



THE 2020 LPSK ANNUAL REPORT



LPSK REFUSES TO GIVE UP

The Struggles to Protect
Witnesses and Victims Amidst the Pandemic

Although the terms "refuse to give up" and "struggling" in the title of the report seem melancholy, the contents of the report indicate that the leaders and employees of LPSK "refuse to give up" and are unyielding in performing their jobs and committed to protect the witnesses and victims.

USMAN HAMID,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL INDONESIA



THE 2020 ANNUAL REPORT
WITNESS AND VICTIM PROTECTION AGENCY

PUBLISHER

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"LPSK has become a good role model in law enforcement. This brings a glimpse of hope for us that Indonesia through LPSK will provide protection, support, and take side with the victims of sexual violence. Lastly, I would like to thank LPSK for being a big part of my struggle."

TW, SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVIVOR

"I would like to thank LPSK because despite of all its limitations, the country has finally taken notice of us. Hopefully LPSK can improve, grow, and become more trustworthy to help the victims, also be more understanding as sometimes the survivors are emotionally unstable."

FEBBY T, THE 2005 MARRIOT HOTEL BOMBING SURVIVOR

"I would like to congratulate LPSK for having independent budget section (previously under the Ministry of State Secretariat's working unit) and a full partner of Commission III of the House of Representatives so that LPSK's position is getting stronger. The 2020 LPSK Annual Report has stated clearly that LPSK will be persistent, consistent, and persevering in carrying out their duties. We believe it is not an easy thing, as it is quite a challenge in interacting with the witnesses or victims, especially in bringing justification to the witnesses or victims. "

PRAHESTI PANDANWANGI, S.H., Sp. N, LL.M, BAPPENAS

"I highly appreciate LPSK for conducting many efforts and breakthroughs, especially in terms of making restitution and providing compensation."

BRIGJEN. POL. DRS. JANNER HUMALA RAMARJAGA PASARIBU, BARESKRIM POLRI

"Paradigmatically, the presence of LPSK has changed the criminal justice system which is offender-oriented and then complimented with victim-oriented. Under any circumstances, including the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of LPSK's main task and function should not be reduced. LPSK's main task and functions are "non-derogable services", which means they cannot be suspended under any circumstances. This report stated that LPSK needed to tighten the budget in delivering its services as the budget is set aside for handling Covid-19 as per the government's policy."

DR. CHAIRUL HUDA, SH., MH., CRIMINALIST

"LPSK has difficulty in exposing its works, as they are carried out secretly behind the media's spotlight. LPSK has critical role in including new provisions that previously failed to be "included" into the law, namely compensation without court litigation, which was successfully then included in the Terrorism Act. Another thing that has become an important spotlight that not many people talk about, LPSK provides a "Victim Impact Statement (VIS)" note to the court to support justice for victims of criminal offenses so that the perpetrators are punished."

ERASMUS A.T. NAPITUPULU, S.H., INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

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PREFACE

All praise and thanks be to the One True Almighty God, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) has successfully completed the 2020 Annual Report. In general, the 2020 Annual Report contains information on the activities and performance of LPSK during the 2020 period. The 2020 annual report is entitled “The Struggles to Protect Witnesses and Victims Amidst the Pandemic: LPSK Refuses to Give Up”, the theme is taken as a reflection of the conditions that LPSK experienced throughout 2020.

The role of witnesses and victims to reveal the facts of the occurrence of criminal offense is very important, as they experience, see, and hear it themselves. As they have important role in generating valid evidence, witnesses and victims tend to experience acts of intimidation, harassment, threats, terror, and even violence from the opposing parties to tackle or prevent them from giving any information.

In the early 2020, even though public trust increased, LPSK ought to deal with the reality of government's lack of support and attention to the witnesses and victims. In 2020, LPSK received the lowest budget allocation compared to the last five years, which was around Rp54 billion. Moreover, Covid-19 pandemic also gave significant impact on LPSK's protection works. In addition to budget cuts which was allocated to handle Covid-19 nationally, LPSK's work mobility was very limited and needed to be adjusted to adapt to the new patterns. The crisis experienced did not stop the enthusiasm and dedication of all LPSK personnel to carry out their obligations in providing protection to witnesses and victims of criminal offenses.

Throughout 2020, LPSK received 2,107 applications consisting of 1,454 protection application and 653 applications for legal consultations. There was a decrease of protection applications compared to 2019 which was 1898. In 2020, the number of protectees in LPSK as witnesses, victims, justice collaborators, whistleblowers, and expert witnesses was 2,785, a decrease compared to the previous year which was 3,365 persons. All protectees in LPSK received 4,478 protection programs such as medical assistance, psychological assistance, psychosocial rehabilitation, restitution, compensation, physical protection, and fulfilment of procedural rights.

The above conditions illustrate LPSK's toughness in adapting and surviving in difficult situation during the Covid-19 pandemic. In facing the obstacles, especially regarding budget constraints in the early semester of 2020, LPSK was able to go through with various adjustments without compromising their priority in providing protection programs during the pandemic.

Even in times of turbulence, LPSK managed to attain several achievements and milestones, such as the fulfillment of compensation rights for victims of terrorism in the past. In 2020, LPSK paid compensation to 290 victims amounting to Rp43,259,428,736 (forty three billion two hundred fifty nine million four hundred twenty eight thousand seven hundred and thirty six rupiah).


This report was prepared by involving all elements in LPSK in order to produce a comprehensive report.

Thus, we would like to express our appreciation and gratitude for the dedication given to the authors of this report led by the Deputy Chairperson of LPSK Mr. Edwin Partogi Pasaribu who is supported by the Secretary General and his team including structural officials, experts, functional officials, and staff.



»» Drs. Hasto Atmojo Suroyo, M.Krim. (LPSK Chairman)

Public accountability has been conducted for this report, which was held openly at the House of Representatives Building on January 14-15 2021, attended by hundreds of participants from various regions in Indonesia in person and online. In such public accountability, the report has gained acknowledgment, criticisms, and input from the specialist, namely Mr. H. Arsul Sani, S.H., M.Si (Vice Chairperson of MPR RI/Member of Commission III DPR RI), Mr. Arteria Dahlan, S.T., S.H., M.H (Member of Commission III DPR RI), Mrs. Prof. Dr. Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, S.H.MA (Professor at the University of Indonesia), Mr. Brigjen. Pol. Drs. Janner Humala Ramarjaga Pasaribu (Main Policy Analysis of the Police's General Criminal of Criminal Investigation Division), Mrs. Prahesti Pandanwangi, SH, Sp.N, LLM (Director of Legal and Regulation, Bappenas), Mr. Dr. Chairul Huda, S.H., M.H. (Criminalist), Mr. Usman Hamid (Executive Director of Amnesty International Indonesia), Mr. Erasmus Napitupulu (Executive Director of Institute of Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR)), Mr. Febby Firmansyah Isran (survivor of terrorism) and Mrs. "TW" (survivor of sexual violence). Therefore, LPSK expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the experts who have provided various criticisms and inputs that trigger LPSK in making improvements and optimizing its performance in the future.



Finally, we hope that this report will provide adequate information regarding the development of LPSK to all parties. We express our gratitude and appreciation to various parties who have provided support and cooperation in the protection program for witnesses and victims of criminal offenses. Hopefully this report will pave the way and serve as a reflection for improvements to ideas that are being implemented and seek for perfection.


Jakarta, January 2021
Chairperson of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency of the
Republic of Indonesia



Drs. Hasto Atmojo Suroyo, M.Krim.

GLOSSARY

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
ABK	Ship's Crew
ADDITIONAL BUDGET	Additional Budget
APH/APGAKUM	Law Enforcement Officer
APPEAL	Legal action at the High Court level
BBHS	Temporary Living Cost Assistance
BNPT	National Counter Terrorism Agency
BPJS	Social Security Administrator for Health
BPP	Application Review Bureau
DPO	People Search List
HAM	Human Rights
CASE HIGHLIGHT	Case that is highlighted
K/L	Ministries/Institutions
KDRT	Domestic Violence
COMPENSATION	Compensation provided by the state because the offender is not able to provide full compensation under his/her responsibility
DIRECT VICTIMS	Victims who directly experience and feel the consequences of criminal offenses of terrorism, for example deceased or injured victims due to bombing
INDIRECT VICTIMS	Victims who depend on their lives to direct victims, for example wives who lose their husbands who become direct victims
KPK	Corruption Eradication Commission
KUHP	Criminal Code
LPSK	Witness and Victim Protection Agency
LSM	Non-Government Organization
PHB	Serious Human Rights Violations
PHP	Fulfillment of Procedural Rights
PEMDA	Regional Government
PHYSICAL PROTECTION	Protective measures to ensure a sense of security for witnesses that include the protection of personal, family, and property safety
POLDA	Regional Police
POLRES	Departmental Police
POLRI	Indonesian National Police



TERMS	DESCRIPTION
POLSEK	Sectoral Police
PPTPPA	The Integrated Services Center of the Women And Children Empowerment
REMISSION	Reduction of the amount of sentence given to the convicted person
RESTITUTION	Compensation given to the victims or their family by the offender or third party by returning the property, payment of compensation for loss/bereavement, or reimbursement for certain actions.
RPP	Leadership Plenary Meeting at LPSK
PROSECUTION WITNESS	The victim of a crime who gives his/her testimony in the judicial process as a witness
JUSTICE COLLABORATOR (JC)	One of the offenders who admits the deed but is not the main actor of the crime and delivers testimony as a witness in the judicial process
BEREAVEMENT ALLOWANCE	Allowance given to the family/heirs of the victim who died of a crime in the form of expenses for funeral arrangements
TIPIKOR	Corruption
TP	Criminal Offense
TPL	Other Criminal Offenses
TPPO	Human Trafficking
TPPU	Money Laundering
JURISDICTION	Area where the criminal offense occurs

ORGANIZATION'S VISION AND MISSIONS

In carrying out its duties and authorities, LPSK has established a Vision which become agency's noble ideal that must be fought for by all LPSK personnel, namely:



“To Embody Justice through the Protection of Witnesses and Victims in the Criminal Justice System in Line with the Vision of the President and Vice President in Order to Embody a Sovereign, Independent, and Having Strong Character Based on Mutual Cooperation”

This vision implies that LPSK, which is mandated by law to provide protection services to witnesses and/or victims, must be able to create a condition which makes the Witnesses and/or Victims feel safe and comfortable so that they can reveal the criminal offense case that they have experienced or are aware of in the criminal justice process. This becomes a reflection of LPSK's spirit to provide the best protection for witnesses and/or victims and truly embodies the fulfillment of witnesses' and/or victims' rights in any criminal justice process. Furthermore, to elaborate the vision in its implementation, LPSK has formulated 3 (three) missions, namely:

1. To improve security protection and fulfill the rights of witnesses, justice collaborators, whistleblowers, and experts in any criminal justice process.
2. To strengthen the application of restorative justice in embodying the fulfillment of the rights of victims of crime.
3. To improve the institutional capacity of modern and professional LPSK.



Drs. Hasto Atmojo Suroyo, M. Krim.
LPSK Chairperson

CHAIRPERSON AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF LPSK



Brigjen. Pol. (Purn.) Dr. Achmadi,
S.H., M.A.P.
LPSK Deputy Chairperson



(Dr. iur.) Antonius PS. Wibowo,
S.H., M.H.
LPSK Deputy Chairperson



Edwin Partogi Pasaribu, S.H.
LPSK Deputy Chairperson



Dr. Livia Istania Iskandar,
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LPSK Deputy Chairperson



Dr. Maneger Nasution,
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LPSK Deputy Chairperson



Susilaningtias, S.H., M.H.
LPSK Deputy Chairperson



Dr. Ir. Noor Sidharta, M.H. MBA
Secretary General of LPSK



I OVERVIEW OF LPSK



BACKGROUND

- The existence of Witnesses and Victims in the criminal justice process has received less attention from the public and law enforcement officer.
- Witnesses and/or Victims are afraid to give their testimony to the law enforcement officer as they are threatened from certain party.
- In order to develop public participation in disclosing the criminal offenses, it is necessary to create a conducive climate by providing legal and security protection to Witnesses, Victims, Whistleblowers, or Justice Collaborators, and Experts.
- Witnesses and/or Victims in the criminal justice process must be given legal protection.
- The existence of Law Number 13 of 2006 which is the foundation of LPSK establishment is intended to re-balance the ideal of true justice which places Witnesses and/or Victims as one of the important agencies in the law enforcement process in Indonesian criminal justice.
- The existence of LPSK ensures that the constitutional mandate can run proportionally, namely the embodiment of the rule of law and welfare state that upholds the ideals of justice and recognizes equality before the law and guarantees the constitutional rights of its citizens.



»»»» LPSK POSITION

LPSK IS AN
INDEPENDENT
INSTITUTION
ESTABLISHED IN
THE CAPITAL OF
THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA



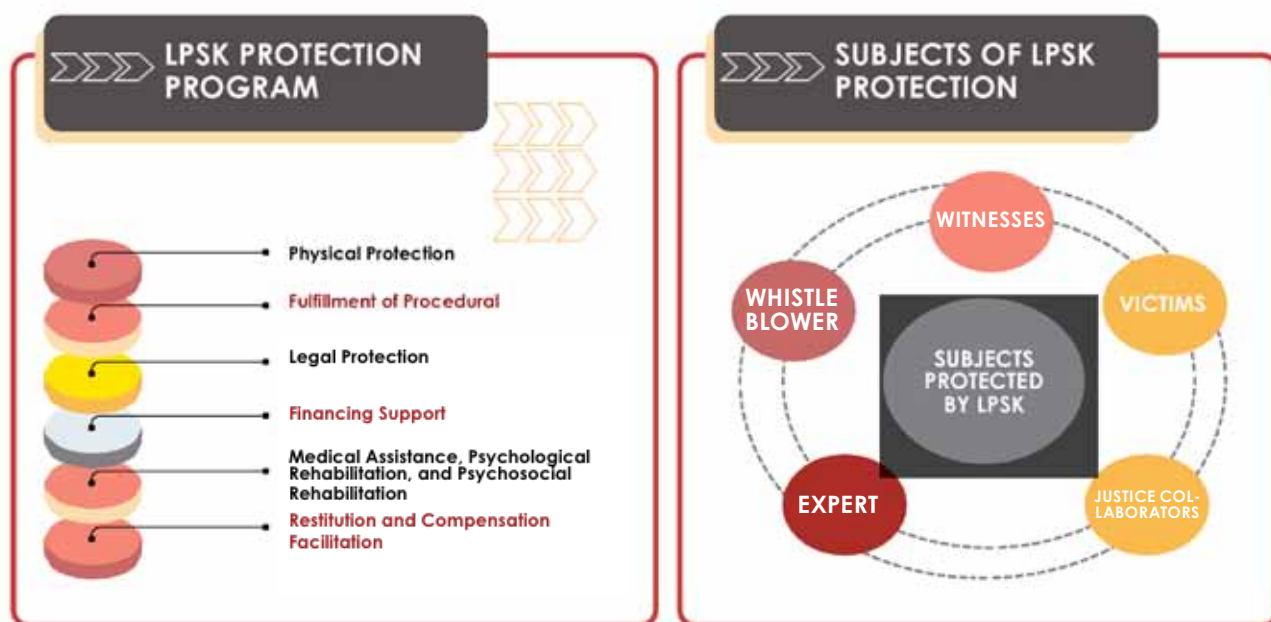
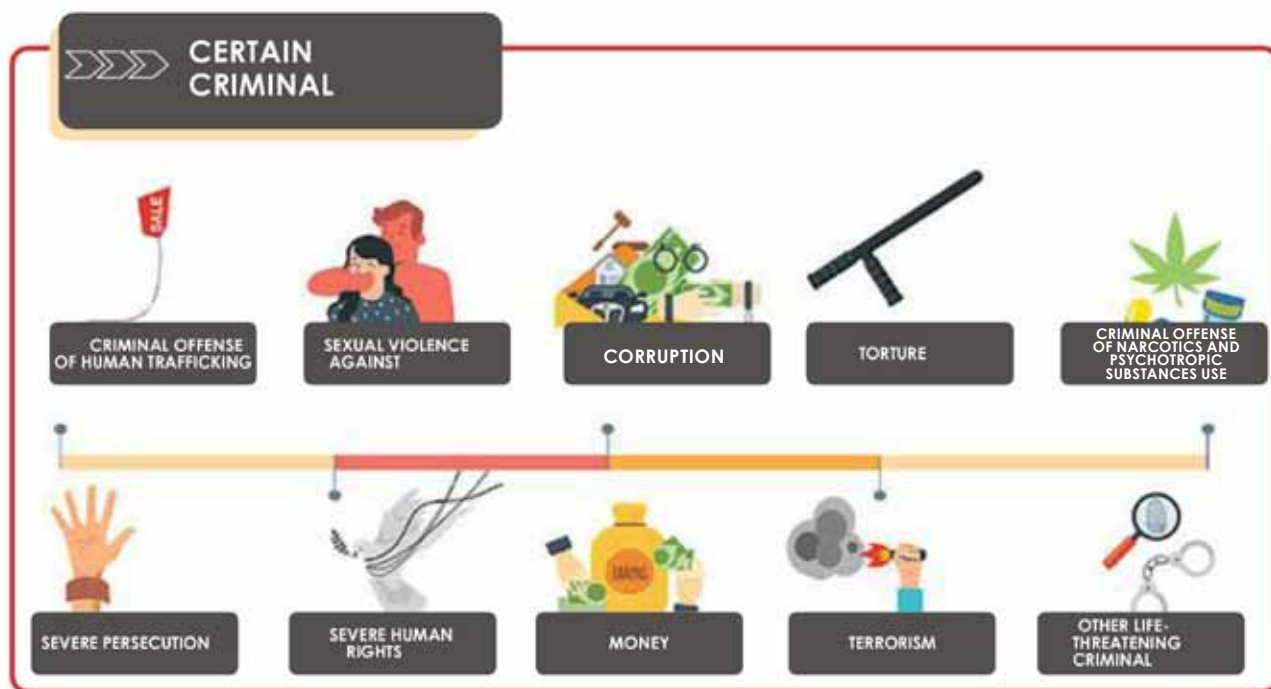
LPSK IS RESPONSIBLE
TO THE PRESIDENT
AND MAKES
REPORT
PERIODICALLY ON
THE
IMPLEMENTATION
OF LPSK'S TASKS TO
DPR-RI AT LEAST
ONCE
IN A YEAR.

»»»» LPSK's AUTHORITY



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Request information verbally and/or in writing from the applicant and other parties related to the applicant; | 6. Manage a safe house; |
| 2. Review the information, letters, and/or related documents to obtain the truth about the applicant; | 7. Move or relocate the protectees to a safer place; |
| 3. Request a copy of relevant letters and/or documents required from any agency to examine the applicant's report according to laws and regulations; | 8. Conduct security and control; |
| 4. Request information on the progress of the case from law enforcement officer; | 9. Assist the Witnesses and/or Victims in the judicial process. |
| 5. Change the protectees' identity according to the laws and regulations; | 10. Perform compensation assessment in granting restitution and compensation. |

Protection programs can be provided by LPSK against extraordinary and serious crimes, but Law No. 31/2014 also opens up the opportunities for other general crimes that place witnesses and/or victims in a position that endangers their lives.





PROTECTION & RECOVERY MANDATES IN REGULATION

1.	Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Criminal Offense of Human Trafficking;
2.	Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2014 on Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection
3.	Law No. 5 of 2018 on Amendment to Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Enactment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002 on Eradication of Criminal Offense of Terrorism into Law.
4.	Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43 of 2017 on the Implementation of Restitution for Children Who Become Victims of Crime
5.	Government Regulation No. 43 of 2018 on Procedures for Implementing Community Participation and Giving Rewards in the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption
6.	Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2020 on Amendment to Government Regulation No. 7 of 2018 on the Provision of Compensation, Restitution, and Assistance to Witnesses and Victims
7.	Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 75 of 2020 on the Execution of Rights of Child Victim and Child Witness
8.	Regulation of the Supreme Court No. 3 of 2017 on Guidelines for Prosecuting Women in Conflict with the Law
9.	Circular Letter of the Supreme Court No. 4 of 2011 on Treatment to Whistleblowers and Justice Collaborators in Certain Criminal Offenses.
10.	Other regulations to provide protection to Witnesses and/or Victims in the criminal justice process issued by institutions such as the Indonesian National Police and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, and other regulations.

LPSK is one of the important elements in the criminal justice process to fulfill the Witnesses' and/or Victims' rights. This role is further strengthened by the issuance of regulations/laws and regulations that place LPSK as part of the criminal justice system itself.

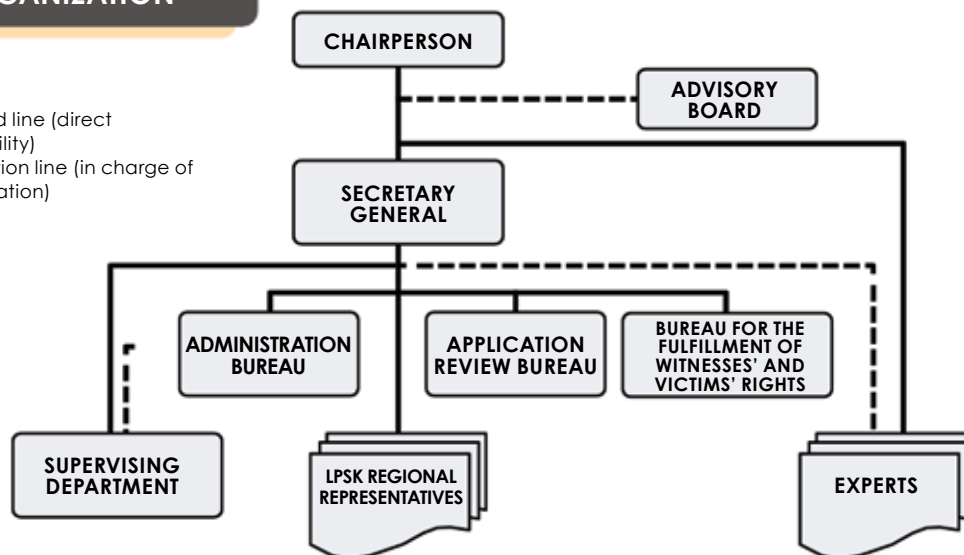
From 2008 to 2020, LPSK is now entering the third period of leadership. LPSK's leadership consists of 7 members, 1 member acts as the chairperson and 6 other members are vice chairpersons.

