scene" processes which are highly prevalent in institutions like the local parliament, police, district attorney office, court and universities. This report compiles the personal experience of the people who came into contact with these institutions. To some extent, the findings consistently correlate with the performance of the national government.

It can be concluded that in general, the performance of the government institutions which are directly related to the public interests is still far from ideal and requires a major improvement. A clearer picture containing more details can be seen in picture 2 below:

Picture 2. Perception on The Performance of Aceh's Local Government Institutions



Consistent to the above stratification, the majority of the respondents placed the Government as the most corrupted institution (38%), followed by the Police (26%) and the Local Parliament (23%), as can be seen in picture 3 below³

Picture 3. Perceived Level of Corruption in Institutions in Aceh



III.2. Is Today Better Than Yesterday?

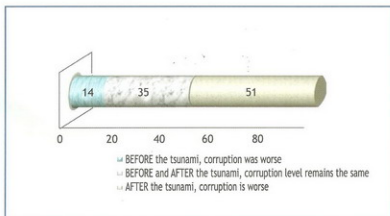
As illustrated above, the current situation is not something that has happened overnight, nor does it have turned into something acute. Today's condition has been the product of the previous administrations as well. It is unfortunate that the "autonomous government" has not proven itself to have *morale* necessary to guide the region to improve itself.

³ The stratification was also influenced by the media which had been exposing the performance of the three institutions and the negative opinions people had about it.:

This has also been worsened by some external factors, some of which include the earthquake and tsunami disasters which occurred in December 2004. This natural disaster has exposed Aceh to the international world which has been involved in the reconstruction of the areas destroyed by the tsunami. Along with the international support, more funds were flowing into Aceh. On one hand, these funds contributed a lot the physical and non physical repair of the infrastructure in this region. However, many people felt disturbed by the fact that in many cases the distribution of the funds was rather problematic, with one of the problems to have been the lack of transparency. It was not uncommon to see several deserted projects which were merely neglected by the contractors, or to notice that some programs were not well targeted and aimed. This was caused by the fact that basically procurement process was not transparently conducted, nor was there sufficient monitoring and evaluation toward the performance of the contractors on the field.

These were only some of reasons put forward by the respondents who considered the post tsunami condition -in terms of corruption- to be MUCH WORSE than what it was before (51%). The details can be seen in picture 4 below:

Picture 4. Perceived Level of Corruption Before and After Tsunami

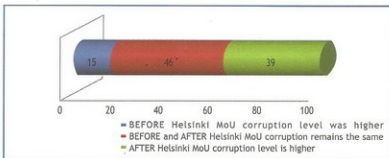


Similar conditions are to be found when we compare the prevalence of corruption before and after the Helsinki Peace Agreement of 15 August 2005. As we know, the situation in Aceh underwent a huge change as it was granted the status of "province with special autonomy." Since then, both the local government and parliament of Aceh have been under the leadership of local figures.

The local election in 2006 resulted in the nomination of independent candidates and ex combatants to run for the "first position seat" in the regions in Aceh. These nominees relatively dominated the 8 districts/cities in the entire province. The legislative election in 2009 also resulted in the victory of Aceh Party as the major mandate holder with 48% of seats in the Provincial Parliament and between 50% and 70% seats in the district/city parliaments.

From people's point of view, the change in the political map was not automatically translated to the change of the local government climate, making it significantly clean. This view was reflected in the answers of the respondents which stated that the condition prior and pursuant to Helsinki MoU was relatively the same (46%). Some even considered the current situation to be Worse (39%). The details can be seen in picture 5 below:

Picture 5. Perceived Level of Corruption Before and After Helsinki MoU



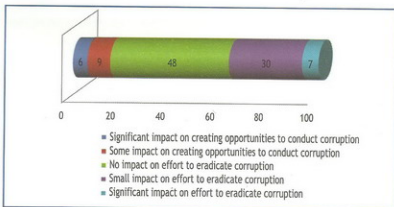
III.3. Do the Qanuns bring impacts to the situation?

