



Picture Gallery



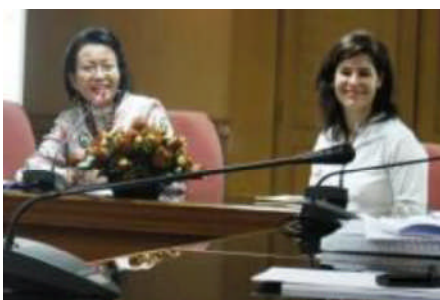
JRF Project Office Launching

*Java Reconstruction Fund Project (JRF)
Yogyakarta, 4 September 2009*



Launching of KPK Online Monitoring System

*Anti-Corruption Clearinghouse (ACCH-KPK)
Jakarta, 2 September 2009*



*Seminar at Ministry of Women Empowerment:
Strengthening Women's Civil Rights and Improving
Family Related Laws*

*Strengthening Women's Rights in Indonesia
Jakarta, 8 September 2009*

News

KPK Online Monitoring System: Now everyone can act against corruption

On 2 September 2009, the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), together with GTZ, launched a new system which enables Indonesian citizens, as well as foreigners, to report corruption incidents via the Internet (www.kpk.go.id). Apart from the fact that the system is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the great advantage of this service is the possibility for the *whistleblower*, as the person filing a report is called, to stay anonymous. "The KPK Online Monitoring System provides a service that enables people to file a corruption allegation report without having to submit their name, so their identity is safe", Deputy Commissioner of the KPK Mr. Jasin explained. Logging into the system allows anybody to open an account, which is a kind of post-box, without stating any data about their identity. This account enables the KPK to stay in contact with the anonymous whistleblower should further information be required to investigate the report.

Further, the account also permits the whistleblower to monitor the progress of the investigation. The development and implementation of the KPK Online Monitoring System was facilitated and financed by the GTZ supported project Anti-Corruption Clearinghouse.

According to Mr. Jasin "KPK needs feedback on public services and their accomplishment with regards to transparency, accountability and efficiency. This new system allows citizens to communicate directly with the KPK regarding the standards they receive". (Florian Weigand/ACCH-KPK, florian.weigand@gtz.de)

Who's right is it anyway?

Indonesia does not have one comprehensive family law, but rather an assortment of laws that govern family matters, such as marriage or child protection laws, laws against domestic violence, among others. Some issues within the 1974 Marriage Laws still cause much contention, such as the automatic head of household status for husbands, the different legal marriage age for men and women and polygamy. Since 1991, Islamic marriage, which represents more than 80% of marriages, is regulated by the Compilation of Islamic Laws. The most recent controversy around marriage law involves the Counter Legal Draft which was rejected for appearing too progressive for Indonesia. Currently, a Draft Material Law, which intends to tackle the gender sensitivity of both the 1974 Marriage Laws and the Compilation of Islamic Laws, is in deliberation.

To address shortcomings in Indonesian family related laws, the Ministry of Women Empowerment (MoWE) convened a seminar to explore ways to strengthen women's civil rights and improve family related laws. The event, held on the 8 September 2009, was part of the preparation of an upcoming GTZ supported project "Strengthening Women's Rights in Indonesia".

The seminar sparked a heated discussion between guest speakers Najib Anwar from the Directorate General for Islamic Guidance, Samsul Alam from the Civil Court, and the internationally acclaimed, Samsiah Ahmad from the National Commission for Eliminating Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) who summarised the morning's discussion by declaring that Indonesia needs gender equality, not just women empowerment. (Georgina Anderson/ Good Governance/Decentralization Programme, georgina.anderson@gtz.or.id)