LPSK'S ORGANIZATION

Description:

— : Command line (direct responsibility)

- - - : Coordination line (in charge of administration)



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

TOTAL
224
EMPLOYEES



7 PEOPLE
LPSK
CHAIRPERSONS

133 PEOPLE
INSTITUTIONS/
SERVICES

84 PEOPLE SUPPORT
(ADMINISTRATION)

44.70%
NON CIVIL
SERVANT



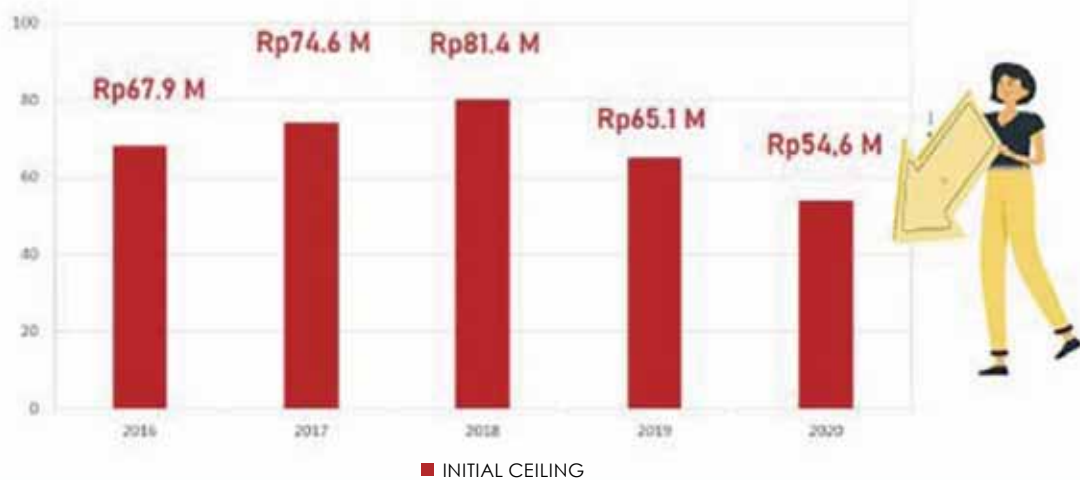
14.29%
PAMWAL

41.01%
CIVIL
SERVANT

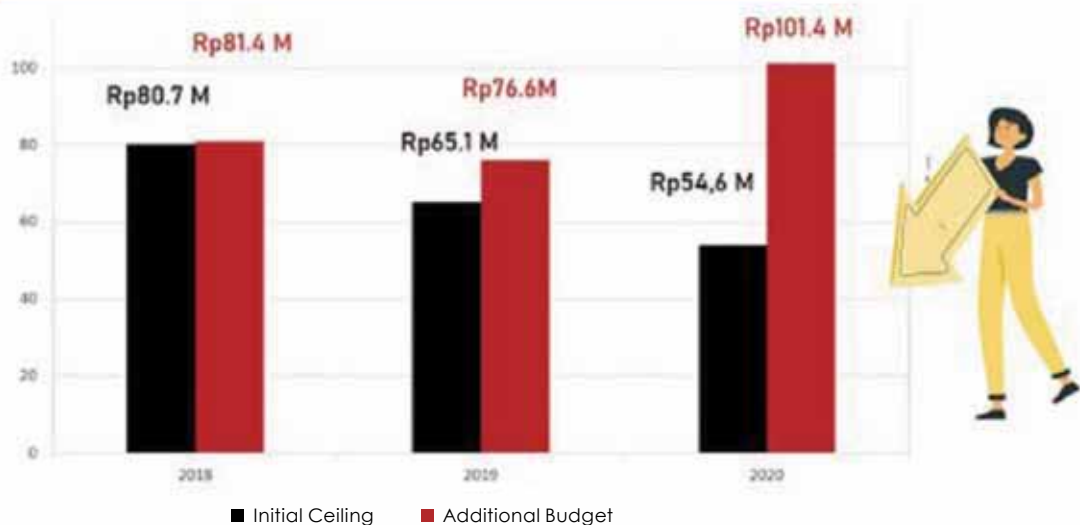
LPSK's budget for the last 5 years from 2016 to 2020 has been fluctuated but tends to decrease. The lowest point in the budget reduction occurred in 2020, with initial ceiling of only Rp54,588,755,000,-



LPSK'S BUDGET FOR 2016-2020



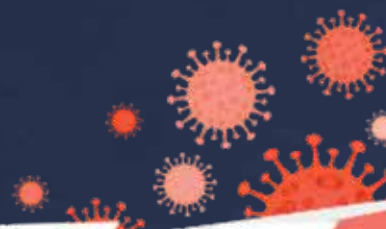
LPSK'S BUDGET ADDITIONAL BUDGET FOR 2018-2020





II

CHALLENGES, PANDEMIC, AND STRATEGIES



A. CHALLENGES AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION

LPSK went through a lot of challenges in 2020. Since January, LPSK has faced serious challenges with limited budget which was only Rp54,588,755,000. This budget was only able to support the implementation of protection program for 4 (four) months.

As the budget for LPSK had not been resolved, in April 2020 the President of the Republic of Indonesia declared the Covid-19 pandemic as non-natural national disaster. This pandemic situation was followed by cuts and reductions in Ministries'/ Institutions' budgets, including LPSK. The pandemic condition forced everyone to adapt to the New Normal. The increasingly widespread of Covid-19 also impacted LPSK. Some of LPSK's employees were exposed to Covid-19. The limited budget and Covid-19 pandemic situation required LPSK to make amendments to many policies for implementation of activities and implementation of protection programs.

This year, LPSK must also fulfill the state's obligations to victims of terrorism. The issuance of Government Regulation No. 35 of 2020 which was followed by compensation payment scheme issued by the Minister of Finance, has made LPSK inevitably have to carry out its mandate. Despite of the struggles, LPSK keeps on fighting and striving to implement protection programs so that they don't stop amidst the challenges it faces.

1. LPSK CONDITION IN JANUARY - MARCH

a. Challenges

In the early 2020, LPSK faced tough challenge in organizing protection programs as it only received Budget Ceiling of Rp54,588,755,000,-



This situation forced LPSK to take policies that gave impacts to the implementation of protection programs in 2020. The number of witnesses and/or victims (protectees) who underwent the protection program on 1 January was 3,365 people in 4,478 protection programs.



PROTECTED BUDGET REQUIREMENT SCHEME

PROTECTION CATEGORIES	DKI	OUTSIDE DKI	DESCRIPTION
SEVERE			
1. Safe House			
2. Escort & Security that Adhere to the			
3. Fulfillment of Procedural Rights			
4. Medical Assistance, Psychological and Psychosocial Rehabilitation	Rp181,030,000	Rp278,020,000	1 (one) Protectee for Giat PROGRAM in 6 (six) months.
5. Facilitation of Restitution and/or Compensation (4 Staff, 1 General Assistant, 1 Protectee)			
MODERATE			
1. Monitoring			
2. Fulfillment of Procedural Rights			
3. Medical Assistance, Psychological and Psychosocial Rehabilitation	Rp17,680,000	Rp61,620,000	1 (one) person Protectees for Giat PROGRAM in 6 (six) months.
4. Facilitation of Restitution and/or Compensation (4 Staff & 1 Protectee)			
MILD			
1. Fulfillment of Procedural Rights			
2. Medical Assistance, Psychological and Psychosocial Rehabilitation	Rp12,550,000	Rp49,840,000	1 (one) Protectee for Giat PROGRAM in 6 (six) months.
3. Facilitation of Restitution and/or Compensation (4 Staff, 1 General Assistant, 1 Protectee)			

- SEVERE
- MODERATE
- MILD



b. Strategies

Various actions are sought to be able to intensify and increase LPSK budget, including coordinating with relevant ministries/institutions since September 2019, including submitting a letter of application for the Additional Budget, letter of support for additional budget to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Commission III of House of Representatives, and Head of Presidential Staff Office.

LPSK'S EFFORTS IN INTENSIFYING THE 2020 BUDGET

1

Hearing Request to the Ministries/Institutions related to budget

2

Request for Budget Support to the President

3

Request for Additional Budget to State Secretariat and Ministry of Finance

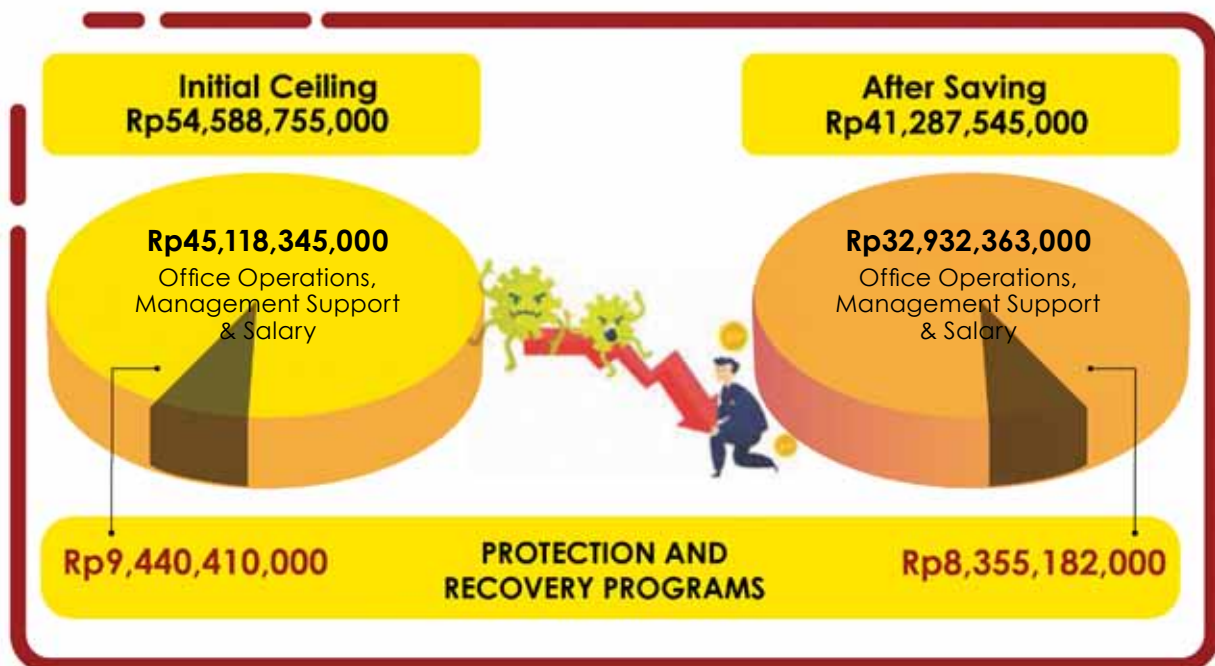


2. LPSK CONDITION IN APRIL – AUGUST

a. Challenges

On Monday, 2 March 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia confirmed that Covid-19 case had entered Indonesia. The spread of Covid-19 is unstoppable. On 13 April 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia declared the Covid-19 pandemic as non-natural national disaster that we have never imagined before. This disaster has changed all aspects of life, limiting interaction between humans in order to stop the spread of the virus. All sectors then looked for ways to survive. This gave impacts to economic, social, and cultural order sectors, including law enforcement process.

All public service agencies, including LPSK, were adapting to this condition in the midst of social restrictions. Budget challenge experienced was worsen with the impacts of the pandemic. However, protection programs must still be carried out, even though the high mobility amidst the pandemic becomes threat to the safety of the Protectees and LPSK officers.



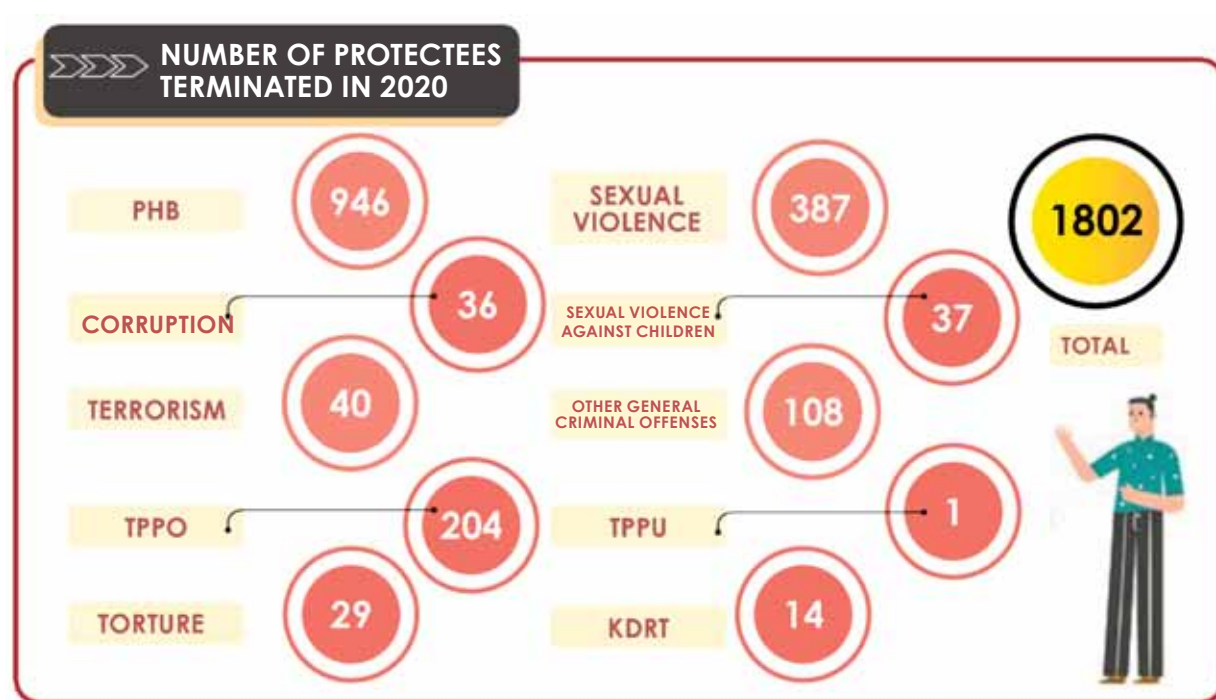
From the budget ceiling of Rp54 billion, the government still cut around Rp13 billion which was allocated to handle the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the mechanism for handling requests for protection and the implementation of protection programs, also has reduced and cut LPSK's budget.

b. Strategies

Various efforts were made by LPSK to overcome these budget limitations, among others by tightening activities and terminating several protection programs including the submission of Additional Budget since January 2020.

Considering the pandemic situation and LPSK Budget available in these periods of January – March and April – August, LPSK has terminated 1,802 Protectees.

In implementing the protection program, LPSK required adequate budgetary resources. In this condition, the decision on the application for protection submitted by the witnesses and/or victims is based on the amount of cost/budget required.



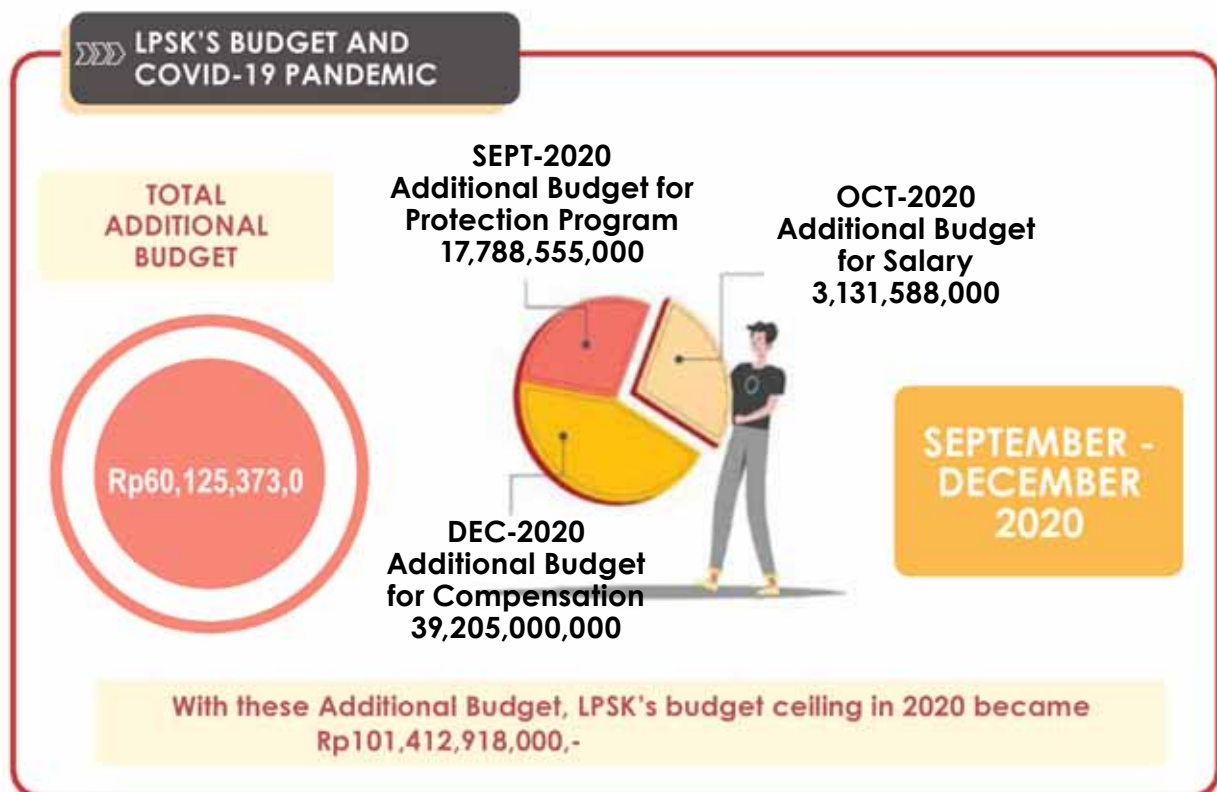
Termination of protection is carried out with comprehensive evaluation of the urgency of the Protectee to continue to receive the protection programs such as in cases that do not run for a certain period of time, the protectees who have finished providing information in the trial process but decision has not been made or has permanent legal force (as referred to in Article 32 of Law No. 13 of 2006). LPSK took this step as a response to the sustainability of protection programs that would be provided in the future for new protectees and protectees who still need protection programs.



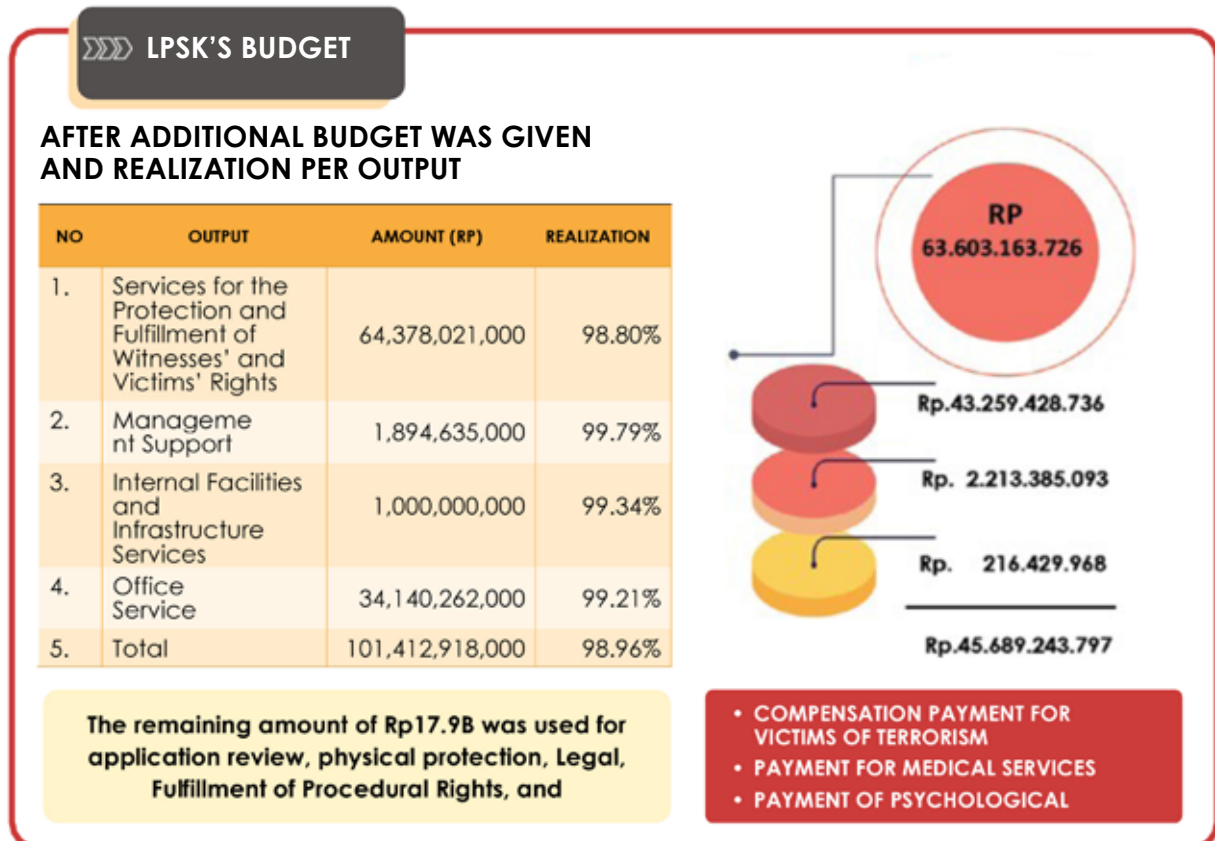
It is not without reason that LPSK did this, but the limited budget situation has forced LPSK to consider its ability to implement its decisions institutionally.

3. LPSK CONDITION IN SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER

The efforts to increase LPSK budget since January through Additional Budget in 2020 were only realized in September. LPSK could carry out pending obligations to conduct recovery and rehabilitation programs for victims, make compensation payment for victims of terrorism that have been decided by the court in the terrorism case in Poso, attack on the Wonokromo Sectoral Police, and the attack in Banten.



This additional budget for LPSK has resulted in the increase of work mobility in order to achieve good realization targets. However, this has impacted the number of employees contracted the virus. There were 46 (forty six) LPSK employees exposed to Covid-19 when carrying out the protection program during the period of September - 31 December 2020. Thus, not all employees could carry out their duties normally.



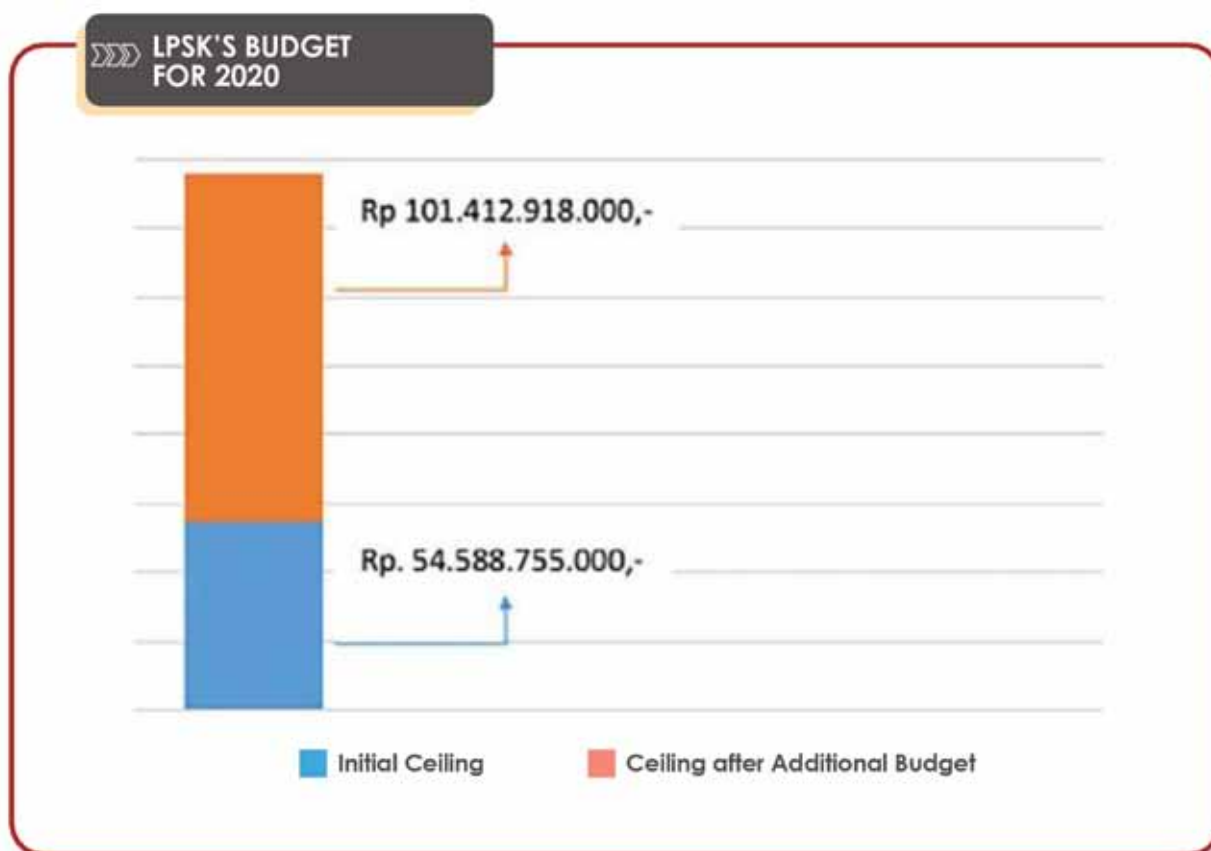
In addition to implementing the protection programs after obtaining Additional Budget and to following up on the issuance of Government Regulation No. 35 of 2020, in August 2020 LPSK formed a Handling Acceleration of Past Terrorism Victims Team targeting 215 victims of past terrorism whose data was owned by LPSK, with work target of reviewing, assessing , and payment of compensation in 2020.

4. OTHER CHALLENGES FACED BY LPSK



1. **Workload:** the number of employees and the application and implementation of the Protection programs are not balanced.
2. **Employee status:** 44.7% of LPSK employees are still non-civil servants (Contract).
3. **Institutional/LPSK's representative:** LPSK is still centralized in Jakarta which impacts the reach and speed of LPSK services in other regions. Thus, the establishment of LPSK's Representative office at this point is urgent.
4. **The Understanding of Law Enforcement Officer of Witnesses' and/or Victims' Rights:** LPSK's works are inseparable from the law enforcement process. It needs common understanding among law enforcement officers of witnesses' and/or victims' rights in order to bring success to the protection programs provided by LPSK.
5. **Central and Regional Government Support for Special Victims Budget:** rehabilitation programssuchasmedical, psychological, and especially psychosocialrehabilitation cannot be carried out by LPSK alone. In order to be able to reach crime victims broadly, special budget support from the central and regional governments is needed to fulfill the rights of victims of crime.