As a follow up to the enforcement of Law Number 11/2006, concerning Aceh Government (LoAG), some qanuns were established. The objective is to support the law with some related implementation regulations, including the Government Regulation (GR), Presidential Regulation (PR), and others. Unfortunately the highly productive establishment of qanuns- in 2007 10 qanuns were made, in

2008 12 qanuns and in 2009 6 qanuns—is not enough to induce the birth of a clean government⁴. This is not surprising since among the 28 qanuns that have been made, only one, that is qanun number 8 of year 2008 concerning Public Services, which is directly related to the corruption eradication agenda. The other qanuns are more related to the government's internal organizational affairs. [see footnote for further details].

The ineffectiveness of the qanuns was reflected in the answers provided by the majority of the respondents who claimed that There is No Improvement or There is No Correlation between the implementation of the qanuns and the effort to eradicate corruption (48%). Some said that assuming that improvement did actually take place, the degree of change was Very Small (30%). Complete answers can be seen in picture 6 below:

Picture 6. The Implementation of Syariah Law with Corruption Eradication



⁴ Ten qanuns were issued in 2007 : 01 concerns Aceh Local Budget 2007; 02 is the Amendment of Qanun Number 1/2005 concerning the Protocol's and Financial Position of the Members of Aceh Parliament; 03 concerns the Procedure of Establishment of Qanuns; 04 concerns the Organization Chart and the Work Procedure of Provincial Secretary and that of Aceh Board Secretary; 05 concerns the Organization Chart and the Work Procedure of the Government Implementing Agencies (Dinas), Local Technical Institutions, and Provincial Institutions of NAD; 06 concerns the Amendment to Aceh Local Budget of Year 2007; 07 concerns the Administration of Election in Aceh; 08 concerns the Financial Support For Political Parties and Local Political Parties; 09 concerns the Delegation of Authority from Aceh Government to the Board of Sabang Region ; dan 10 concerns Baitul Mal.

Twelve qanuns were issued in 2008 : 01 concerns Aceh Financial Affairs ; 02 concerns the Procedure of Allocating the Profit Sharing Funds and Distribution of Special Autonomy Fund; 03 concerns the Local Parties, Provincial Parliament and District Parliament; 04 concerns Aceh Budget of Year 2008; 05 concerns the tentang Facilitation of Education; 06 concerns the Demographic Administration; 07 concerns the Amendment to Aceh Budget of 2008; 08 concerns Public Services; 09 concerns the Advocacy for Adat and Customary Life; 10 concerns Adat Institutions; 11 concerns Child Protection; and 12 concerns Organization Chart and Work Procedure for the Integrated Licensing Agency .

Six qanuns were issued in 2009 : concerns Aceh Local Budget 2009; 02 concerns MPU (Muslim Leaders Consultative Assembly); 03 concerns The Procedure of Nominating and Terminating the Service of Imum Mukim; 04 concerns the Procedure of Nominating and Terminating the Service of Keuchik; 05 concerns Investment; and 06 concerns the Empowerment and Protection of Women

III.4. Solutions and Recommendations

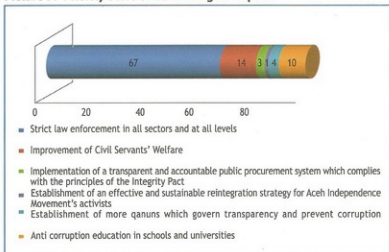
The three prioritized action plans suggested by 2,140 respondents in this survey include:

1. The need for law enforcement (67%). This option was unanimously chosen by the respondents since they believed it was the major barrier to the effort to fight against corruption. The corruption, collusion and nepotism practices were still prevalent among the government institutions and policy stakeholders and this brought negative impact to the people in this region. The fact was that until then there had not been any significant progress in the law enforcement and the people committing crimes and tort were not properly punished.
2. The need to increase the welfare of the civil servants (14%). To some extent, it had to be admitted that the welfare level of the civil servants was still limited to the fulfillment of their basic needs, making them vulnerable to be involved in corruption practices.
3. The need for anti corruption education in schools and universities (10%). This preventive measure was deemed to be strategic since corruptive behavior could only be changed through the changing of the mind-set of the government apparatus and officials, which was how they perceived violations of laws and treated the cases. It was expected that there would be the second or third generation who would be more reliable in building a corruption-free culture.