LPSK'S BUDGET COMPOSITION FOR 2020

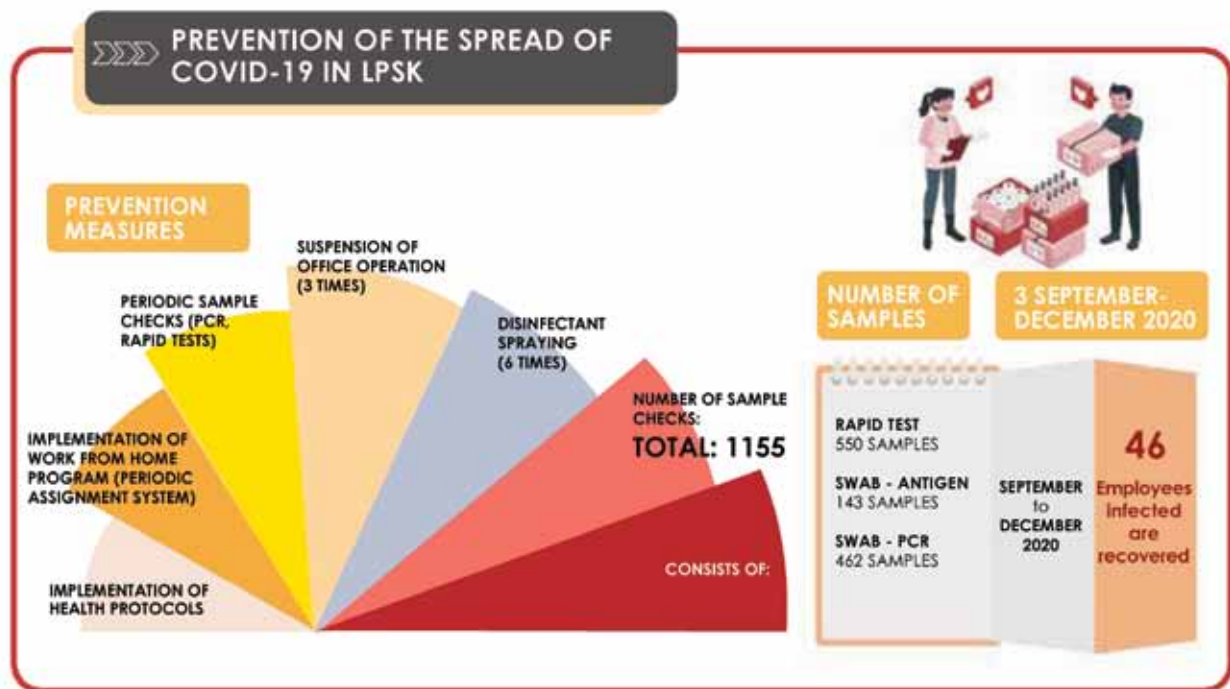


In 2020, LPSK received initial ceiling amounting to Rp54,588,755,000, and along its journey, LPSK received Additional Budget amounting to Rp46,824,163,000. Thus, in 2020, the budget ceiling was Rp101,412,918,000. The realization of the 2020 LPSK budget ceiling was Rp100,358,599,249 (98.96%).

B. STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING PROTECTION AMIDST THE PANDEMIC

1. PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 IN LPSK

In the current national disaster situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, LPSK also has the responsibility to participate in preventing the spread of Covid-19. Even though the protection works conducted require a lot of direct interaction with the Applicants and the Protectees.



2. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION PROGRAMS

LPSK realized that the Covid-19 pandemic had real impact on the application and implementation of the protection programs. Therefore, LPSK ought to immediately compile and publish work protocols that regulate the work process for protection and recovery during pandemic.

Based on this situation, LPSK issued Decision Letter of the Chairperson of LPSK No. Kep-339/1.3.4.PPO/LPSK/05/2020 on Work Protocols of Witness and Victim Protection Agency during Covid-19 Emergency Response Period in Indonesia.

The protocol was established based on the spirit to provide protection for LPSK officers and suppress the spread of Covid-19 virus from upstream to downstream without hindering LPSK works in providing protection to witnesses and victims.

Despite all the challenges that occur in 2020, criminal events in this country continue to occur and do not stop. Thus, LPSK must continue to carry out protection and recovery work for witnesses and/or victims.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING PROTECTION AND RECOVERY PROGRAMS FOR WITNESSES AND/OR VICTIMS AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

1.	Limiting applicants who visit the office and implementing strict health protocols when receiving applications to closing services for applicants who visit the office;
2.	Protection application are directed to other application channels provided by LPSK (such as WA 085770010048, electronic mail bpp@lpsk.go.id, hotline 148, and mail);
3.	Appointing LPSK's third party network to assist in deepening and collecting description/information/data/documents on protection requests and implementation of protection programs such as outreach, medical and psychological assistance services;
4.	Using video conferences in reviewing protection applications (including compensation assessment), and examining witnesses and/or victims;
5.	Conducting psychological counseling services using video conferencing;
6.	Issuing letter for the temporary suspension of medical assistance services carried out at the referral hospital for handling Covid-19. This is to ensure that the protectees are not exposed to Covid-19.
7.	Implementing health protocols in conducting protection programs such as carrying out rapid tests and PCR swabs before placing the protectee in safe houses or assisting legal processes as well as in implementing psychosocial programs;
8.	Holding plenary meeting of LPSK leaders that decides on applications for protection including termination, extension, and addition of services using video conference.

In general, protection application and the number of protectee in 2020 have decreased compared to the previous year. These were mainly due to tight budget and the Covid-19 pandemic situation. The decrease is not only in quantity but also in handling quality. This was due to the pandemic situation that hit Indonesia since April 2020.

The quality means the impact of delaying several protection programs such as compensation payments and tightening medical and psychological assistance for victims, given that most LPSK partners in delivering assistance become reference for handling Covid-19 patients.



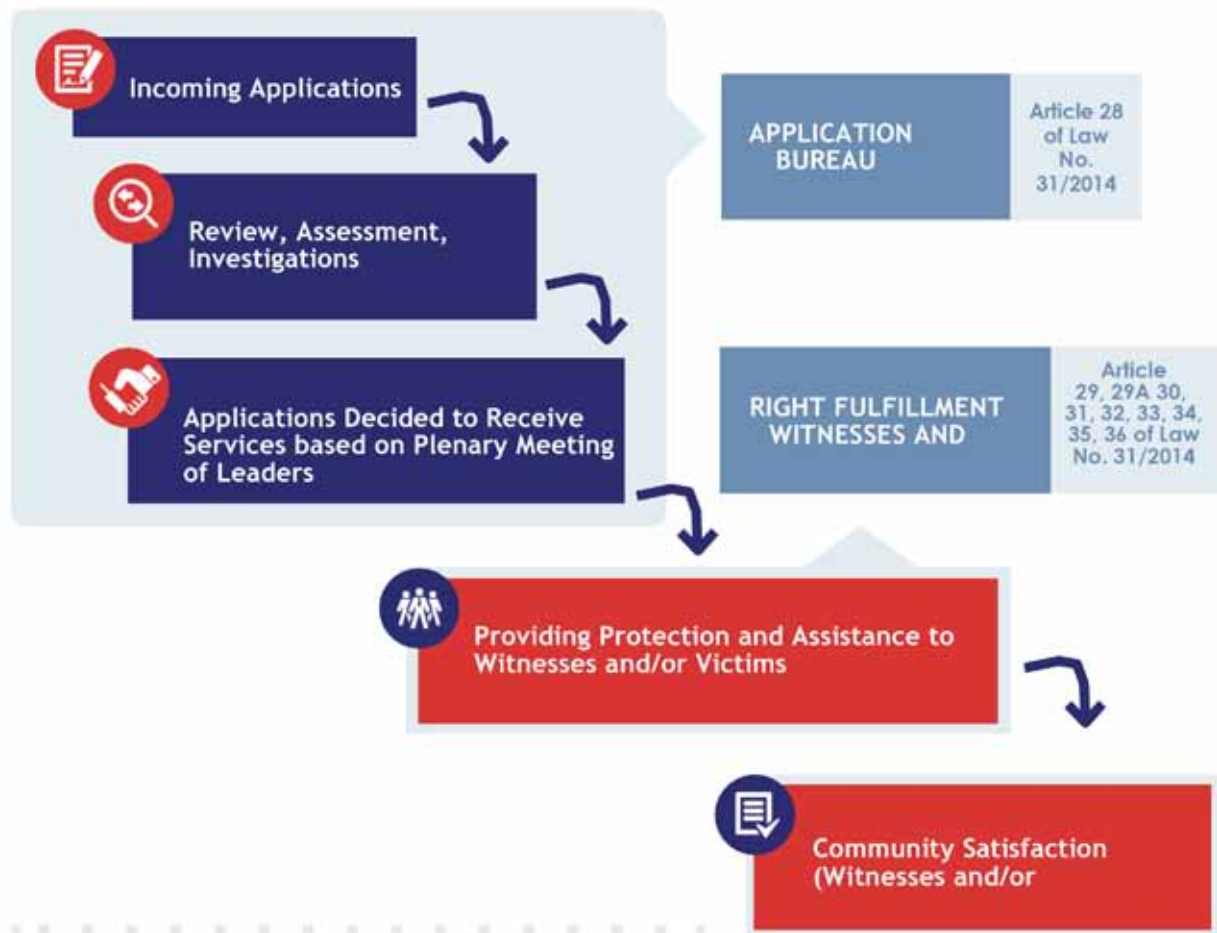
The challenges and obstacles faced by LPSK in 2020 will not stop LPSK from continuing to strengthen itself institutionally and encourage strengthening of witness and/or victim protection programs at both national and international level. Various activities were carried out to provide energy for LPSK by the end of 2020. **In addition, LPSK received several awards from the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) BPHN in 2020 as the fifth best in the category of Non-Structural Institutions.**



III

WITNESSES AND VICTIMS PROTECTION PROGRAM AND APPLICATIONS

A. WITNESSES AND VICTIMS PROTECTION APPLICATIONS



The provision of witness and victim protection at the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, in general is carried out in two stages of activity, namely:

First, accepting and reviewing protection application which is carried out by the **Application Review Bureau**. The review result is delivered at LPSK's Plenary Meeting of Leaders.

Second, the provision of protection based on the Decision of LPSK's Plenary Meeting of Leaders is implemented by the **Witnesses' and Victims' Right Fulfillment Bureau**.

1. WITNESSES AND VICTIMS PROTECTION APPLICATIONS

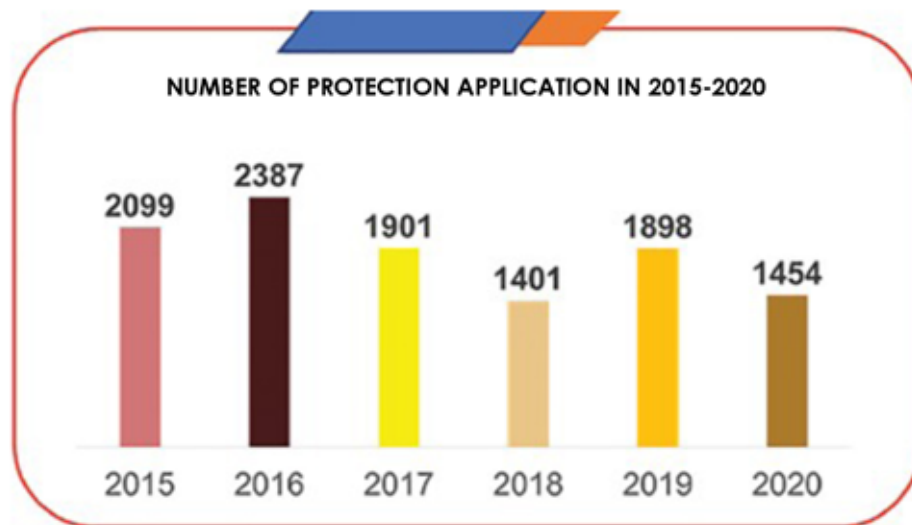
In 2020 there were 2,107 LPSK applicants who sought for consultations regarding protection application and applicants who submitted protection application. There were a total of 653 applicants applying for consultations on protection application and 1,454 applicants applying for protection.



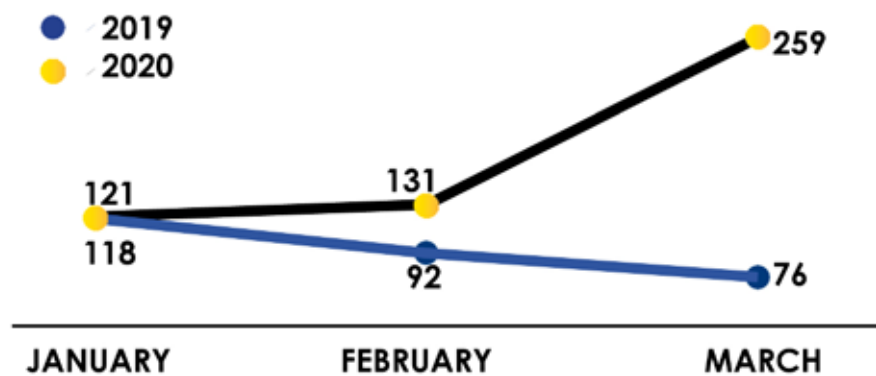
Several factors hindering the achievement of the number of applications in 2020 include:

- The limited space for the community to meet formal requirements from LPSK such as the obligation to obtain certificate and or document from the relevant authorized agency in accordance with laws and regulations that explain the status of witnesses, victims, whistleblowers, justice collaborators, or experts in criminal cases.
- The limited space for LPSK to proactively take protective measures, due to COVID-19 pandemic situation and limited proactive budget.
- There was limitation on the number of applicants who need consultations and submit applications to come directly to LPSK office due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.
- Based on police data, there are four types of crimes that surged during the COVID-19 pandemic situation but are not priority cases handled by LPSK, namely theft with violence, embezzlement, motor vehicle theft, and gambling.
- The budget for handling COVID-19 was refocused, so that the budget for the Witnesses and/or Victims protection programs was reduced.
- LPSK then conducted moratorium and stopped the provision of protection services as protection service budget had run out in April 2020

In 2020, There was a decrease of protection applications compared to 2019 which was 1898. The decrease in the number of protection application was 23.39% compared to 2019. This was caused by Covid-19 pandemic situation and the decrease of crime rate in Indonesia in 2020.

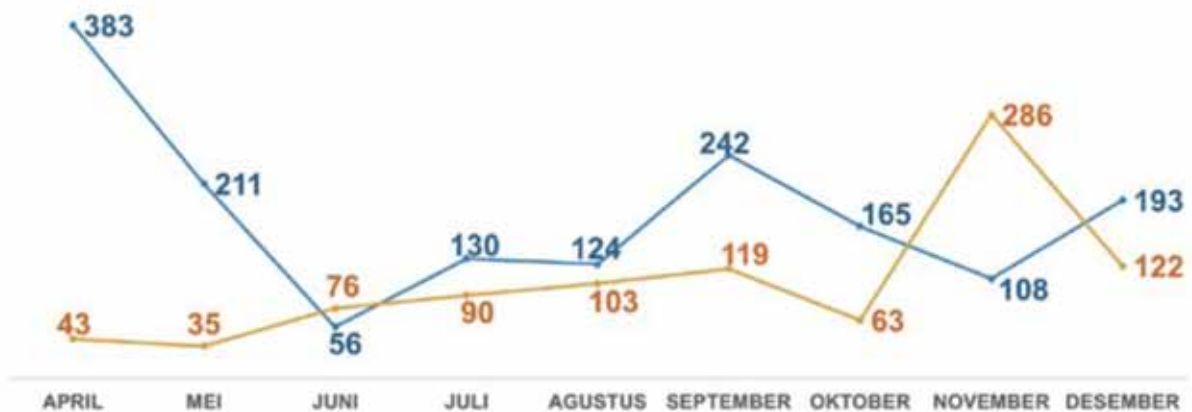


**COMPARISON OF APPLICATIONS IN JANUARY-MARCH 2019-2020
(Before Covid-19 Pandemic)**



In the first three months of 2020, conditions before the pandemic, the applications to LPSK increased compared to the same months in 2019.

COMPARISON OF APPLICATIONS IN APRIL-DECEMBER 2019-2020 (During Covid-19 Pandemic)



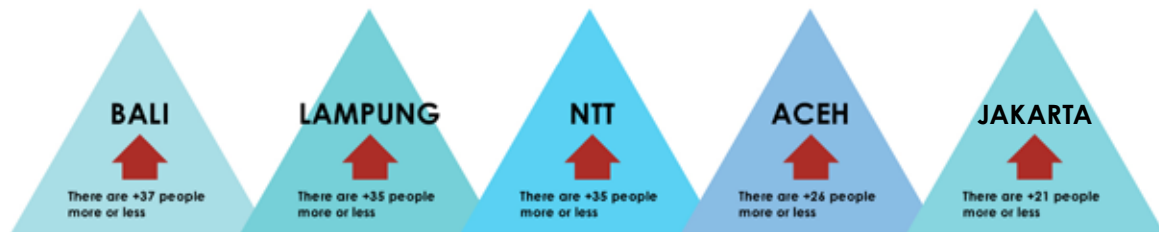
Since the announcement of the first Covid-19 case in Indonesia on 2 March 2020 and the recommendation to work from home since 16 March 2020, the number of applications decreased. The number of applications then increased in June 2020 and peaked in November 2020 when LPSK processed applications for compensation from 218 victims of past terrorism.

SPREAD OF THE APPLICANT'S DOMICILE IN 2020



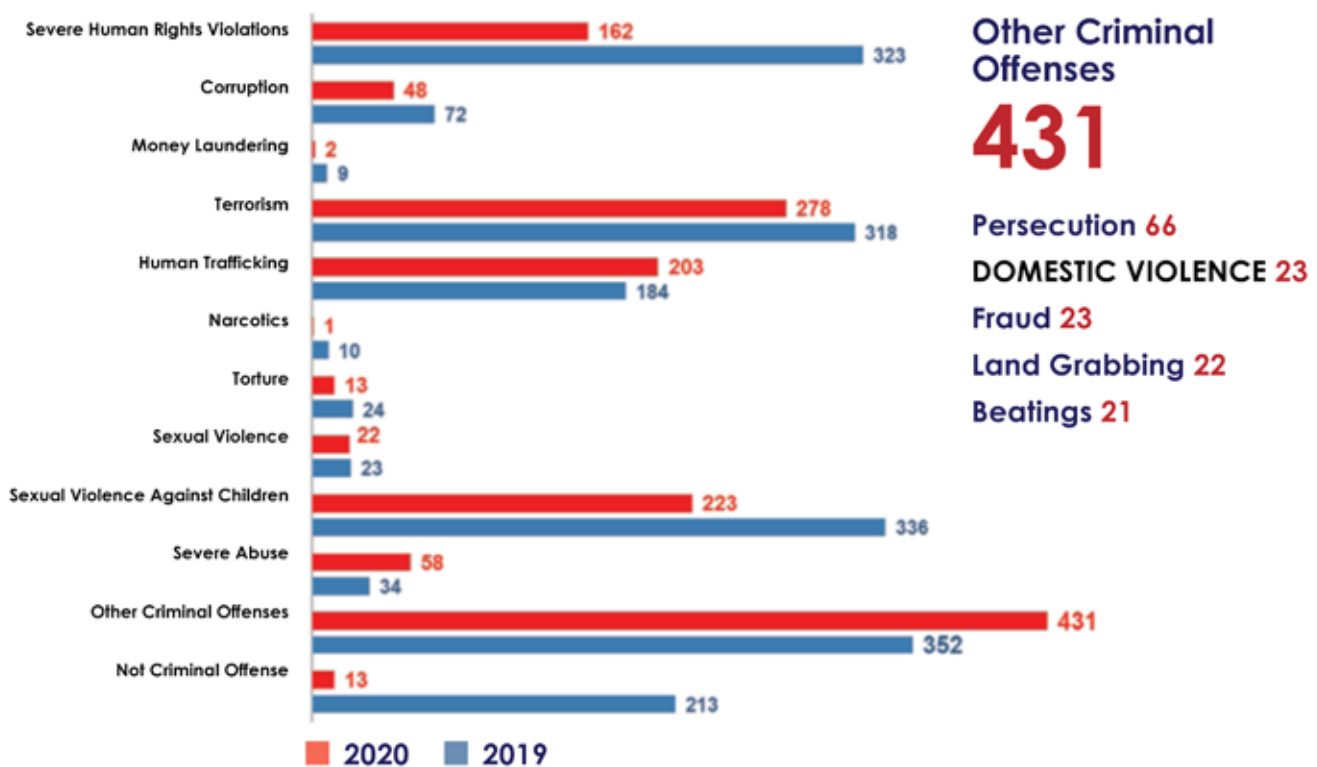
West Java and **Central Java**, as in the previous year, were the two provinces having the highest number of protection application compared to other provinces.