To achieve this, the involvement and participation of the people in conducting monitoring and evaluation the development process need to be increased (*participatory approach*). Therefore, the idea to continuously campaign about the content of the Integrity Pact to all people is important. The concepts contained in the Pact have to be seen not only as theories or definitions, but more as important guidelines that can be used to fight against corruption. It was something to be proud of when the Governor and some of the heads of districts/cities showed their positive response in the launching of the implementation of this Integrity Pact. In fact, the governor even went further by encouraging regional leaders to learn, understand and make effort so the Pact could be successfully implemented.

All the options recommended by the total 2,140 respondents as the main agenda for the fight against corruption can be seen in picture 7 below:

Picture 7. Priority Scale of Combating Corruption



ATTACHMENTS

Table Data comprising of the total number of respondents, sex (number and percentage), and average age per District/City

No	District/ City	Total Number of Respondents	S e x		Average Age
			Male	Female	
1	Banda Aceh	200	106	94	33
			53	47	
2	Aceh Besar	192	108	84	37
			56	44	
3	Sabang	100	49	51	29
			49	51	
4	Pidie	100	51	49	30
			51	49	
5	Bireun	100	53	47	30
			53	47	
6	Aceh Utara	80	40	40	30
			50	50	
7	Lhoksemaue	80	43	37	30
			54	46	
8	Aceh Timur	80	42	38	33
			53	48	
9	Aceh Jaya	90	54	36	30
			60	40	
10	Aceh Selatan	86	67	19	31
			78	22	
11	Aceh Barat	77	53	24	38
			69	31	
12	Pidie Jaya	80	49	31	34
			61	39	
13	Bener Meriah	80	42	38	31
			53	48	
14	Aceh Tengah	80	42	38	34
			53	48	
15	Gayo Lues	80	42	38	33
			53	48	
16	Aceh Tenggara	80	41	39	32
			51	49	
17	Langsa	81	44	37	31
			54	46	
18	Aceh Tamiang	78	41	37	31
			53	47	
19	Singkil	80	48	32	29
			60	40	
20	Subulussalam	80	57	23	29
			71	29	
21	Simeulue	75	53	22	35
			71	29	
22	Aceh Barat Daya	80	50	30	30
			63	38	
23	Nagan Raya	81	46	35	36
			57	43	
TOTAL		2140	1221	919	32
			57	43	

Table Data of Respondents' Occupation in Districts/Cities

No	District/ City		Occupation						TOTAL
			Students	Civil Servants	Private Sector Employees/ Entrepreneurs	Military/ Police members	Community Figures	Unemployed	
1	Banda Aceh	n	40	41	40	11	49	19	200
		%	20	21	20	6	25	10	100
2	Aceh Besar	n	40	37	40	5	49	21	192
		%	21	19	21	3	26	11	100
3	Sabang	n	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
4	Pidie	n	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
5	Bireun	n	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
6	Aceh Utara	n	16	16	16	4	20	8	80
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
7	Lhoksemae	n	16	16	17	4	19	8	80
		%	20	20	21	5	24	10	100
8	Aceh Timur	n	17	15	16	4	20	8	80
		%	21	19	20	5	25	10	100
9	Aceh Jaya	n	16	19	21	4	21	9	90
		%	18	21	23	4	23	10	100
10	Aceh Selatan	n	20	16	17	4	21	8	86
		%	23	19	20	5	24	9	100
11	Aceh Barat	n	14	13	14	1	21	14	77
		%	18	17	18	1	27	18	100
12	Pidie Jaya	n	16	16	16	4	20	8	80
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
13	Bener Meriah	n	17	16	16	4	20	7	80
		%	21	20	20	5	25	9	100
14	Aceh Tengah	n	16	16	16	4	20	8	80
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
15	Gayo Lues	n	11	18	17	4	22	8	80
		%	14	23	21	5	28	10	100
16	Aceh Tenggara	n	14	17	17	4	20	8	80
		%	18	21	21	5	25	10	100
17	Langsa	n	16	16	16	4	20	9	81
		%	20	20	20	5	25	11	100
18	Aceh Tamiang	n	16	16	16	2	20	8	78
		%	21	21	21	3	26	10	100
19	Singkil	n	16	16	16	4	20	8	80
		%	20	20	20	5	25	10	100
20	Subulussalam	n	16	17	16	4	19	8	80
		%	20	21	20	5	24	10	100
21	Simeulue	n	16	16	16	0	19	8	75
		%	21	21	21	0	25	11	100
22	Aceh Barat Daya	n	19	19	19	4	13	6	80
		%	24	24	24	5	16	8	100
23	Nagan Raya	n	16	19	17	2	19	8	81
		%	20	23	21	2	23	10	100
TOTAL		n	428	435	439	92	527	219	2140
		%	20	20	21	4	25	10	100