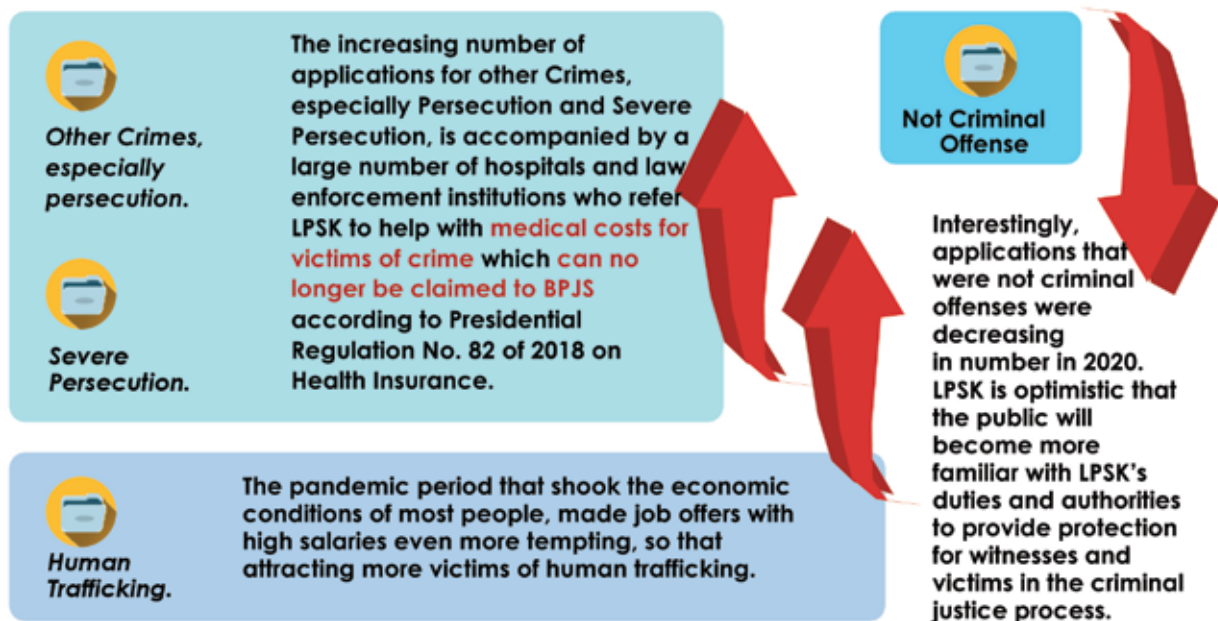
5 Provinces Experiencing an Increase in the Number of Applications



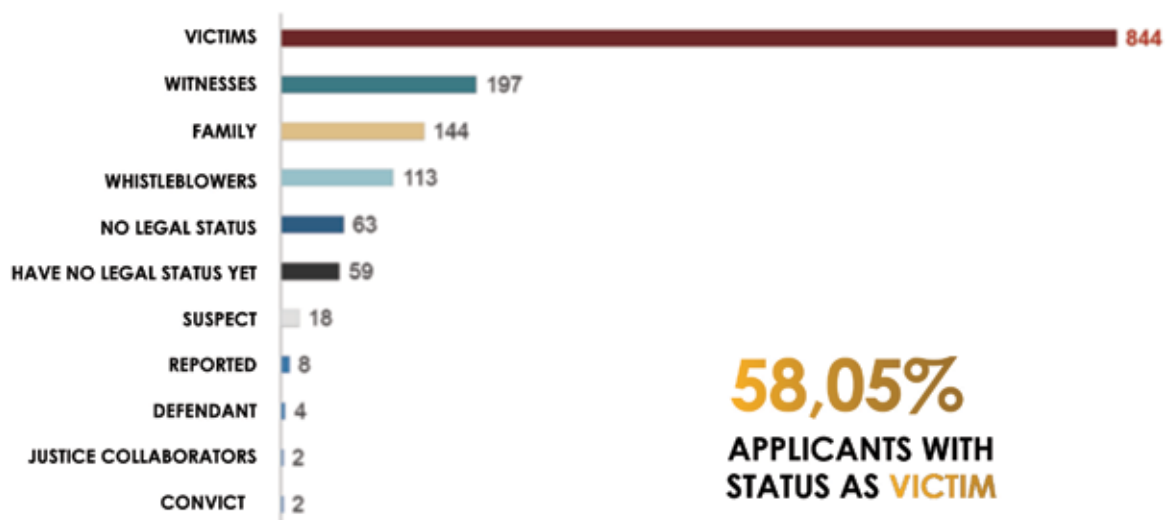
The fluctuation in the number of applications within years refers to and depends on the criminal cases in each region. There are many analytical variables depend on each point of view taken as the analytical bases (social, economic, security, etc)

COMPARISON OF APPLICATIONS IN 2019-2020 BASED ON CRIMINAL OFFENSES



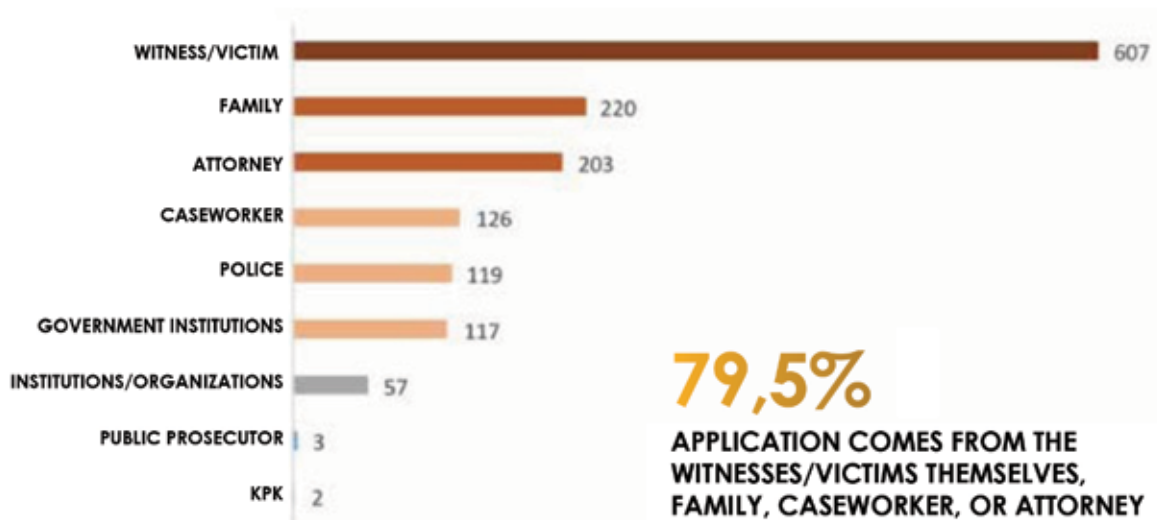


APPLICANTS' LEGAL STATUS



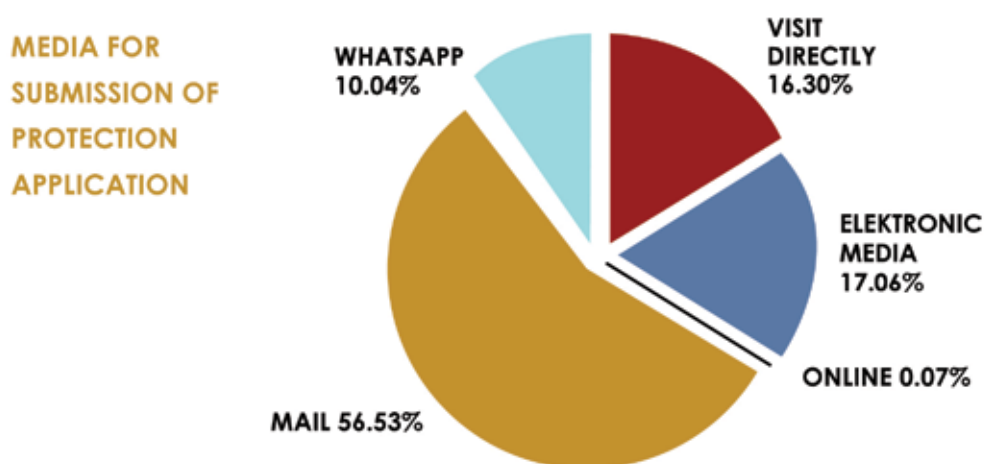
In contrast to 2019, in 2020 there was an application from suspect applicant of justice collaborator in a corruption case.

ORIGIN OF APPLICATION



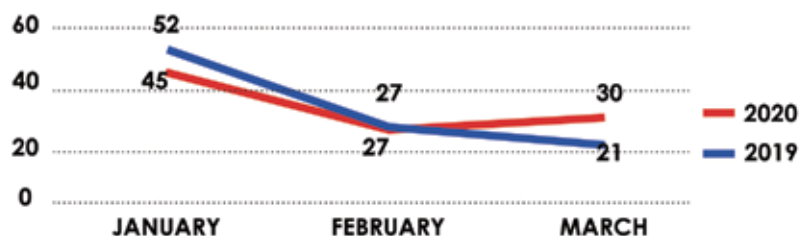
The number 79.5% shows high level of public awareness regarding their rights as witnesses/victims.

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS BASED ON COMMUNICATION MEDIA



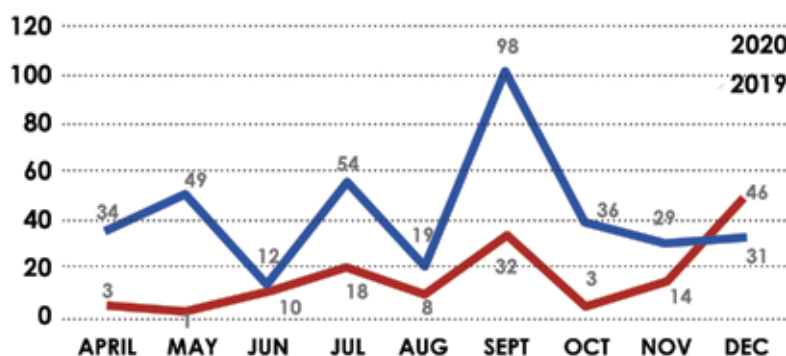
The decrease in applicants who come directly to the office correlates with the large number of application letters for protection received by LPSK as well as applications via WhatsApp. Protection application by mail are still the most widely used every year.

COMPARISON IN THE 2019-2020 PERIOD FROM JANUARY-MARCH (Before Pandemic)



COMPARISON OF APPLICANTS WHO VISIT DIRECTLY IN 2019-2020

COMPARISON IN THE 2019-2020 PERIOD FROM APRIL-DECEMBER (During Pandemic)



At the beginning of 2020 (January to March) the number of applicants who came directly to LPSK was still quite high if compared to the same month in 2019. However, from April to December 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a decrease in the number of applicants who came directly to LPSK office, which was 44% compared to 2019.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED VIA WHATSAPP (WA)

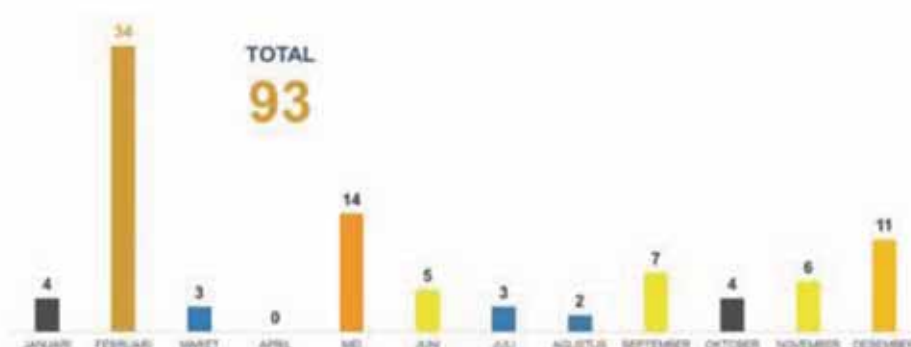


The use of WhatsApp (WA) as a application medium launched by LPSK in 2020 has shown its effectiveness. It can be seen from the number of applications received via WA throughout 2020, which was 146 applications or 10.04% of the total applications. This is inseparable from WA has become the widely used platform.

The Call Center 148, which has existed since 2018, experienced a decrease in the number of incoming contacts compared to 2019. This was because the applications switched to Whatsapp application.



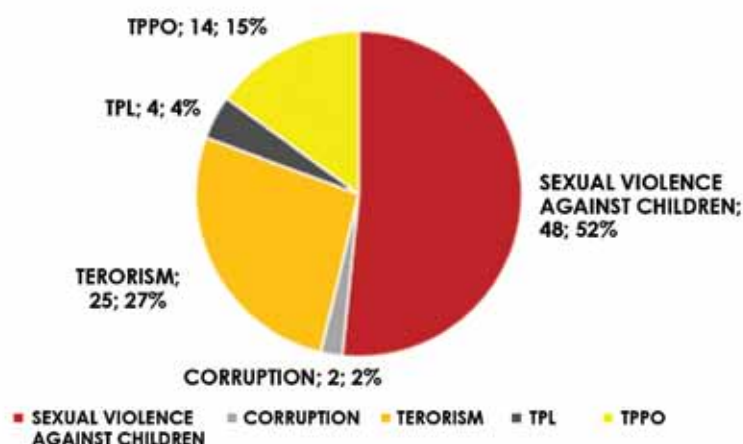
PROACTIVE ACTIVITIES IN 2020



THE PERCENTAGE OF PROACTIVE ACTION

The basis of pro-active action

1. Article 29 paragraph (2) of Law No. 31 of 2014 on Amendment to Law No. 13 of 2006.
2. From proactive to 93 victims/witnesses, there were 75 people proceed to the protection application stage
3. Protection application are voluntary in nature.



NOTES

THAT DREW CASES PUBLIC ATTENTION IN 2020

During 2020, LPSK handled several cases of public concern, most of which processed to protection application stage.

FEBRUARY

Demonstrators for Reform Corrupted were tortured during the examination.

Sexual exploitation of 20 child victims in Rawa Bebek, Penjaringan, North Jakarta.

Sexual exploitation of 3 children in Kalibata City apartment.

Sexual violence against child conducted by Papuan Regional Government official in Jakarta.

Sexual Exploitation of 13 children in Gading Nias apartment.

JANUARY

Sexual abuse of male teenagers by the Chairperson of KPU Banjarmasin



MAY

Case of 14 Indonesian ship crew members treated inhumanely on the Longxing 629 ship



JUNE

Child Sexual Violence in the Church since December 2018 - March 2020

Cases of Sexual Violence by P2TP2A in East Lampung.



JULY

► Terrorism in Karanganyar

► Human trafficking cases on Chinese ships, dead bodies dumped into the sea

► Cases related to the Joko Candra Scandal

SEPTEMBER

The attack on the Ciracas Sectoral Police, which involved TNI personnel.



OCTOBER

The shooting case of Pastor Yeremiah Zanambani in Intan Jaya, Papua.

DECEMBER

Cases of the death of 6 FPI Members in Sigi, Central Sulawesi



Proactive actions were mostly conducted to sexual violence cases in 2020. This was because the mass media reported that many cases of sexual violence. In certain cases that required fast handling, LPSK immediately took pro-active actions based on information from the mass media.

PROTECTION APPLICATION REVIEW

Means: "a series of activities, actions taken by LPSK's officers to collect description, information, data, documents, facts, and analyzes to conclude the feasibility of protection application."

- In conducting the study, LPSK officers can carry out medical and psychological investigations and/or assessments.
- The implementation of investigations and assessments by LPSK on several occasions must be carried out in remote areas or areas prone to conflict/crime.



LPSK's service coverage covers areas that are difficult to reach, this shows that LPSK responds to all requests for protection even though there are difficulties influenced by geographical factors, situations with high security threats, and limited communication.

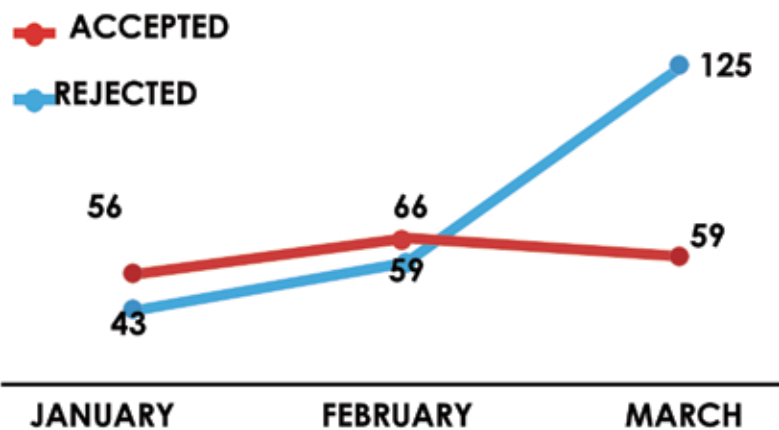
Holding Plenary Meeting of Leaders



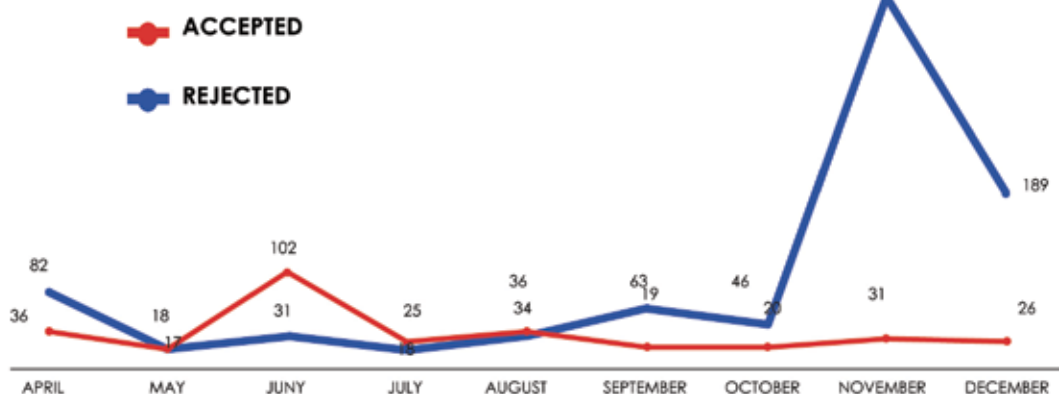
Plenary Meeting for Leaders decides on each application for protection submitted to LPSK whether to be accepted or rejected. The meeting is held at least once a week. The Pandemic period did not significantly reduce the frequency of meetings because it was switched to be held using online meeting application.

DECISION OF PROTECTION APPLICATION IS ACCEPTED AND REJECTED

DECISION OF PROTECTION APPLICATION IS ACCEPTED AND REJECTED (January - March 2020) Before the COVID-19 Pandemic

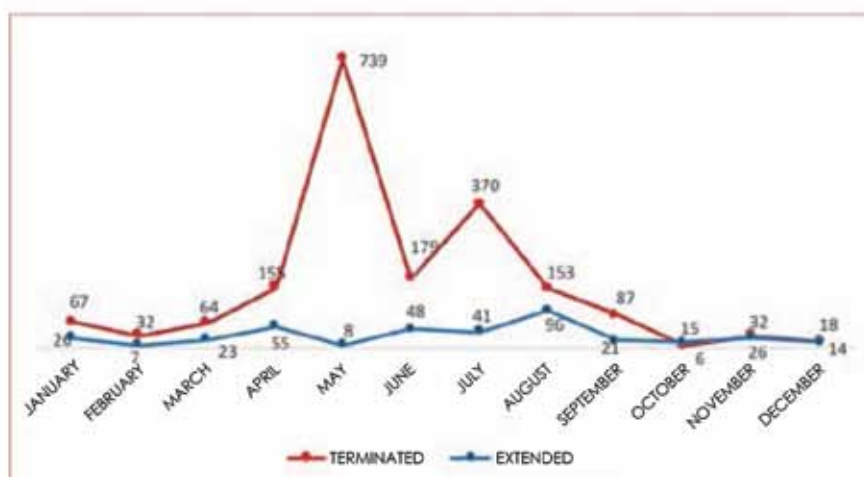


DECISION OF PROTECTION APPLICATION IS ACCEPTED AND REJECTED (April - December 2020) During COVID-19 Pandemic



Increased decisions were received in November and December regarding the receipt of requests for compensation from 215 victims of past terrorism and receipt of Additional Budget by the end of September.

DECISION TO TERMINATE AND EXTENTION OF PROTECTION IN 2020

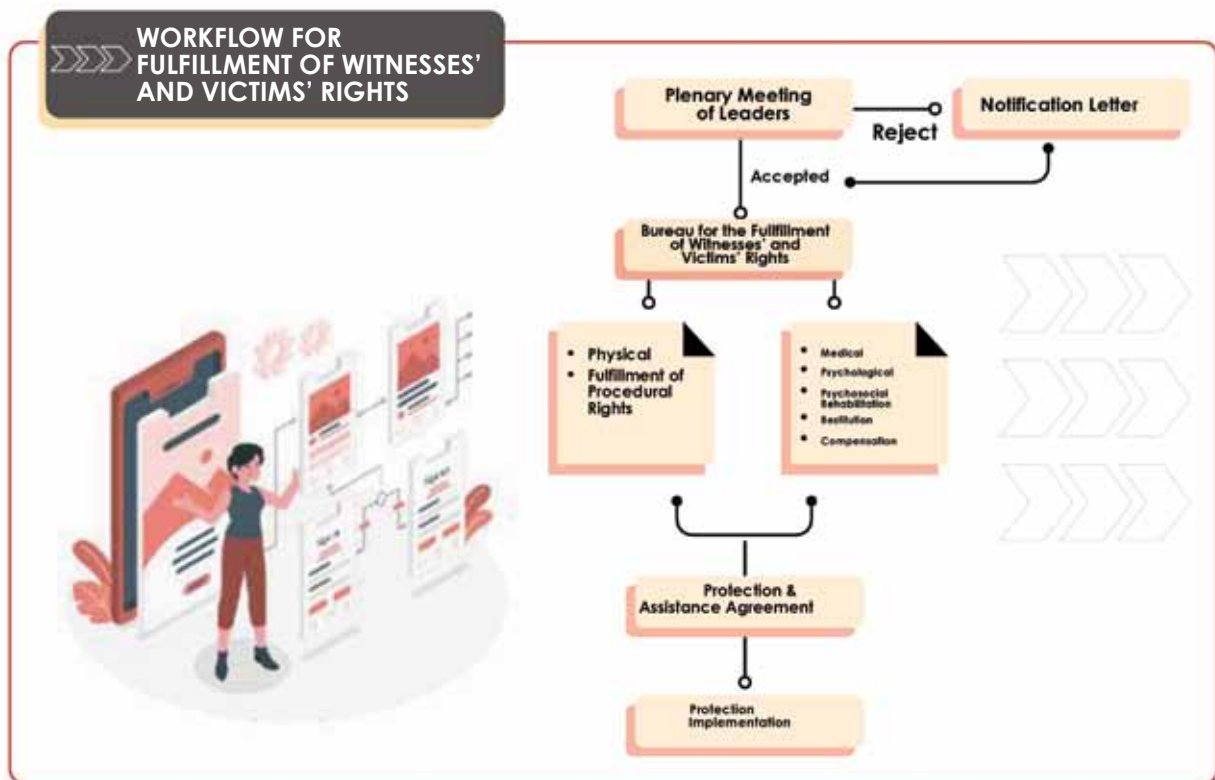


In 2020, LPSK took steps to selectively stop the protection due to budget constraints and the COVID-19 pandemic. The peak was in May 2020.

2. PROTECTION PROGRAMS

LPSK was established as a manifestation of the seriousness of the state to conduct mandate of both national and international laws and regulations to provide protection and assistance to witnesses and victims. Based on this, after going through the process of discussion in the Plenary Meeting for Leaders on the protection application submitted by the applicants, the status of the applicants whose applications are accepted by LPSK will be protectee.

In order to fulfill the witnesses' and victims' rights, the applicants will receive written notification as a follow up notifying that their applications have been accepted and they will have protectee status. Furthermore, you will be asked to sign Protection Agreement which contains, among other things, rights and obligations, period of time and forms of protection that have been approved by LPSK. In order to make it easier to understand the process of Fulfilling the Witnesses' and Victims' Rights, it can be seen in the following infographic:



In addition to using Plenary Meeting for Leaders decision as a foundation, the fulfillment of the protection programs is also carried out to the carry over protectees in accordance with a predetermined protection period.

With various obstacles, hurdles, and difficult challenges during this Covid-19 Pandemic, LPSK never gives up. It is always available to provide protection and services to witnesses and victims spread across various parts in Indonesia.

The number of protectees and the number of the LPSK Protection Programs in 2020 can be described as follows:



PROTECTEE DATA AND LPSK PROGRAMS IN 2020

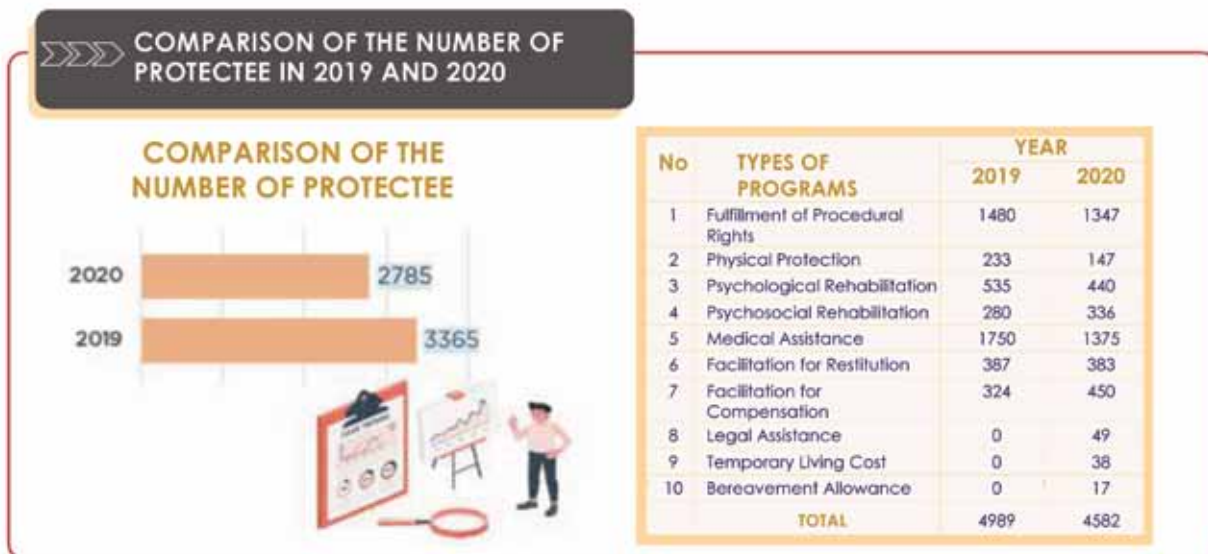
No	Types of Criminal Offenses	Number of Total protectees in 2020	TYPES OF PROGRAMS GIVEN IN 2020										TOTAL PROGRAMS PER CRIMINAL OFFENSES
			Fulfillment of procedural rights	legal	Physical	Medical	Psychological	Psychosocial	Restitution	Compensation	Temporary Living Cost Assistance	Bereavement	
1.	Corruption	53	50	30	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	94
2.	Money laundering	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Severe persecution	65	53	1	10	28	9	11	3	0	0	1	116
4.	Torture	37	33	0	6	1	8	1	4	0	0	0	53
5.	Narcotics	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
6.	Terrorism	494	225	7	10	110	67	158	0	450	11	5	1043
7.	Other Criminal Offenses	180	193	3	58	54	44	15	20	0	2	1	390
8.	Severe human rights violations	1105	0	0	0	1098	6	24	0	0	0	10	1138
9.	Sexual violence against children and women	533	520	5	31	75	280	99	162	0	10	0	1182
10.	Human trafficking	314	269	0	20	9	24	28	194	0	15	0	559
TOTAL PER PROTECTEES/ PROGRAMS		2785	1347	49	147	1375	440	336	383	450	38	17	4582

Of the 2,785 protectees in 2020, 2,249 protectees are carry overs in 2019 whose protection period is still in effect.

According to the data, the number of protectees in 2020 was decreased compared to the number of protectee and protection programs in 2019. This was because the policies and strategies to reduce the number of protectee due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The comparison description of 2019 and 2020 protectee data is as follows:

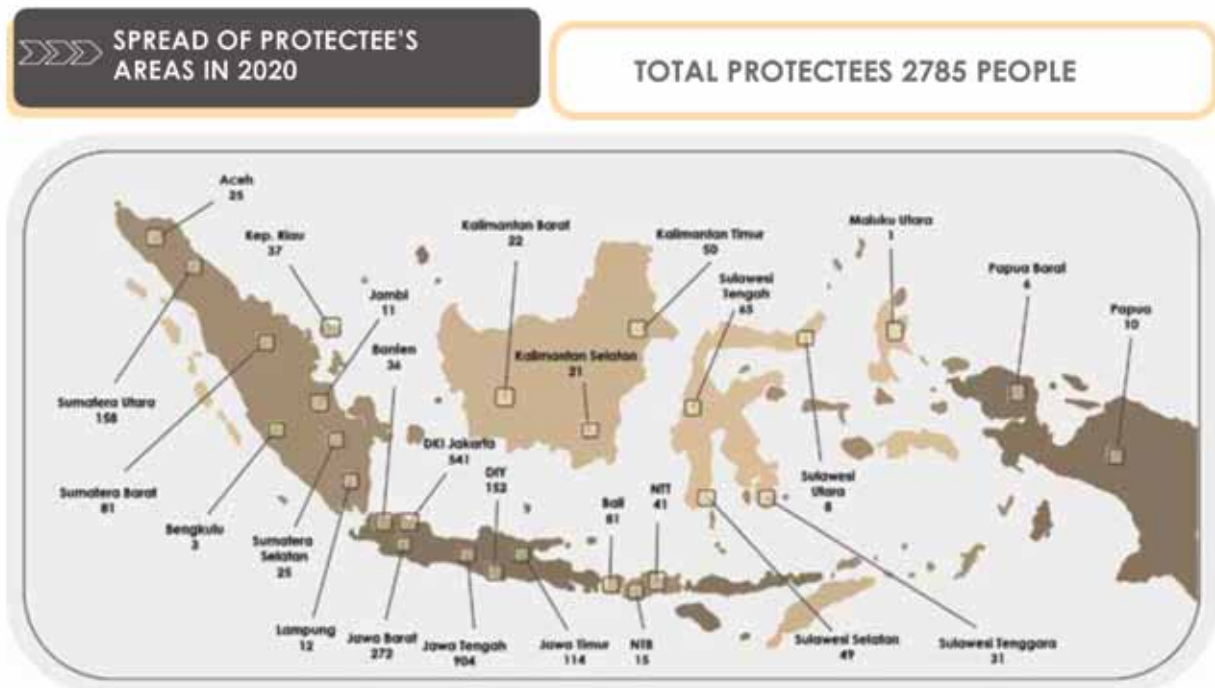


COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF PROTECTEE IN 2019 AND 2020



Crime incidents occurred in various parts of Indonesia. In this regard, below is the spread of LPSK protectees areas in 2020:

SPREAD OF PROTECTEE'S AREAS



Based on the data on the spread of protectee's areas, the 5 (five) provinces with the highest number of protectee are as follows:

1. Central Java : 904 protectees
2. DKI Jakarta : 541 protectees
3. West Java : 272 protectees
4. West Sumatra : 158 protectees
5. Special Region of Yogyakarta : 152 protectees

2. HANDLING OF CERTAIN CRIMES



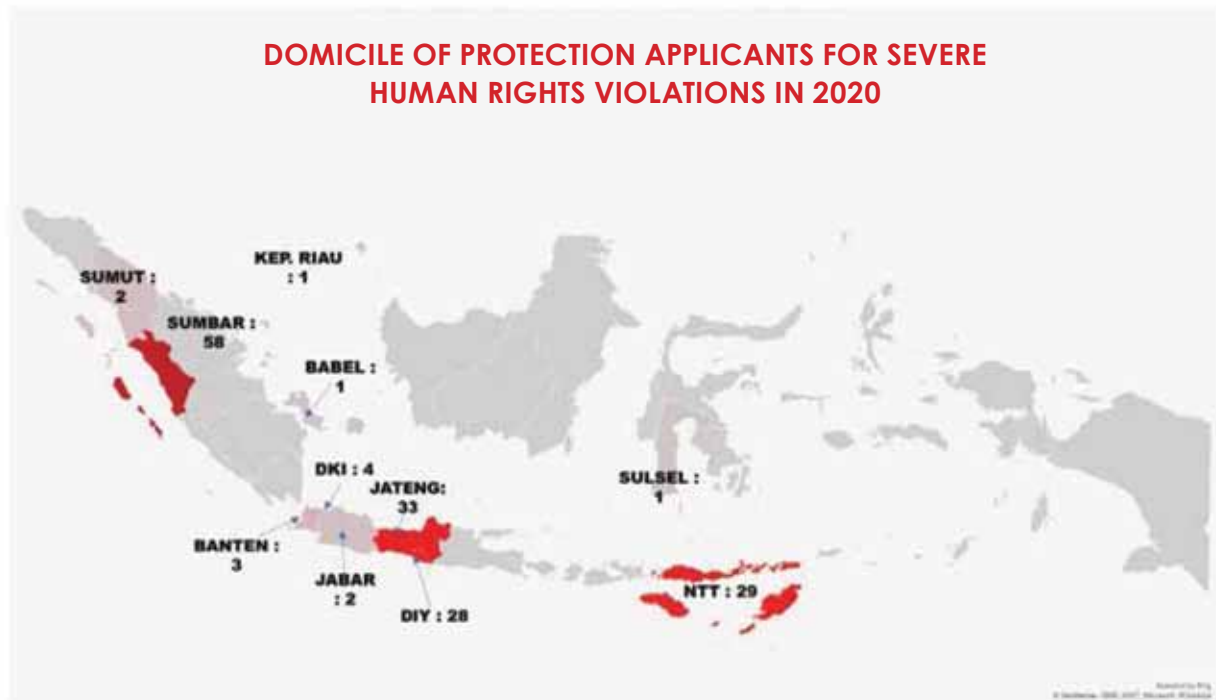
According to the duties, functions, and authorities as mandated in the legislation LPSK is established to provide protection and other rights to witnesses and victims of criminal offenses. In carrying out its mandate, not all witnesses and/or victims of criminal offenses are entitled to protection and other rights, but are given limitations as stipulated in the legislation.

There are certain criminal offenses which are under LPSK's authority to provide protection, and other rights as stated in the explanation of Article 5 paragraph (2) which reads: *"Criminal offenses in certain cases include, among others, serious human rights violations, corruption, money laundering, terrorism, human trafficking, persecution, narcotics use, psychotropic use, sexual violence against children, severe persecution, other crimes that make the witnesses and/or victims face the situations that are very dangerous to their lives"*.

Based on this, below is a description of the 2020 LPSK's performance achievements regarding the protection application and the Witness and/or Victim protection programs.

1. SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION FOR SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS



In 2020, there were 162 requests from severe human rights violation victims. There was a decrease by 49% if compared to 2019.

162 applicants came from the 1965-1966 incident & the 1984 Tanjung Priok incident



ASSESSMENT PROCESS



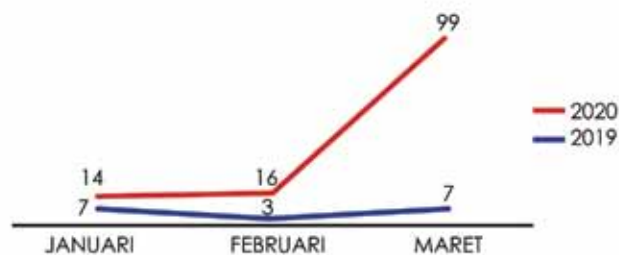
Reasons for Temporary Suspension of Medical Assessment:

- The majority of applicants are elderly
- The applicant is not willing to be assessed during the Covid-19 Pandemic

TRENDS OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN 2019-2020



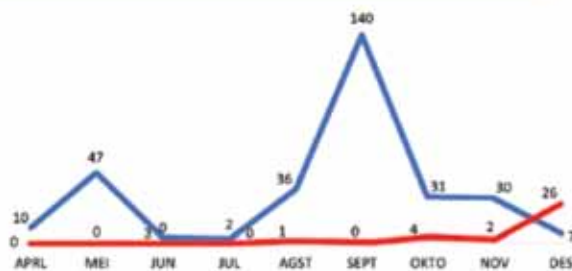
PROTECTION APPLICATION FROM THE VICTIMS OF SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FOR JANUARY - MARCH PERIOD (BEFORE COVID-19 PANDEMIC)



In 2020 the highest number of applications received was in March. Before Covid-19 pandemic, Victims/service provider organizations were actively submitting requests.



APPLICATION FROM THE VICTIMS OF SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FOR APRIL - DECEMBER PERIOD (DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC)



During April to December 2020 there was a significant decrease from the applicants of severe human rights violations victims. This was due to the Covid-19 Pandemic situation. If compared to the same period in 2019, there was a significant difference in the number of applications.

PROTECTEEES IN SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION CASES



INCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PROTECTEEES, AND AREAS OF SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS INCIDENTS UNDER LPSK PROTECTION IN 2012-2020

1. 65/66 Incident
2. The 1984 Tanjung Priok Incident
3. The 1989 Talang Sari Incident
4. The 97/98 Activist Kidnapping Incident
5. The 1998 Rumah Geudong Incident
6. The 1999 Simpang KKA Incident
7. The 2003 Jambu Keupok Incident



YEAR 2012-2020

2736 MALE ADULTS

1124 FEMALE ADULTS

TOTAL 3860 PROTECTEEES

THERE ARE 18 DISTRIBUTED AREAS OF THE PROTECTEEES DUE TO SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DURING 2012 – 2020

*in number of protectees

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Aceh: 81 | 11. North Sulawesi: 2 |
| 2. Bali: 1 | 12. South Sumatra: 6 |
| 3. Banten: 27 | 13. West Sumatra: 2 |
| 4. Central Java: 2214 | 14. NTT: 6 |
| 5. East Java: 349 | 15. Special Region of Yogyakarta: 286 |
| 6. Lampung: 11 | 16. West Sumatra: 537 |
| 7. Maluku: 19 | 17. West Java: 174 |
| 8. Riau: 2 | 18. DKI JAKARTA: 43 |
| 9. South Sulawesi: 2 | |
| 10. Central Sulawesi: 28 | |

Since 2012 to 2020 LPSK has provided protection to victims from the 65/66 Incident, the 1984 Tanjung Priok Incident, the 1989 Talangsari Incident, the 97/98 Activist Kidnapping Incident, and 3 Incidents in Aceh which includes the 1998 Geudong House Incident, the 1999 Simpang Incident KKA and the 2003 Jambu Keupok Incident.

Central Java Province is the province with the highest number of victims of severe human rights violations, followed by West Sumatra in second and East Java in third. This happened because of the concern of service provider organizations of severe human rights violation victims in the three provinces whose members also consist of children/grandchildren/victims themselves who are fighting for their rights as victims.



The Medical Assistance received by the Victims includes the cost of health care (inpatient and outpatient), the need for medicines, medical aids (hearing aids, wheelchairs, etc.), and transportation costs during the treatment process;

Psychological Rehabilitation includes counseling services, psychotherapy, and other forms of recovery for psychological conditions;

Psychosocial Rehabilitation in terms of restoring the victim's social condition in the form of fulfilling clothing, food, shelter, and assistance in obtaining employment or assistance in continuing education.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION



- Medical Assistance: LPSK cooperates with hospitals and private sector within the protectee's spread areas.
- Psychological Rehabilitation: LPSK cooperates with psychologists both in hospitals and psychological institutions.
- bereavement allowance as a substitute for funeral costs and others.
- Psychosocial Rehabilitation: LPSK cooperates with ministries and state institutions as well as philanthropic institutions.
- LPSK also cooperates with service provider organizations for victims of severe human rights violations in carrying out medical and psychological assistance.

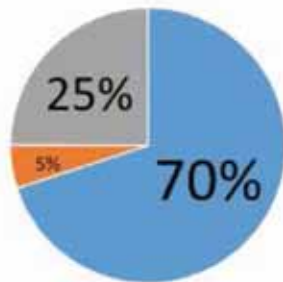
POLICY FOR HANDLING SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

- Law No. 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Court;
- Law No. 13 of 2006 in conjunction with Law No. 31 of 2014 in Article 6 and Article 7 on Protection of Witnesses and Victims;
- Government Regulation No. 3 of 2002 on Compensation, Restitution, and Rehabilitation for Victims of Severe Human Rights Violations;
- Presidential Instructions in commemoration of Human Rights Day in 2017: *"The obligation and responsibility to carry out the protection, fulfillment, respect, enforcement and human rights promotion are the responsibility of the state."* (source Kemenkumham.go.id).
- The settlement process of past severe human rights violations was continued. The results could be accepted by all parties and internationally. This was delivered in the President's Speech on Human Rights Day in 2020 (source setkab.go.id)
- The establishment of the Human Rights Special Team by the Attorney General on Wednesday 31 December 2020 consisted of 18 Members of Prosecutors led by the Deputy Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia (source Kompas.com)

Survey Result of 353 Victims of Severe Human Rights Violations

For the period March to November 2020, LPSK conducted a survey of 353 victims in 11 Regencies and Cities in Central Java Province to find out the conditions, hopes, and desires of the victims in resolving the incidents of human rights violations they experienced. The data collection method was carried out by distributing questionnaires containing several key questions such as: Actual Conditions of Fundamental Problems, Expectations and Satisfaction, Expectations in Resolving Incidents Experienced, Form of Settlement for Incidents, Victims' Expectations for the State, Victims' Expectations from the State If Receiving Special Treatment, and Expectations of Assistance Programs that Have Been Provided by LPSK

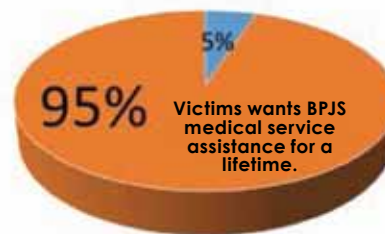
BASIC NEED PROBLEMS OF VICTIMS OF SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS



■ Economy Factors ■ Other Factors ■ Social Factors

There are 70% of victims of severe human rights violations are in lower-middle-income economy. This is inseparable from the impact of incidents they experienced, even some of the victims depend on their children for their lives.

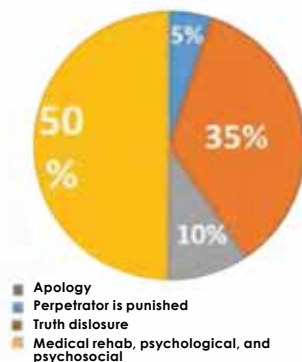
RELATED TO THE TERM OF LPSK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



■ Agree on the term of LPSK medical assistance program
■ Expects for lifetime assistance program

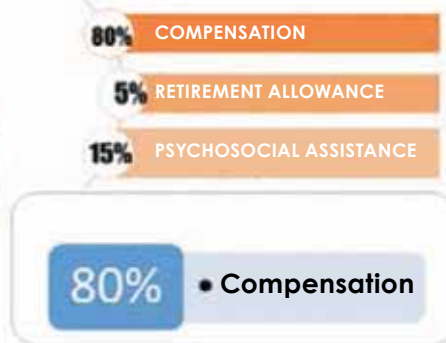
Notes: Regarding the medical assistance program provided by LPSK within a maximum period of 2 years, 95% stated that they want medical assistance for a lifetime.

EXPECTATION IN SETTLEMENT OF INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED



■ Apology
■ Perpetrator is punished
■ Truth disclosure
■ Medical rehab, psychological, and psychosocial

VICTIMS' EXPECTATION FROM THE STATE IF RECEIVING SPECIAL TREATMENT



Regarding the completion of past severe human rights violation cases, 50% wanted recovery through medical, psychological, and psychosocial rehabilitation programs, 35% wanted the truths to be revealed, 10% wanted an apology. Meanwhile, only 5% wanted the offenders to be punished.

80% of victims of severe human rights violations want special treatment from the state in the form of compensation given the the long duration of suffering and unclear legal settlement process. This is relevant when referring to Law 5 of 2018 on Combating Terrorism which provides compensation outside of court decisions to victims of past terrorism.

2. TERRORISM CASES

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION FOR TERRORISM CASES

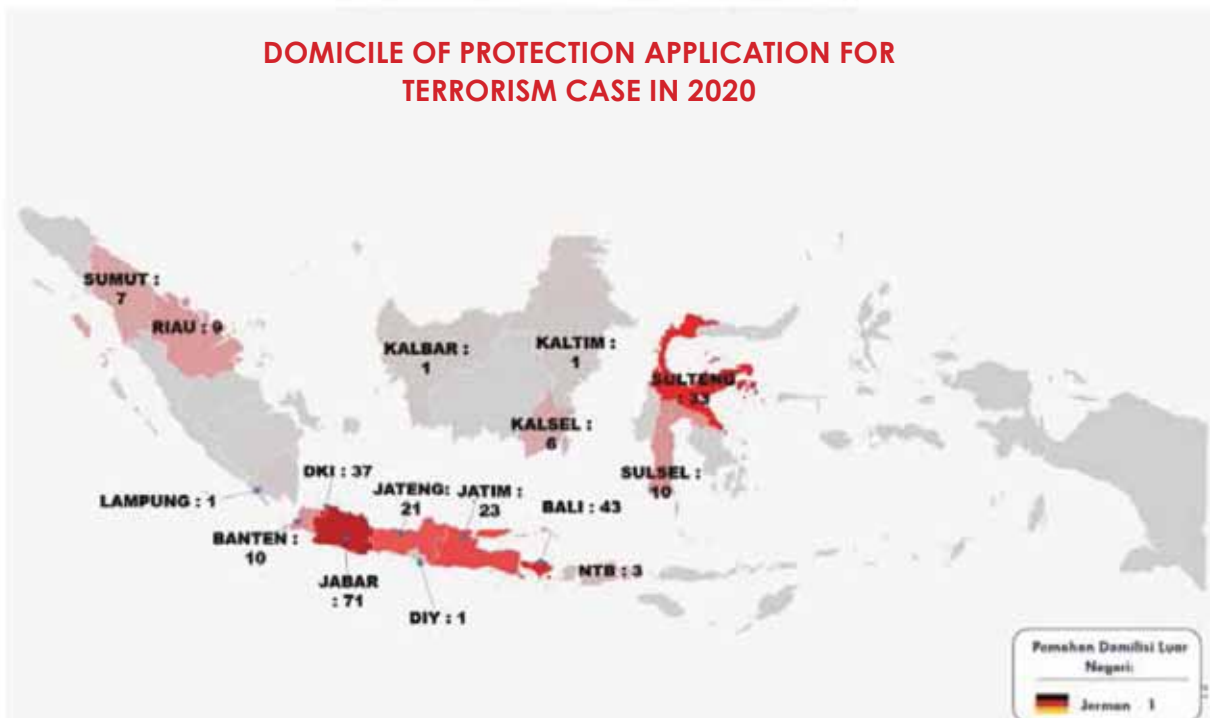
In addition to being regulated in Law No. 31 of 2014 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims of Terrorism, Law No. 5 of 2018 has reaffirmed the role of this protection. These provisions are contained in:

1. Article 34A of Law No. 5 of 2018:
 - Protection is given to whistleblowers, experts, and witnesses, and their families.
 - Protection is carried out by institutions that are engaged in witnesses' and victims' protection sector
2. Article 35A of Law No. 5 of 2018 *"Victims are under the responsibility of the state"*

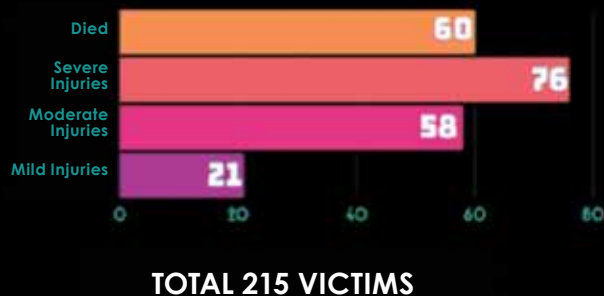


In 2020, terrorist incidents occurred in 15 provinces with the victims' domiciles in 17 provinces. This shows that terrorism has occurred in half of the number of provinces in Indonesia and further emphasizes that terrorism requires serious handling. Most of the applicants are domiciled in 4 provinces, namely, West Java, Bali, DKI Jakarta, and Central Sulawesi.

DOMICILE OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR TERRORISM CASE IN 2020



PAST TERRORISM VICTIMS BY CATEGORIES



LPSK Followed up the issuance of Government Regulation No. 35 of 2020 by issuing the Decision Letter of Head of LPSK No. KEP-450/I/LPSK/07/2020 on Handling Acceleration of Past Terrorism Victims Team within LPSK environment.

The team reviews the protection application for victims of past terrorism and makes medical assessment by cooperating with the Indonesian Association of Forensic Medicine.

EXAMPLES OF EMERGENCY AND PROACTIVE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

SIGI EMERGENCY PROTECTION



2 EMERGENCY PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

- Shooting of Polres Poso member
- Murder and incendiarism in Sigi, Central Sulawesi



3 PROACTIVE ACTIVITIES

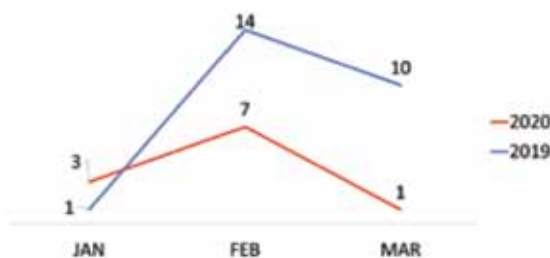
- Proactive in providing medical assistance after the incident to the terrorism victims in Kampar, Riau.
- Attack to a Police in Karanganyar
- Incendiarism and attack to South Daha Polsek

KARANGANYAR PROACTIVE

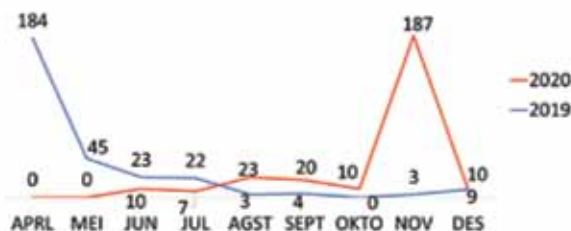


TRENDS OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR TERRORISM CASES IN 2019-2020

Applications for Terrorism Cases for January-March Period (before Pandemic)

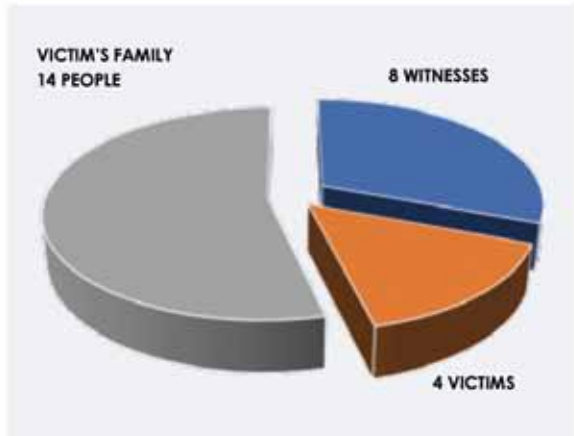


Applications for Terrorism Cases for April-December Period (during Pandemic)



In 2020, there was a surge in November, this is related to the application process and assessment of Handling Acceleration of Past Terrorism Victims Team on 218 applicants.