Table Data of Respondents' Education in Districts/Cities

No	District/ City		Education						TOTAL
			No education	Primary School Graduates	Junior High School Graduates	Senior High School Graduates	With Bachelor's Degree	With Master's Degree	
1	Banda Aceh	n	0	0	7	89	87	16	199
		%	0	0	4	45	44	8	100
2	Aceh Besar	n	1	0	9	102	68	11	191
		%	1	0	5	53	36	6	100
3	Sabang	n	0	2	22	43	33	0	100
		%	0	2	22	43	33	0	100
4	Pidie	n	1	2	13	53	28	3	100
		%	1	2	13	53	28	3	100
5	Bireun	n	1	0	14	54	31	0	100
		%	1	0	14	54	31	0	100
6	Aceh Utara	n	0	0	4	44	30	1	79
		%	0	0	5	56	38	1	100
7	Lhoksemawe	n	0	0	2	42	30	2	76
		%	0	0	3	55	39	3	100
8	Aceh Timur	n	0	1	10	43	24	0	78
		%	0	1	13	55	31	0	100
9	Aceh Jaya	n	0	9	3	49	27	2	90
		%	0	10	3	54	30	2	100
10	Aceh Selatan	n	0	0	4	50	31	1	86
		%	0	0	5	58	36	1	100
11	Aceh Barat	n	0	11	9	36	18	0	74
		%	0	15	12	49	24	0	100
12	Pidie Jaya	n	0	2	10	44	23	1	80
		%	0	3	13	55	29	1	100
13	Bener Meriah	n	1	0	14	32	31	2	80
		%	1	0	18	40	39	3	100
14	Aceh Tengah	n	0	0	2	43	31	4	80
		%	0	0	3	54	39	5	100
15	Gayo Lues	n	0	0	1	53	26	0	80
		%	0	0	1	66	33	0	100
16	Aceh Tenggara	n	0	1	13	42	23	1	80
		%	0	1	16	53	29	1	100
17	Langsa	n	0	0	1	48	30	1	80
		%	0	0	1	60	38	1	100
18	Aceh Tamiang	n	0	2	3	37	34	1	77
		%	0	3	4	48	44	1	100
19	Singkil	n	0	3	15	55	7	0	80
		%	0	4	19	69	9	0	100
20	Subulussalam	n	0	2	7	49	20	0	78
		%	0	3	9	63	26	0	100
21	Simeulue	n	2	2	12	33	25	1	75
		%	3	3	16	44	33	1	100
22	Aceh Barat Daya	n	2	2	10	54	12	0	80
		%	3	3	13	68	15	0	100
23	Nagan Raya	n	0	1	6	54	18	2	81
		%	0	1	7	67	22	2	100
TOTAL		n	8	40	191	1149	687	49	2124
		%	0	2	9	54	32	2	100