PROTECTION APPLICATION FROM TERRORISM INCIDENTS FOLLOWING LAW NO. 5 OF 2018 IN 2020



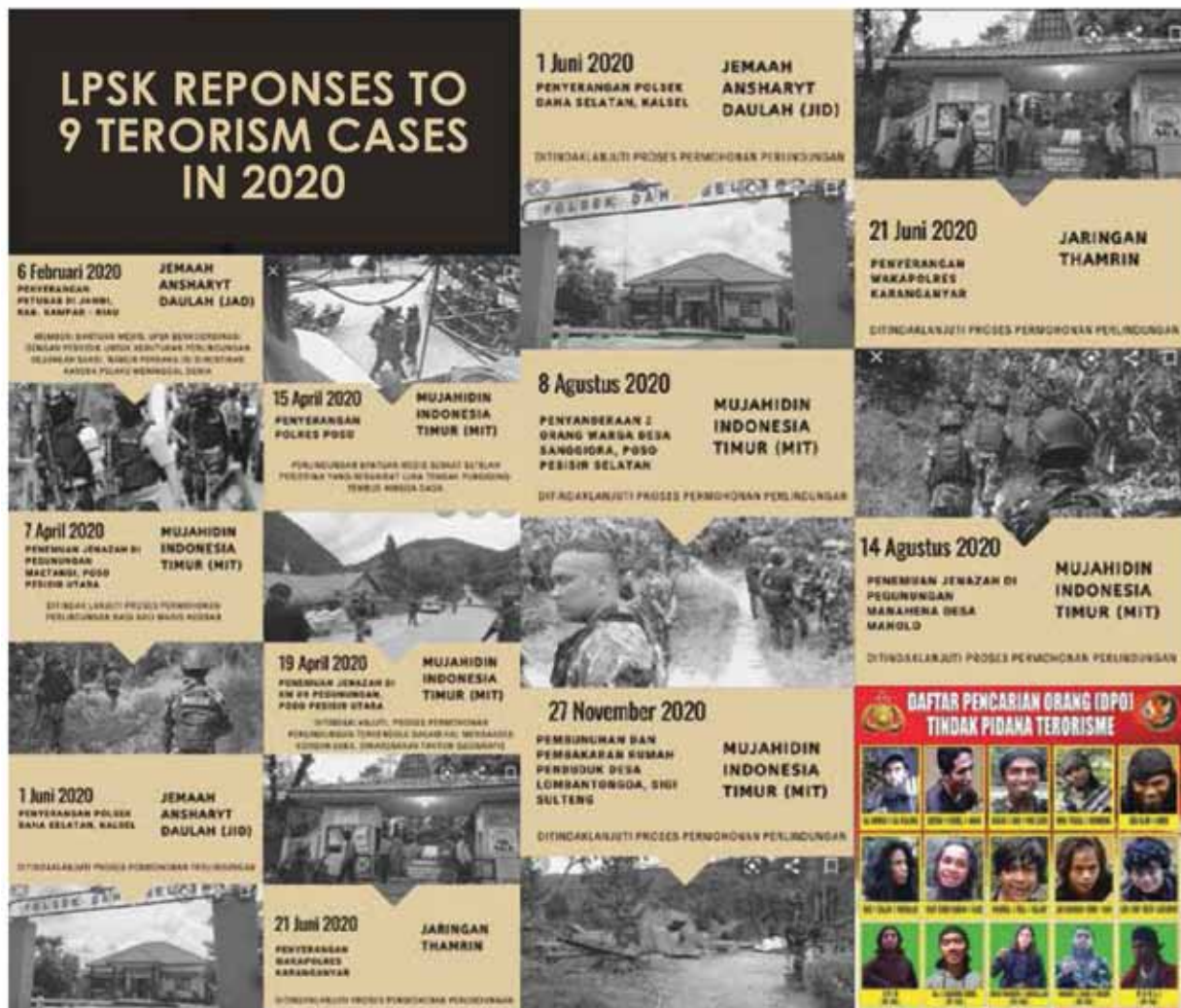
It was recorded that in 2020 the number of applicants for terrorism incidents occurred after the enactment of Law no. 5 of 2018 was 26 applicants consisting of 14 people consisting of victims' families, 4 direct victims, and 8 people with witness status.

In terrorism case, LPSK has never provided protection to witnesses (who are not victims).

In previous years, LPSK only focused on victim protection, in 2020 there were good developments, law enforcement (investigators) recommended 8 witnesses to be given protection by LPSK.

In 2020, in an effort to optimize the provision of witness protection in terrorism cases, LPSK welcomed BNPT's efforts to facilitate coordination between investigators and LPSK in order to discuss witness and expert protection for 9 cases currently handled by the Indonesian Police.





FOR SIGI TERRORISM CASE:

- The incident occurred on 27 November 2020 at around 08.00 WITA in Lombantongga Village, Palolo Sub-District, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi.
- The offenders are members of Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT) Ali Kalora network, the offenders killed 4 civilians and burned 7 houses. 18 family heads were forced to evacuate.
- LPSK took proactive steps to protect the security of 3 witnesses/families of the victims and provided compensation to the heirs of the deceased victims.

PROTECTEES IN TERRORISM CASES

TERRORISM

312 MALE ADULTS

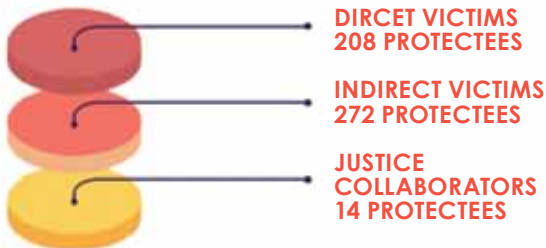
7 BOYS
319 MEN

160 FEMALE ADULTS

15 GIRLS
175 WOMEN

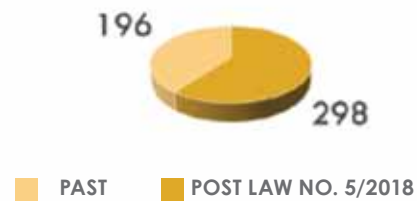
TOTAL OF PROTECTEES FROM TERRORISM CASES SERVED IN 2020
WERE 494 PEOPLE

PROTECTEE STATUS BASED ON LEGAL STATUS



Indirect victims who receive the protection program are the heirs of the victims of terrorism who died. This is a deadly impact of terrorist attacks that may kill victims.

PROTECTEE STATUS BASED ON INCIDENT CATEGORIES



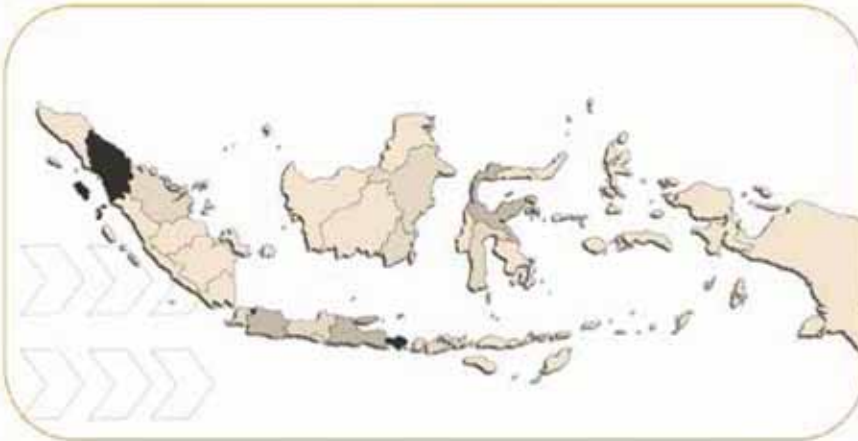
The number of protectees increased in 2020 is dominated by victims of past terrorism (from Bali Bombing I incident to the attack on Mobile Brigade Corps).

No.	TYPES OF PROGRAMS	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
1.	Fulfillment of Procedural rights	225
2.	Legal assistance	7
3.	Physical protection	10
4.	Psychological rehabilitation	67
5.	Medical Assistance	110
6.	Psychosocial rehabilitation	158
7.	Compensation facilitation	450
8.	Temporary Living Assistance	11
9.	Bereavement Allowance	5
TOTAL		1043

The protection program is dominated by compensation facilitation and Fulfillment of Procedural Rights because LPSK provides the programs to 157 Sibolga Bombing victims, and victims of past terrorism.

SPREAD OF TERRORISM PROTECTEE'S DOMICILE IN 2020

TOTAL : 494 PROTECTEES



REGIONS	NUMBER OF PROTECTEES
North Sumatra	1
West Java	2
Bali	3
Central Sulawesi	4
East Java	5
DKI Jakarta	6
Central Java	7
Banten	8
Special Region of Yogyakarta	9
South Sulawesi	10
East Kalimantan	11
NTB	12

North Sumatra province ranks first for the number of Terrorism Protectees as the victims of the Sibolga Bombing was 157 people and many of whom suffered losses because their houses were damaged by the bomb explosion.

For Sibolga bombing attack, the terrorist lived in the residential area. Meanwhile in Central Sulawesi, attacks to the residential area using sharp weapons or firearms were a way for the perpetrators to take property or food from the residents who live close to terrorist hideouts.

FORM OF TERRORISM ATTACK

Terrorism attack usually use weapons, firearms, and explosives.

ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS
28 INCIDENTS
109 PROTECTEES

BOMBING
29 INCIDENTS
523 PROTECTEES

ATTACK WITH FIREARMS
28 INCIDENTS
49 PROTECTEES



NUMBER OF VICTIMS BY EVENT LOCATION



The number of victims based on the incident location, i.e. residential area, has the highest level of vulnerability. For example, in the Sibolga incident, the perpetrator lived in a residential area, or the incident in Central Sulawesi (people and property).

Based on the location of the incident, the incident happened in the residential area has high number of victims compared to the incident happened in the place of worship. For example, in the Sibolga incident, there were 157 protectees.

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM EVENTS HANDLED BY LPSK BASED ON PAST TERRORISM INCIDENT CATEGORIES

NO	NAME OF INCIDENT	PLACE OF INCIDENT	YEAR OF INCIDENT	NUMBER OF VICTIMS
1.	BALI BOMBING	BALI	2002	60
2.	MCDONALD MAKASAR BOMBING	SOUTH SULAWESI	2002	4
3.	JW MARRIOT BOMBING	DKI JAKARTA	2003	27
4.	AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY BOMBING	DKI JAKARTA	2004	38
5.	EFFATHA GKST CHURCH SHOOTING IN PALU	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2004	1
6.	IMANUEL GKST CHURCH SHOOTING IN PALU	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2004	1
7.	MAESA MARKET SHOOTING IN PALU	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2005	18
8.	BALI BOMBING II	BALI	2005	13
9.	TENTENA MARKET BOMBING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2005	33
10.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2005	4
11.	PASTOR SHOOTING IN PALU	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2006	1
12.	PDAM POSO HOUSING COMPLEX SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2007	1

**VICTIMS OF TERRORISM EVENTS HANDLED BY LPSK BASED ON PAST
TERRORISM INCIDENT CATEGORIES**

NO	NAME OF INCIDENT	PLACE OF INCIDENT	YEAR OF INCIDENT	NUMBER OF VICTIMS
13.	CIMB NIAGA BANK MEDAN BRANCH SHOOTING	NORTH SUMATRA	2010	3
14.	HAMPARAN PERAK SHOOTING	NORTH SUMATRA	2010	8
15.	AZ-DZIKRA MOSQUE SHOOTING	WEST JAVA	2011	31
16.	BETHEL INJIL SEPENUH KEPUNTON SOLO CHURCH BOMBING	CENTRAL JAVA	2011	7
17.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPON IN BIMA (BOLO SECTORAL POLICE)	NTB	2011	2
18.	THE 2011 BCA PALU BRANCH SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2011	2
19.	BUKU UTAN KAYU BOMBING	DKI JAKARTA	2011	1
20.	SURAKARTA SHOOTING	CENTRAL JAVA	2012	1
21.	POSO BOMBING (SATLANTAS SMAKER POST)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2012	2
22.	SECURITY POST DURING KETUPAT CANDI OPERATION SHOOTING IN SURAKARTA	CENTRAL JAVA	2012	2
23.	POLICE STATION SHOOTING IN SURAKARTA	CENTRAL JAVA	2012	1
24.	POSO SHOOTING (MASANI VILLAGE)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2012	1
25.	POSO SHOOTING (TAMANDUEL VILLAGE)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2012	1
26.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPON (SADAR MALEO OPERATION IN 2012)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2012	3
27.	POSO SHOOTING (SADAR MALEO TAMBRANA OPERATION)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2012	3
28.	THE 2012 SEPE POSO VILLAGE SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2012	1
29.	PONDOK AREN SECTORAL POLICE HEADQUARTER SHOOTING	BANTEN	2013	2
30.	POSO SHOOTING (TAMANJEKA VILLAGE)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2014	1
31.	POSO SHOOTING (AMAN MALEO I-GAYATRI VILLAGE OPERATION)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2014	2
32.	BUKIT SAMPODO PALOPO CAFÉ BOMBING	SOUTH SULAWESI	2014	3
33.	GOWA SHOOTING	SOUTH SULAWESI	2014	1
34.	THE 2014 IMPO MOUNTAIN SHOOTING IN POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2014	1
35.	THE 2014 POSO 2014 SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2014	1
36.	MIT POSO SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2014	1
37.	BIMA SHOOTING	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	2014	1
38.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MIT POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2014	6
39.	MIT POSO SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2015	1
40.	THE 2015 POSO 2014 SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2015	1

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM EVENTS HANDLED BY LPSK BASED ON PAST TERRORISM INCIDENT CATEGORIES				
NO	NAME OF INCIDENT	PLACE OF INCIDENT	YEAR OF INCIDENT	NUMBER OF VICTIMS
42	THE 2015 DESA GAYATRI SHOOTING IN POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2015	1
41	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MIT POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2015	6
42	POSO SHOOTING (THE 2016 TINOMBOLA OPERATION)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2016	1
43	THAMRIN BOMBING	DKI JAKARTA	2016	25
44	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN CIKOKOL	BANTEN	2016	1
45	OIKUMENE CHURCH BOMBING IN SAMARINDA	EAST KALIMANTAN	2016	13
46	SANTO YOSEP CHURCH BOMBING IN MEDAN	NORTH SUMATRA	2016	1
47	POLRESTA SURAKARTA BOMBING	CENTRAL JAVA	2016	1
48	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MIT POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2017	1
49	BIMA SHOOTING	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	2017	2
50	KAMPUNG MELAYU TERMINAL BOMBING	DKI JAKARTA	2017	6
51	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN NORTH SUMATRA REGIONAL POLICE	NORTH SUMATRA	2017	10
54	THE 2017 PARIGI VILLAGE SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2017	1
	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MIT POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2018	2
55	GKI DIPONEGORO CHURCH BOMBING	EAST JAVA	2018	1
56	SURABAYA CENTER PENTACOSTAL CHURCH BOMBING	EAST JAVA	2018	6
57	SANTA MARIA TAK BERCELA CHURCH BOMBING	EAST JAVA	2018	20
58	SURABAYA POLRESTABES BOMBING	EAST JAVA	2018	11
59	BONTOALA SECTORAL POLICE BOMBING IN MAKASSAR	SOUTH SULAWESI	2018	1
60	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN ST.LIDWINA CHURCH	SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA	2018	11
61	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS DEPOK MOBILE BRIGADE CORPS	WEST JAVA	2018	11
62	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN REGIONAL POLICE COPRS IN RIAU	RIAU	2018	7
63	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN TANJUNG BALAI	NORTH SUMATRA	2018	1
64	GEBANGROJO POSO SHOOTING	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2005	2
65	FOOD BASKET BOMBING IN POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2003	1
TOTAL				434 VICTIMS

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM INCIDENTS HANDLED BY LPSK BASED ON PRESENT TERRORISM INCIDENT CATEGORIES (POST LAW NO. 5/2018)

NO	NAME OF INCIDENT	PLACE OF INCIDENT	YEAR OF INCIDENT
1	PARIGI MOUTONG SHOOTING (SALABONGA VILLAGE)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2018
2	PARIGI MOUTONG SHOOTING (THE 2018 TINOMBOLA OPERATION)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2018
3	KANCI HIGHWAY SHOOTING	WEST JAVA	2018
4	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN GRINTING BULUKAMBA VILLAGE	CENTRAL JAVA	2018
5	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN JL. DIPONOGORO CIREBON	WEST JAVA	2018
6	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN LAMONGAN SECTORAL POLICE	EAST JAVA	2018
7	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN PARIGI MOUTONG (SALABONGA VILLAGE)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2018
8	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MAPOLDA LAMPUNG, MAKO BRIMOBDA LAMPUNG, CHURCH IN BANDAR LAMPUNG	LAMPUNG	2019
9	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MAPOLSEK WONOKROMO	EAST JAVA	2019
10	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN PANDEGLANG	BANTEN	2019
11	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN PARIGI MOUTONG	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2019
12	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN PARIGI MOUTONG (THE 2019 TINOMBOLA OPERATION)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2019
13	MEDAN POLRESTABES BOMBING	NORTH SUMATRA	2019
14	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MIT POSO	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2020
15	SIBOLGA BOMBING	NORTH SUMATRA	2020
16	RIAU BOMBING (KAMPAR RIVER, PELALAWAN)	RIAU	2020
17	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN POLRES SOUTH DAHA	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	2020
18	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN MT. LAWU CLIMBING POST, POLRES KARANGANYAR	CENTRAL JAVA	2020
19	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS SYARIAH MANDIRI BANK PALU BRANCH	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2020
20	TERRORISM ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS IN SIGI	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2020
21	TERRORISM IN BATANG	CENTRAL JAVA	2020
22	TERRORISM ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS MIT POSO (SANGGINORA VILLAGE)	CENTRAL SULAWESI	2020
23	TERRORISM OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS	DKI JAKARTA	2020

The Most Terrorism Incidents Happened In 2018, I.E. 7 Incidents

APPLICATIONS AND PROTECTEE BY PROFESSION CATEGORIES

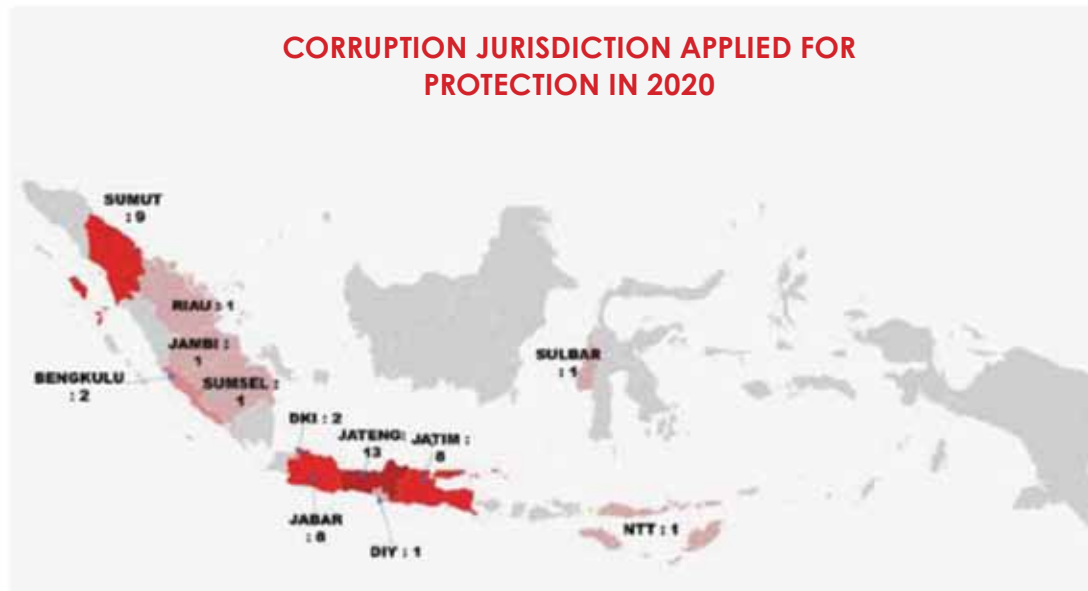
**Total number of victims
Handled by LPSK was
681 people.**

NO	PROTECTEE'S PROFESSION	NUMBER OF VICTIMS
STATE APPARATUS		133
1.	POLICE MEMBER	95
2.	State Civil Apparatus	36
3.	Minister	1
4.	TNI	1

NO	PROTECTEE'S PROFESSION	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
NON STATE APPARATUS		548
1.	Seller, entrepreneur	145
2.	Private and SOE employee	120
3.	Fisherman and farmer	73
4.	Household wife	72
5.	School and university student	43
6.	Unknown	36
7.	Household wife	25
8.	Unemployed	13
9.	Teacher	6
10.	Personal/public driver	6
11.	Not attending school	4
12.	Lawyer	2
13.	Academician and researcher	1
14.	Doctor	1
15.	Clergy	1

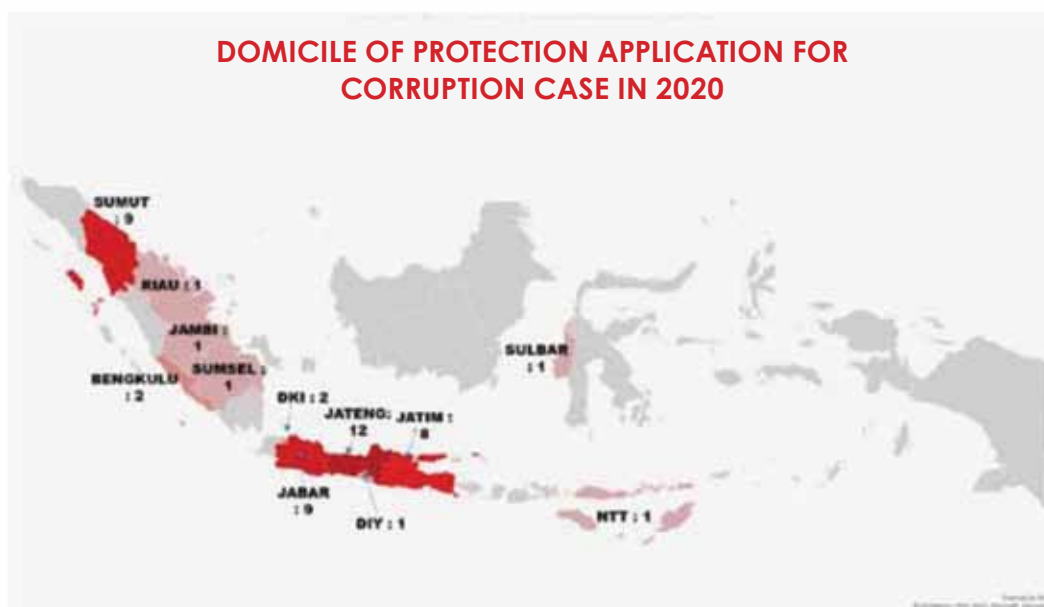
3. CORRUPTION CASE

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION FOR CORRUPTION CASES

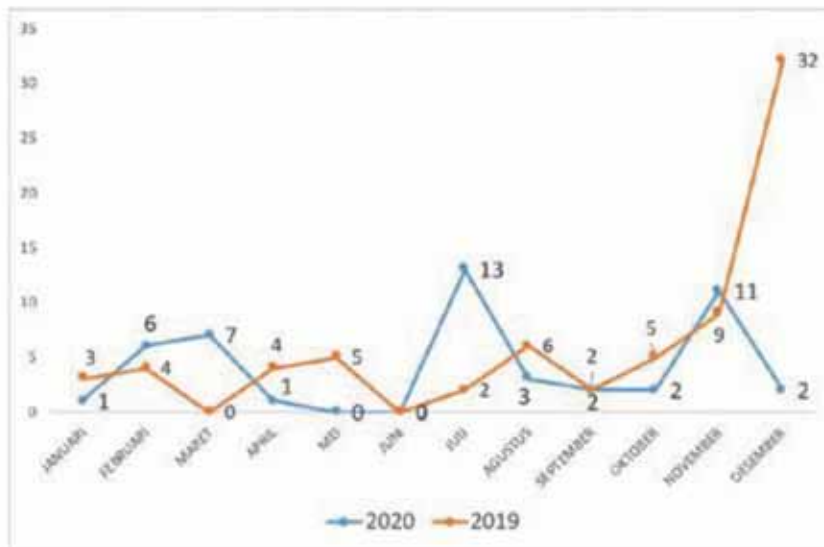


Data on applications related to corruption in 2020 recorded a decline of around 33% compared to the number of protection application in 2019.

The application came from the alleged corruption incidents occurred in 11 provinces. From the spread of legal jurisdiction, it is shown that the application for protection of corruption cases is still focused in the Western Region of Indonesia.



TRENDS OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR CORRUPTION CASES IN 2019-2020



Looking at the graph of applications before and during the 2020 Covid-19 Pandemic, it can be seen that the number of applications in 2020 is lower than 2019.

PROACTIVE STEPS IN CORRUPTION CASES

TRIAL MONITORING



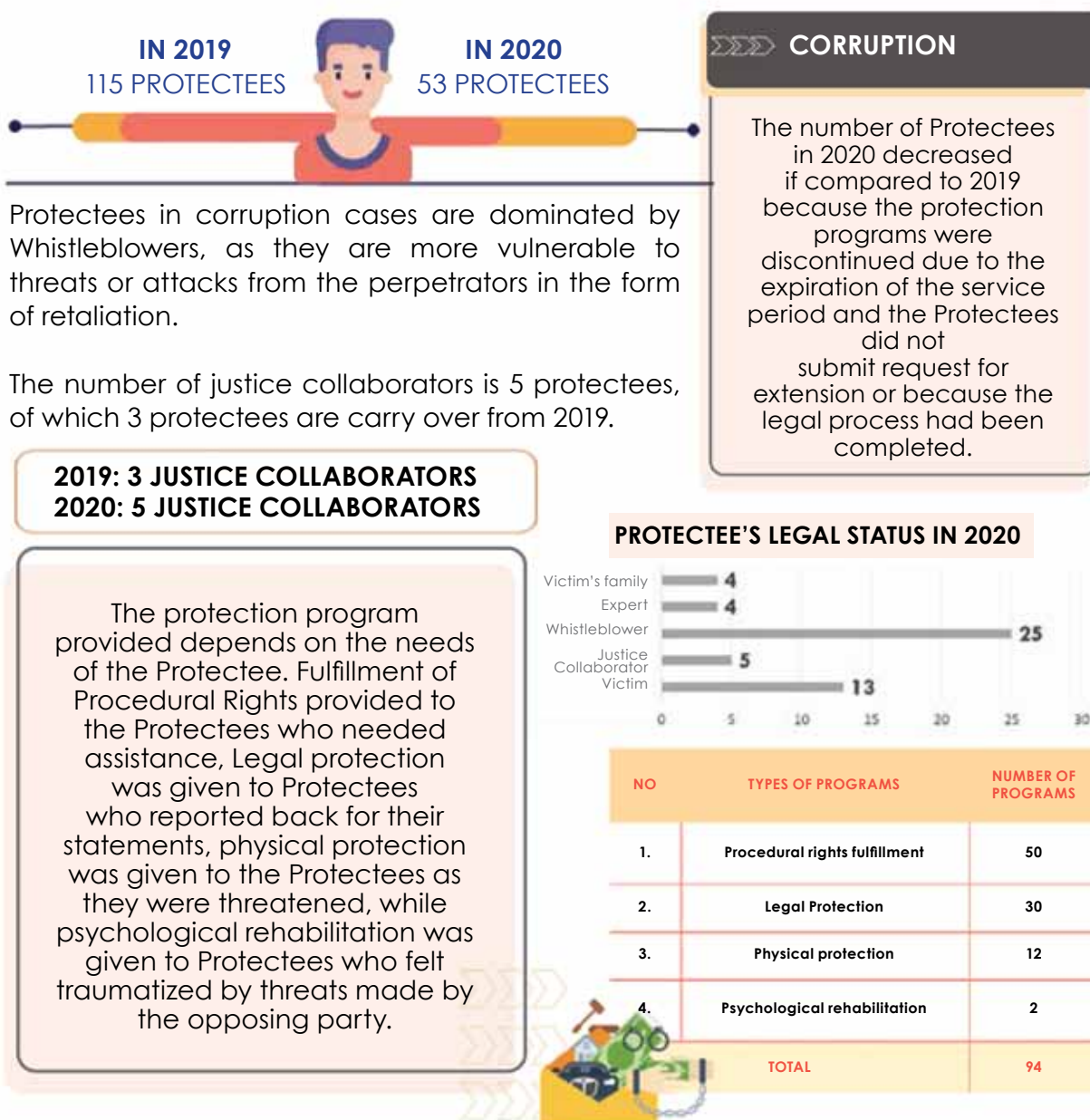
LPSK took proactive steps by coordinating with law enforcement officer to recommend witnesses with indications of intimidation/threats.



LPSK established communication with parties who are considered to have important information as witnesses/justice collaborators/whistleblowers.

- Cases of concern include Djoko Tjandra Scandal, Jiwasraya corruption, ASABRI corruption, and Social assistance corruption. The case of Social assistance corruption was proceeded with protection application process.
- LPSK formed trial monitoring team in several corruption cases that became public concern, as a decision-making material, especially for further deepening of the potential for cooperating justice collaborators.

PROTECTEES IN CORRUPTION CASES



SPREAD OF CORRUPTION CASES IN 2020

**TOTAL: 53 PROTECTEES
9 PROVINCES**



There were 5 cases corruption cases disclosed in the East Java region because: There were Justice Collaborators (JC) assisting law enforcement officers who disclosed several corruption cases in the East Java region.

DOMICILE OF PROTECTEES FOR CORRUPTION CASE IN 2020

1. North Sumatra (4 cases / 9 protectees)
2. Central Java (3 cases / 10 protectees)
3. East Java (5 cases / 7 protectees)
4. West Java (2 cases / 18 protectees)
5. Special Region of Yogyakarta (2 cases / 1 protectee)
6. DKI Jakarta (4 cases / 2 protectees)
7. Banten (1 case / 4 protectees)
8. South Sulawesi (1 case / 1 protectee)
9. South Kalimantan (1 case / 1 protectee)



PROTECTION FOR CORRUPTION CASE IN 2020

NO	CASE NAME	LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
1	Allegations of corruption in the education office of Malang Regency in 2010-2013 (East Java)	Corruption Eradication Commission
2	Allegations of corruption in the APBN-P discussion of Malang City Government for the 2015 fiscal year and the re-budgeting of the Kedung Kandang bridge construction (East Java)	Corruption Eradication Commission
3	Allegations of corruption in Mojokerto Regency in 2015 (East Java)	Corruption Eradication Commission
4	Allegations of corruption in the 2016 APBD grants (Jasmas) Surabaya City (East Java)	Tanjung Perak State Attorney
5	Allegations of corruption in the medium/severe rehabilitation of market buildings in 2018 Manggis Market, Jember Regency (East Java)	Jember State Attorney
6	Allegations of corruption in the sale/release of Pertamina's assets (DKI Jakarta)	Criminal Investigation Division of INP
7	Allegations of corruption in government assistance/grant funds from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) to the Central Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) (DKI Jakarta).	Corruption Eradication Commission
8	Allegations of corruption in Bapeten (DKI Jakarta)	Criminal Investigation Division of INP
9	Allegations of corruption of state financial losses due to divestment carried out by PT Pertamina (DKI Jakarta)	Criminal Investigation Division of INP
10	Allegations of corruption in the management of the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in the 2017 Revised State Budget and 2018 Revised State Budget for North Labuhan Batu Regency (North Sumatra)	North Sumatra Provincial Police Office
11	Allegations of corruption in the construction of the Domestic Wastewater Treatment System (SPAID) for the 2018 fiscal year in Central Tapanuli Regency (North Sumatra)	North Sumatra State Attorney
12	Alleged corruption at the Office of Financial Revenue and Asset Management Serdang Bedagai (North Sumatra)	North Sumatra Provincial Police Office

PROTECTION FOR CORRUPTION CASE IN 2020		
NO	CASE NAME	LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
13	Allegations of corruption in the development of bribery cases against members of the DPRD of North Sumatra Province for the period 2009-2014 and 2015-2019 (North Sumatra)	Corruption Eradication Commission
14	Allegations of corruption in the sale and purchase of positions and alleged violations of the procurement process for goods and services in 2017 and 2018 at IAIN Kudus (Central Java)	Central Java State Attorney
15	Allegations of corruption in the swap between the City Government of Brebes and Ciputra	Corruption Eradication Commission
16	Allegations of corruption in the use of Village Funds (DD) in the construction activities of Jalan Usaha Tani (Makadam JUT) in 2018 (Central Java)	Pati District Police Office
17	Case of alleged corruption of abuse of authority by the President Director of Perum Jasa Tirta II to seek profit in the procurement of consulting services at Perum Jasa Tirta II in 2017 (Central Java)	Corruption Eradication Commission
18	Allegations of corruption in the misuse of Balerante village funds in Cirebon in 2018 (West Java)	Cirebon City Police Office
19	Allegations of corruption in the abuse of authority in the JPT auction process of the Gunung Kidul Regency Government (Special Region of Yogyakarta)	Gunung Kidul District Police Office
20	The case of alleged corruption by the Village Head of Guwa Kidul (Special Region of Yogyakarta)	DIY Provincial Police Office
21	Alleged corruption in the 2017 APBN-P submission for irrigation procurement in Bulukumba Regency (South Sulawesi)	South Sulawesi State Attorney
22	Allegations of corruption in the budget management of the KPU Banjar Regency in 2014 (South Kalimantan)	South Kalimantan Provincial Police Office
23	Allegations of corruption in illegal fees at SDN Pondok Pucung 02, South Tangerang	South Tangerang District Police Office



BEST PRACTICES OF CORRUPTION CASE HANDLING



1. E

Protectees received special treatment in the form of separation of files and separate detention from other perpetrators. In addition, the legal process against the Protectees was carried out after the other perpetrators were tried. Currently the person concerned was undergoing online trial process from the KPK Building (the Protectees was in Surabaya and had online trial as it was conducted at Surabaya Corruption Court). However, due to security considerations, where other perpetrators were detained and served sentences in the East Java region, the Protectee underwent trial from Jakarta.



2. MF

In the case of Alleged Corruption in the Development of the Jember Manggisan Market, there was a difference in perspective/perception between LPSK and law enforcement officer regarding the Protectee's status as justice collaborator.

The investigators and public prosecutors, namely Jember District Prosecutor's Office and the First Level Judges Council, did not pay attention to LPSK's recommendation to provide leniency in criminal penalties. The Protectee was sentenced to imprisonment for 5 (five) years. However, in the process of appeal filed by the Defendant, LPSK also provided recommendation to the Panel of Appeal Judges for leniency for the Protectee's sentence. Then the Panel of Appeals Judges accepted the recommendation of the LPSK as one of the basic considerations to reduce the sentence to 4 (four) years of imprisonment.

YEAR 2019
1 PROTECTEE



YEAR 2020
1 PROTECTEE



MONEY LAUNDERING CASE

PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR 2020

NO.	TYPES OF PROGRAMS	NUMBER OF PROGRAM
1.	Fulfillment Of Procedural Rights	1
TOTAL		1

The Protectee in 2020 was Protectee who **received carry-over services in 2019**

The main crime in the Money Laundering was **Corruption in Klungkung Regency, Bali Province.**

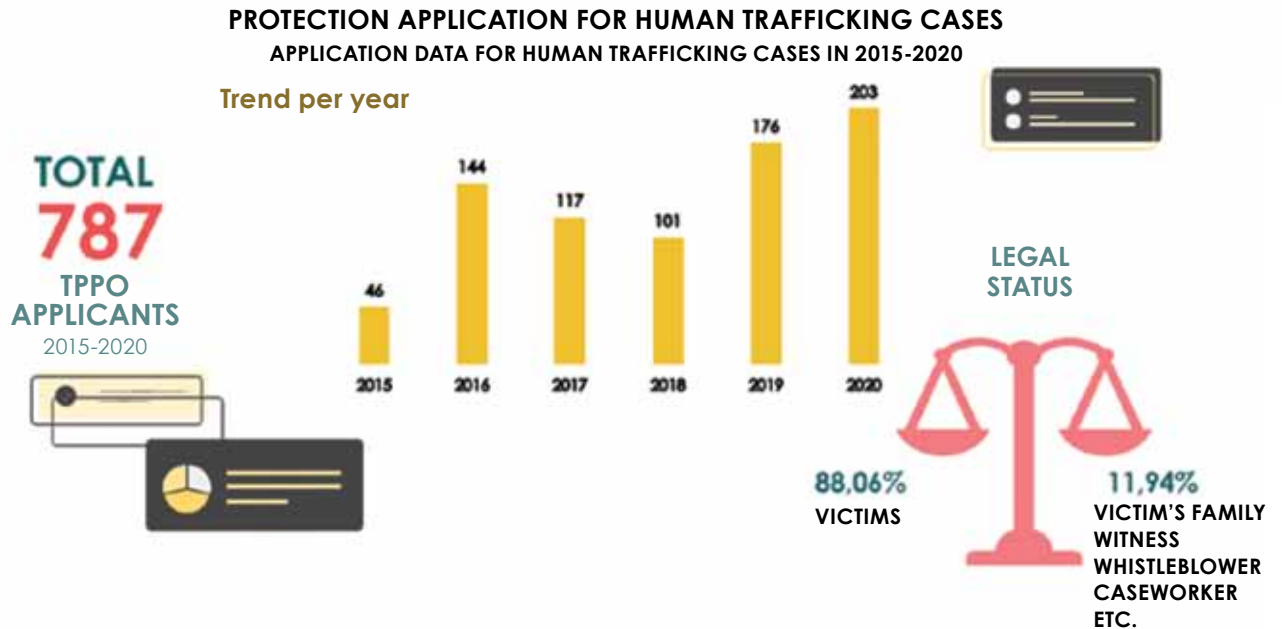
PROTECTEE'S LEGAL STATUS IS WITNESS



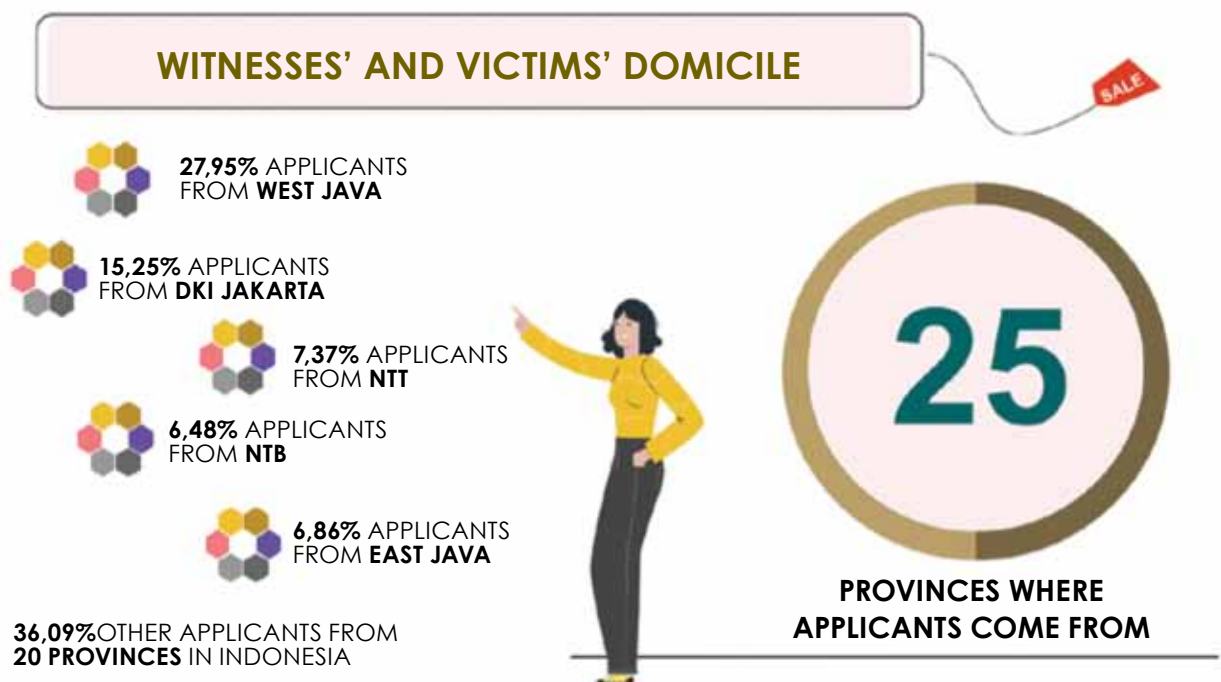
PROTECTEE IS FROM BALI



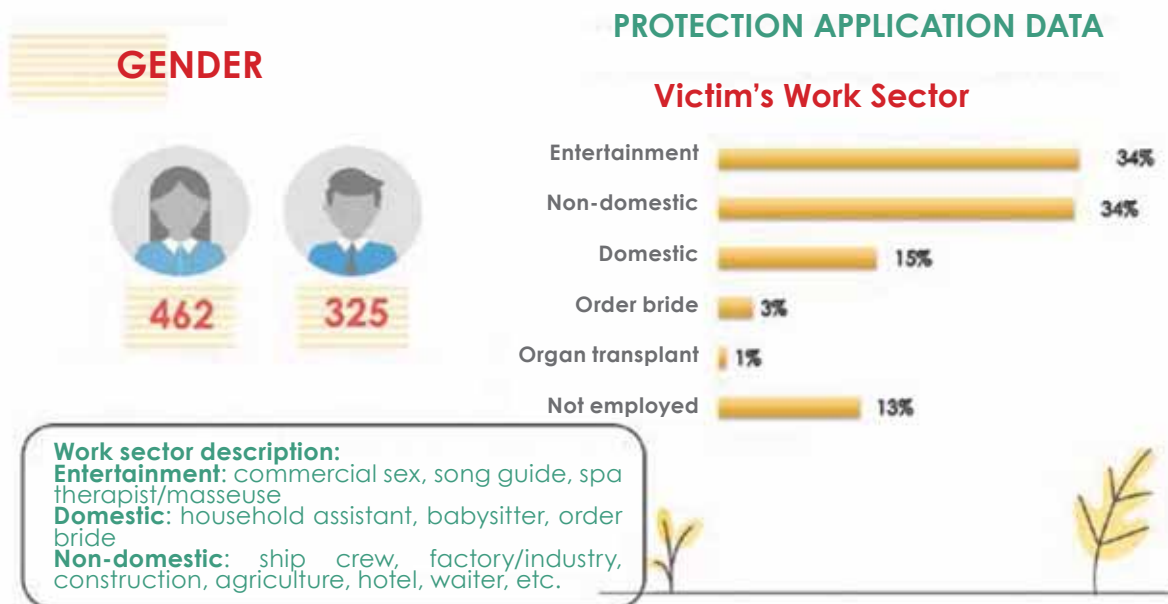
4. HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Protection application for human trafficking cases in 2020 were recorded as the highest number since LPSK establishment. In 2020, human trafficking cases were dominated by human trafficking cases of ship crew and victims who were sexually exploited in large numbers in every case disclosed.



In 2020 applicants came from 18 provinces. However, if you refer to it since 2015, there were 25 provinces application origin.



Often encountered in human trafficking cases, victims did not realize that they had become victims of criminal offenses. This is motivated by the urgency of economic needs so that what happened is considered normal.

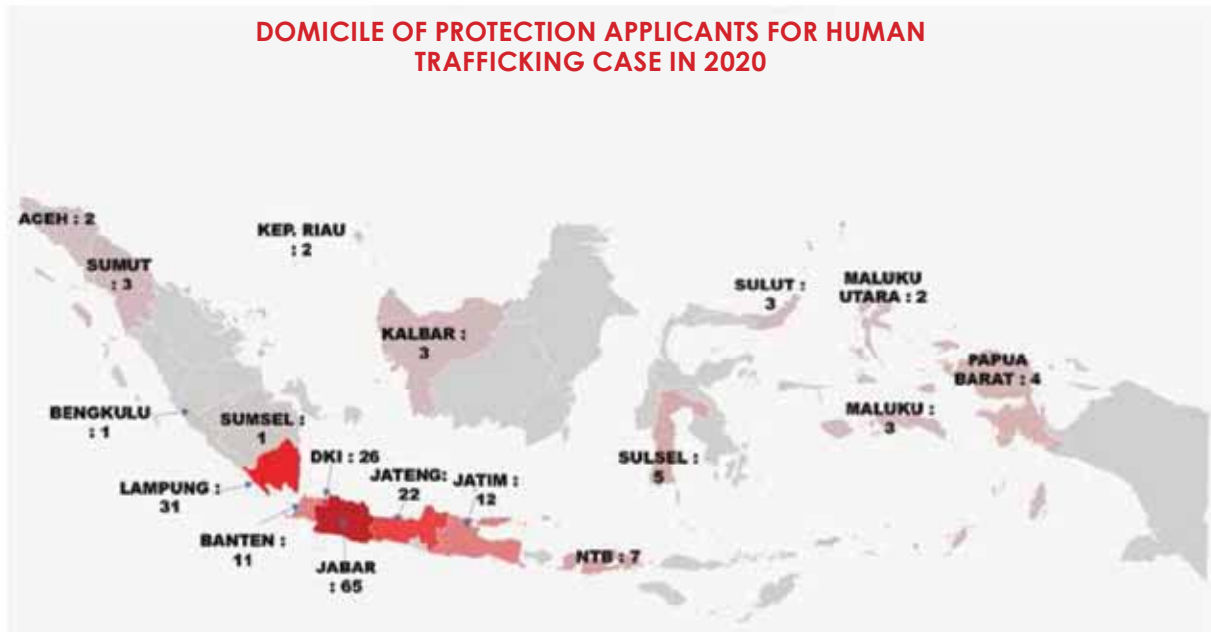


In 2020, human trafficking cases occurred in 7 provinces, but the domicile of the applicants was spread across 18 provinces.

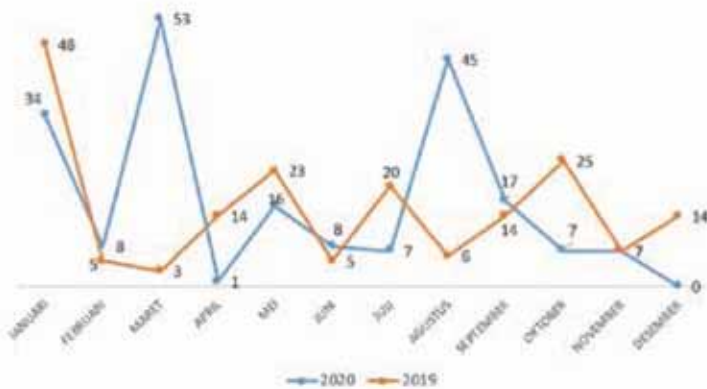
Based on the jurisdiction, DKI Jakarta showed

the highest number. This could not be separated from the number of shipping agents and shelters in DKI Jakarta. Meanwhile, based on the area of domicile, it showed that most of the victims came from West Java, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, and Central Java.

DOMICILE OF PROTECTION APPLICANTS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE IN 2020

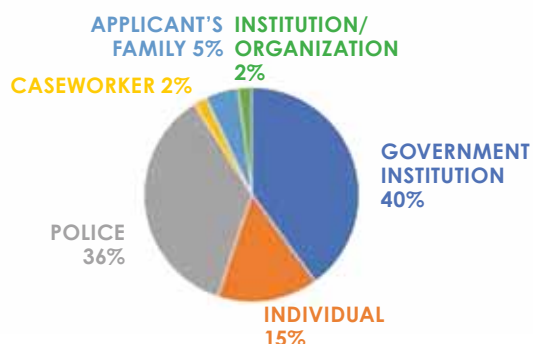


TRENDS OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES IN 2019-2020



Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the trend in 2020 initially resembled the request trend in 2019. However, in March there was a surge of 53 applications, which was the highest number in 2020, followed by 45 applications in August. Protection applications for human trafficking cases in 2020 were recorded as the highest number in the last 12 years.

PARTY WHO SUBMITS PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE IN 2020



76% applications came from government agencies and the police. This showed that LPSK was well known among the Stakeholders.

REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS FOR PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES, SHIP CREW, AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



Ship crew case:

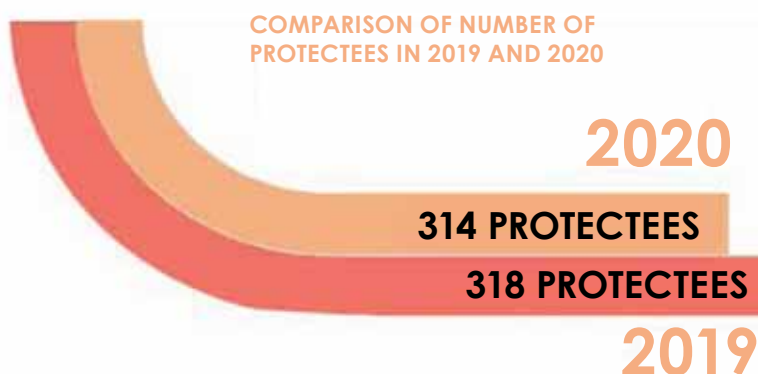
- Panamanian-flagged ship: 10 victims.
- Chinese-flagged ship, Long Xing: 16 victims.
- Chinese-flagged ship, Lu Huang Yuan Yu 117 and 118: 22 victims.
- Other Chinese-flagged ships: 17 victims.



Sexual Exploitation Case

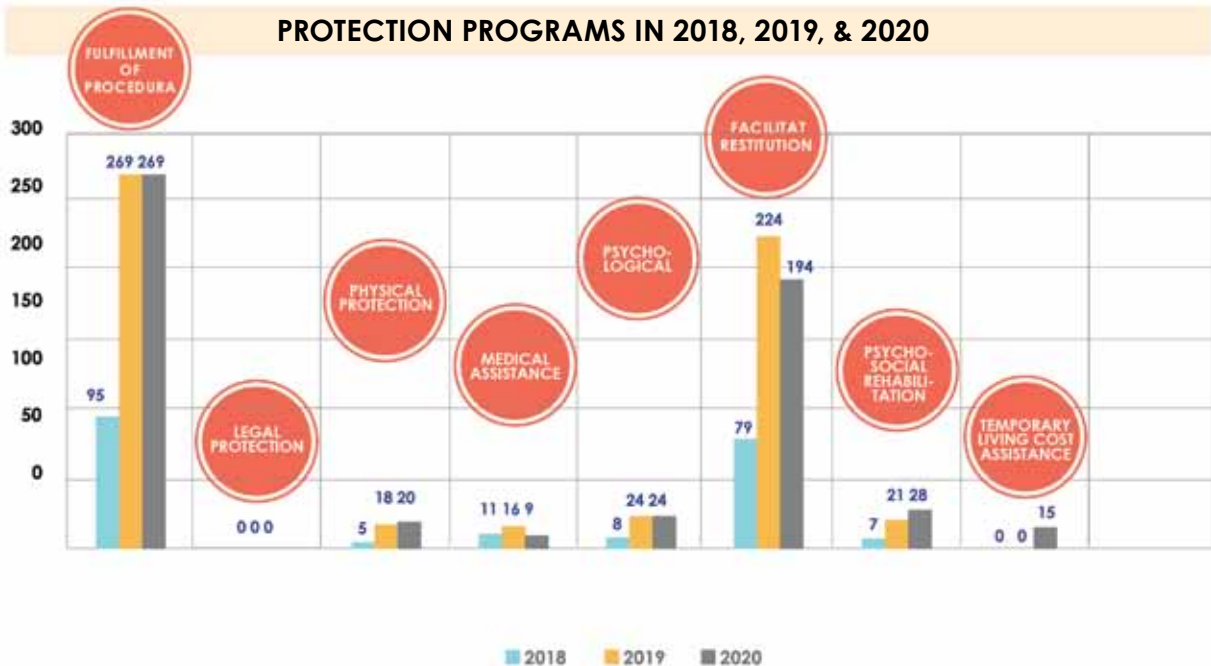
- Café Khayangan North Jakarta: 23 victims.
- Gading Nias Apartment, North Jakarta: 13 victims.
- Gang Royal, North Jakarta: 33 victims.

PROTECTEES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES



In 2020, LPSK gave protection to a total of 314 Protectees of human trafficking cases. 153 Protectees have received protection programs since 2019 to 2020. And the remaining 161 Protectees received them in 2020.

PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN 2018, 2019, & 2020



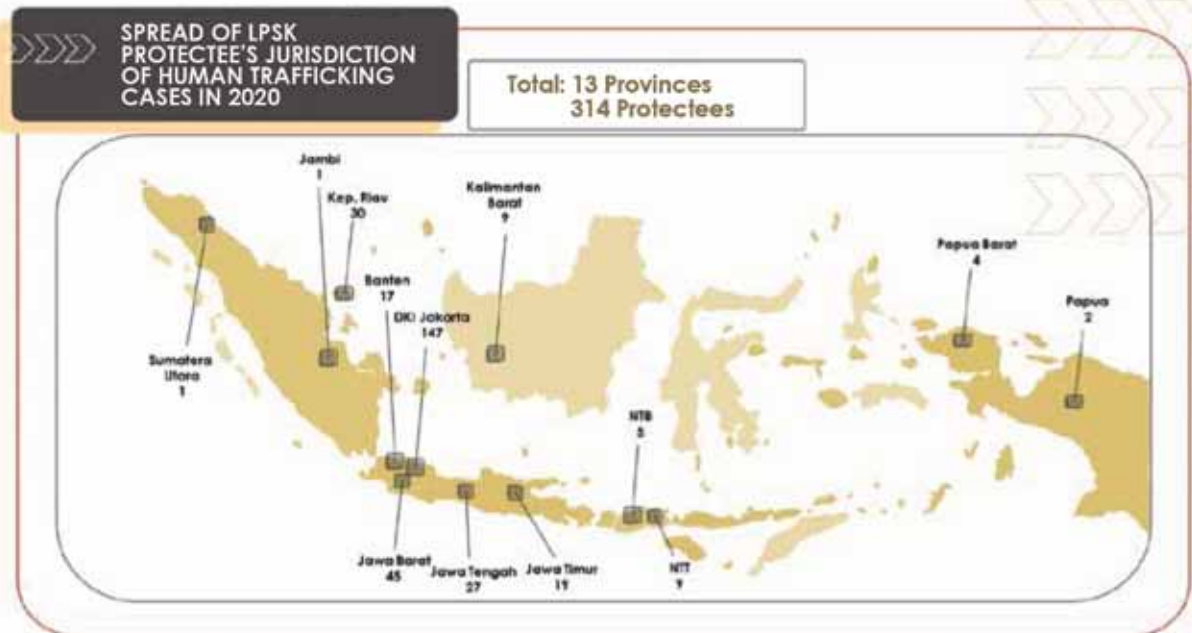
In the last 3 years Assistance, Safeguarding, and Escort for the Protectees in the judicial process as well as Submission of Application for Restitution have become the highest protection program given to the Protectees of Human Trafficking Cases. This was also influenced by the high number of protection applications (78%) filed by ministries/institutions and the increasing understanding of the right to apply for restitution by law enforcement officer. **Temporary Living Cost Assistance is provided to address the Protectees' living needs.**

The Protectees of Human Trafficking Cases Based on Gender

Year	PROTECTEES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE BY GENDER (comparison data 2018-2020)				Total per year
	Adult male	Child male	Adult female	Child female	
2020	130 Protectee	3 Protectee	116 Protectee	65 Protectee	314 Protectee
2019	106 Protectee	4 Protectee	156 Protectee	52 Protectee	318 Protectee
2018	42 Protectee	1 Protectee	132 Protectee	11 Protectee	186 Protectee
Total per age	230 Protectee	8 Protectee	370 Protectee	123 Protectee	818 Protectee

The increasing number of protected women of child age was in line with the increase in cases of TIP in prostitution involving women of child age.

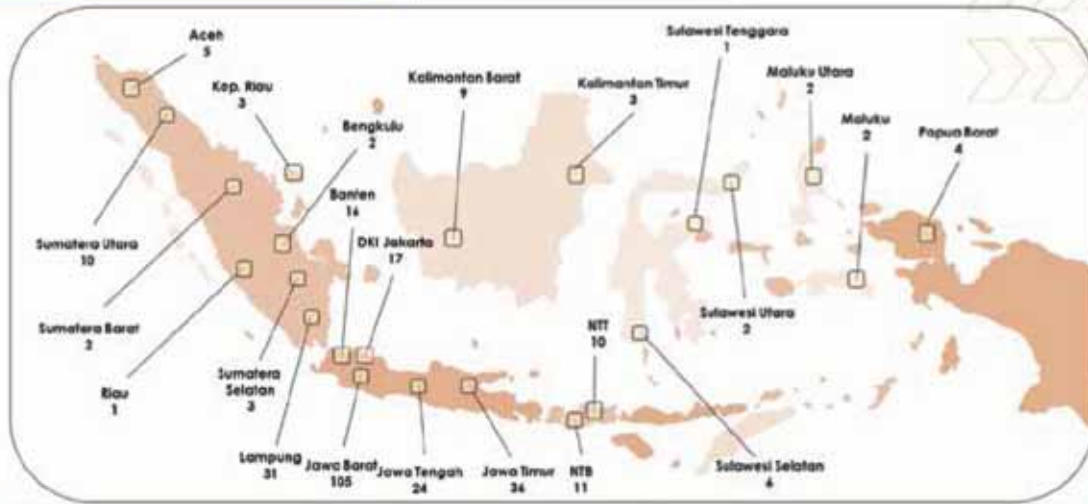
The increasing number of protected adult males, in line with the increasing number of Human Trafficking Cases with ship crew backgrounds.



Human Trafficking Cases with crime scene in the international sea and the large number of channeling agents domiciled in Jakarta, made DKI Jakarta the province with the highest legal process in 2020.

SPREAD OF LPSK PROTECTEE'S JURISDICTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES IN 2020

TOTAL: 23 PROVINCES
314 PROTECTEES



The number of places where prostitution is practiced made West Java the highest domicile for Human Trafficking victims in 2020, while East Java was the second highest province because as it is the work destination for Human Trafficking victims.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES

HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES OF LONG XING 629 SHIP CREW PROTECTION AGAINST 16 VICTIMS

FORMS OF SUFFERING & EXPLOITATION:

- Worked for 30 hours without a break;
- Ate stale food;
- Drank water from sea water distillation;
- Did not receive salary for 14 months

LPSK'S ROLE

- Assistance throughout the legal process is still provided despite the pandemic;
- Successfully facilitated restitution on consignment through an account facilitated by LPSK in the amount of **Rp 661,464,876 (for five victims).**





THE HIGHLIGHT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE II



HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE PROSTITUTION IN GANG ROYAL, WEST JAKARTA PROTECTION OF 33 VICTIMS

FORMS OF SUFFERING & EXPLOITATION:

- Forced to work until the early hours of the morning;
- Sexual exploitation;
- Salary amount was not as promised



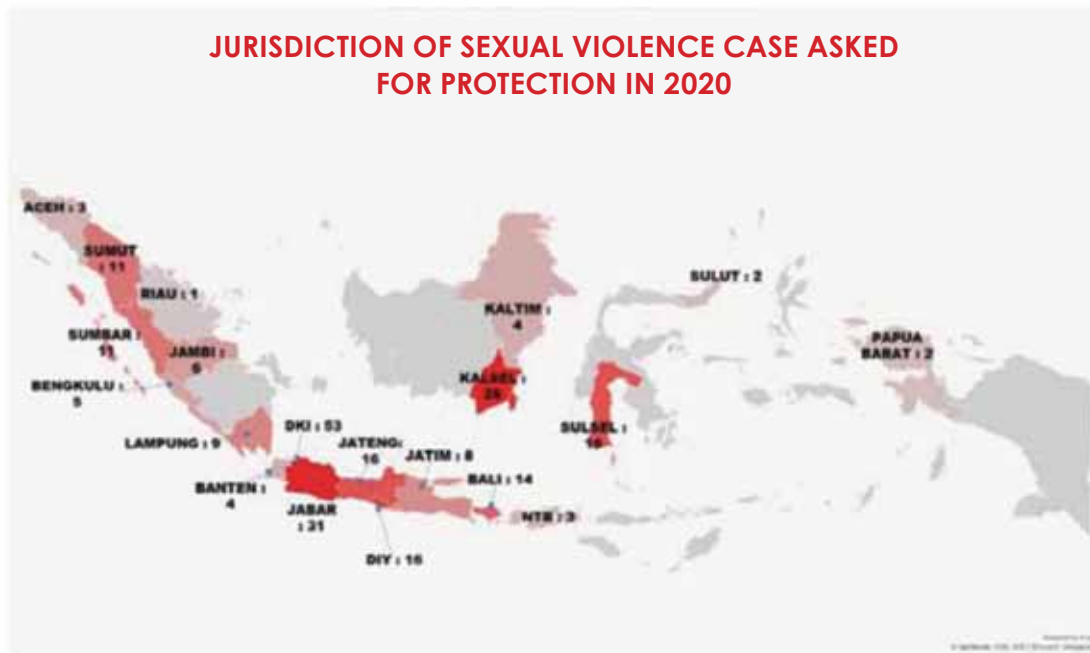
ROLE OF LPSK & PARTNERS:

- Court assistance through teleconference;
- Partnering with PSBKW Harapan Mulia to provide temporary shelter for the protectees.



5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES

PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES



Applications for the protection of sexual violence cases in 2020 were recorded from 16 provinces, spread from the western, central and eastern parts of Indonesia.

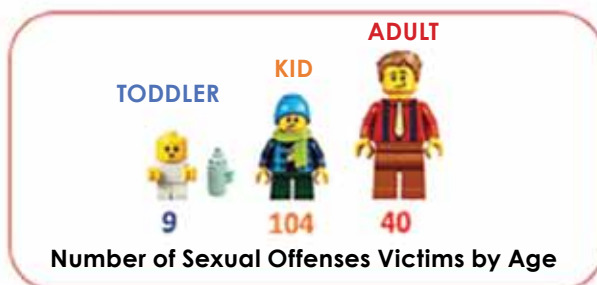
On the other hand, many ministries/agencies and regulations have been made to pay attention to this sexual violence against women and children.

PARISON OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS IN 2019 - 2020



Based on the applications received, it can be seen that in the period of January to March 2020 (before the Covid-19 Pandemic) the number of protection application is still higher when compared to the same period in 2019. From April to December 2020 the number of protection application in this case decreased when compared to the same period in 2019. Applications for this case in 2020 when compared to 2019 decreased by 31.75%.

CATEGORIZATION OF VICTIMS OF THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES



The data shows that most of the victims are children, even 9 victims are still toddlers.



Challenges in Accepting Applications for Sexual Violence Cases:

- Difficult access to victims due to geographical and psychological factors of victims requires an intense approach.
- The tendency of the applicant's resignation is generally due to peace with the perpetrators who take advantage of economic conditions and intimidation of the perpetrators.

TOTAL 153

VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES IN JAMBI

LPSK sent VIS, or victim's statement on the impact of the crime she experienced in the obscenity case in Jambi, based on the recommendation of the RPP LPSK decision.

The perpetrator, AL, was previously acquitted by the Jambi District Court (No. 591/Pid.Sus/2019/PNJmb. On 23 January 2020). The Prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Indonesia in Jambi filed a cassation. LPSK then facilitated victims to write down their VIS and record the statements of the victims (6 victims' children) to be submitted to the Supreme Court of Justice at the Supreme Court. With a cover letter from LPSK, the VIS was submitted to the Panel of Judges at the Supreme Court.

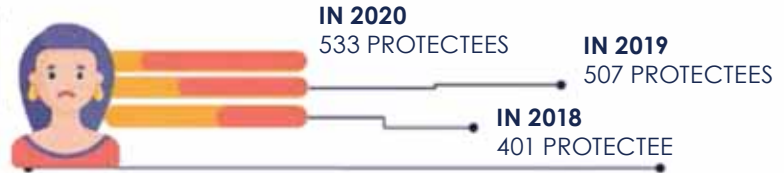
On November 19, 2020, the panel of judges found the defendant guilty and sentenced to 3 years' of imprisonment and a fine of Rp100 million, subsidiary to 3 months in prison (Excerpt from the Supreme Court's decision no. 3080 K/Pid. Sus/2020). Currently, the convict has been executed in Jambi Prison.



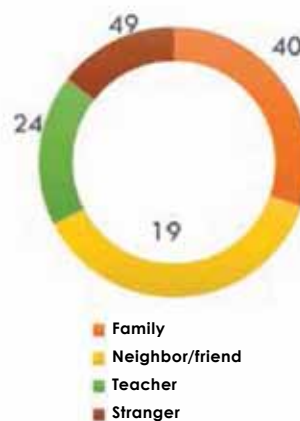
PROTECTEES ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The number of Protectees in 2020 has increased compared to 2019 because there are 359 Protectees in 2019 who are still receiving protection in 2020.

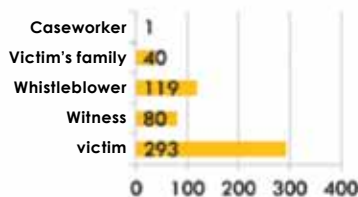


LPSK PROTECTEE SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATOR DATA



From the 132 cases of sexual violence handled during 2020, 63% of them were committed by people known to the victim. This is because there is a power relations that is often used by the perpetrator against the victim, such as the relationship between parents and children or the power relationship between teachers and students.

PROTECTEE'S LEGAL STATUS IN 2020



The trauma experienced by the victim as a result of sexual violence makes the role of the whistleblower very important in disclosing the incident of sexual violence. The high number of Protectees as whistleblowers due to the fact that most of the complainants in sexual violence cases are the families of the victims.

SPREAD OF JURISDICTION FOR LPSK SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASE

TOTAL: 25 PROVINCES
533 PROTECTEES



From the 25 provinces with jurisdictions for handling cases, there are 3 provinces with a high number, namely DKI Jakarta with 105 protectees, North Sumatra with 90 protectees and West Java with 82 protectees.

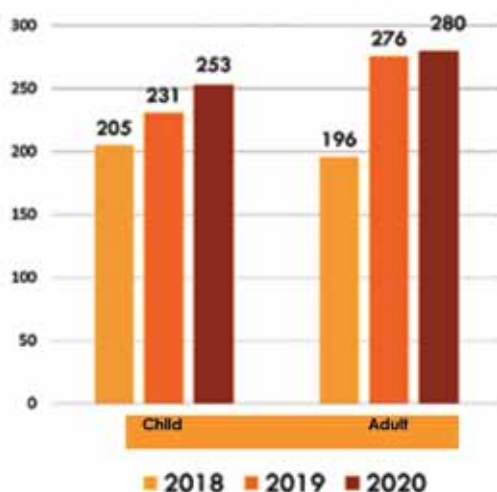
NUMBER OF PROTECTEES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY GENDER



From the 128 protectees, 18 of them became victims in cases of obscenity.

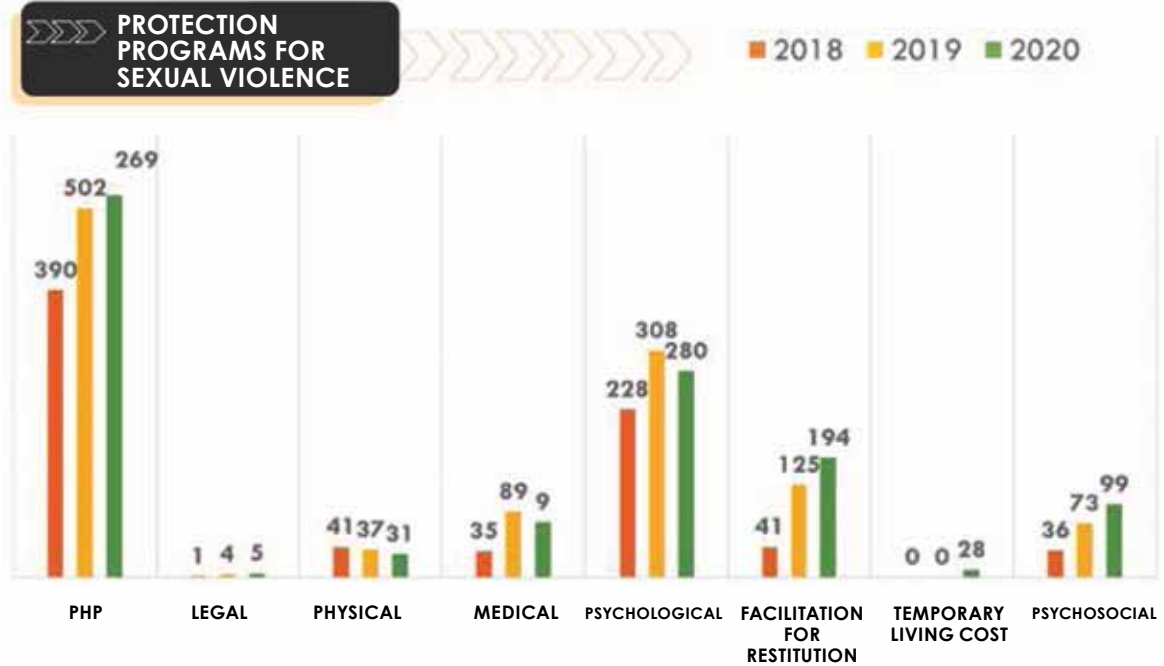
The sexual abuse that occurs against boys, if not given psychological rehabilitation, is feared to have an impact on sexual orientation deviations and become perpetrators of sexual violence in the future.

NUMBER OF PROTECTEES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AGE



Protectees with child and adult age are not significantly different in number because in cases of sexual violence, most of them are given protection for children who are victims and also their parents who have the status as whistleblowers in the case.

PROTECTION PROGRAMS FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE



From the 8 (eight) protection programs provided, protection in the form of fulfillment of procedural rights and psychological rehabilitation is the most widely provided protection program. This is because the fulfillment of procedural rights is given to provide assistance and information on the progress of cases to the Protectees at every stage of the ongoing legal process. While psychological rehabilitation is given to help recover from the trauma experienced as a result of the incidents of sexual violence that occurred.



THE SUFFERING OF VICTIMS OF THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE

PHYSICAL

- Physical disability
- Injury to nerves and internal organs
- Transmission of sexually transmitted diseases
- Pregnancy and childbirth

MENTAL


- Trauma
- Grudge
- Sexual orientation deviation

MATERIAL

- Loss of property

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL

- Threatened to drop out of school
- Loss of a job
- Losing the backbone of the family
- Negative stigma
- Evicted from his residence



BEST PRACTICE HANDLING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



VIOLENCE OF VICTIMS OF YGJ & BAR

- Performed repeatedly and only revealed in June 2020;
- The perpetrator is a person who guides religious activities at a place of worship in Depok;
- Provide psychological impact in the form of trauma, fear and shame on the victims.

LPSK'S ROLE

- Advocacy, assistance, and psychological rehabilitation for the Protectees;
- Advocacy for Law Enforcement Officials regarding the facilitation of restitution;

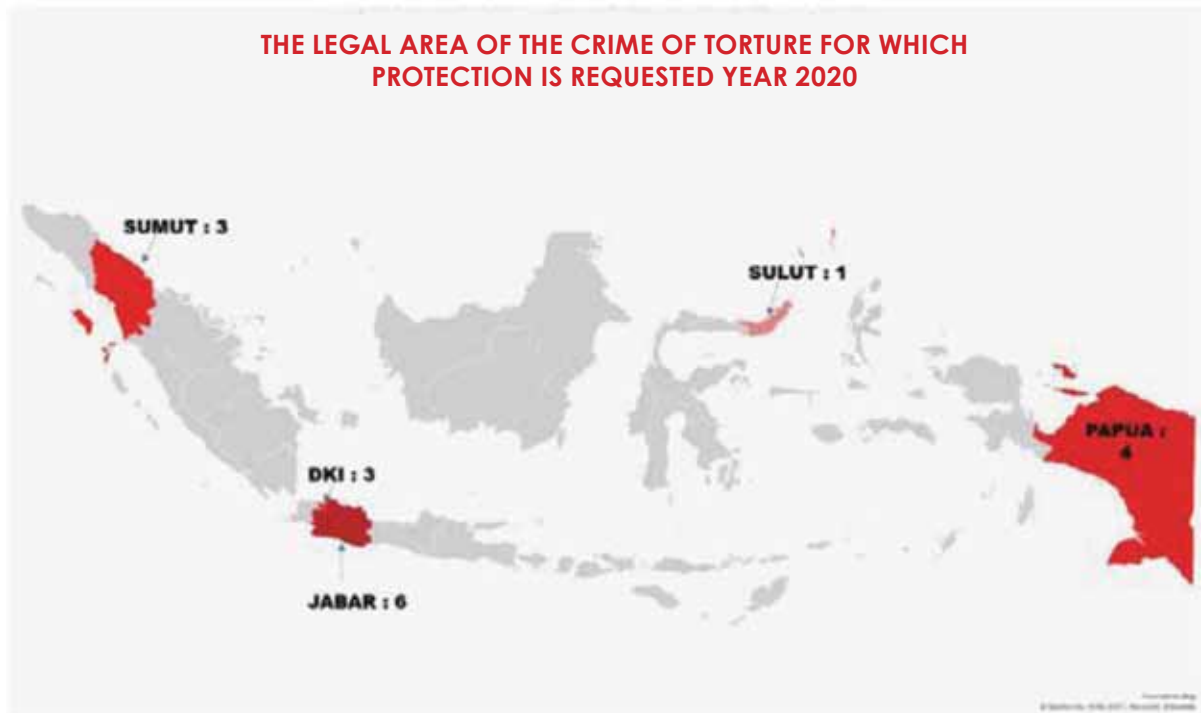
PUNISHMENT FOR THE PERPETRATOR

- The perpetrator was sentenced to 15 years, with a fine of 200 million and decided to pay restitution to the victim YJG amounting to Rp 6,524,000, - and to the victim BAR in the amount of Rp11,520,639, according to what LPSK proposed



6. PERSECUTION

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION FOR PERSECUTION CASES



Protection application of cases in 2020 were recorded in 4 provinces that became the legal area of cases with reports from 1 member of the TNI and 7 members of the Police.

LPSK makes a policy to close the vacuum of positive criminal law for torture by including criminal offenses of persecution, murder, or actions that have a degrading/inhuman character which have been regulated in various existing laws (such as the Criminal Code) as long as the character of the criminal act of torture is in accordance with the Convention (Law Number 5 of 1998), which is categorized by LPSK as persecution.

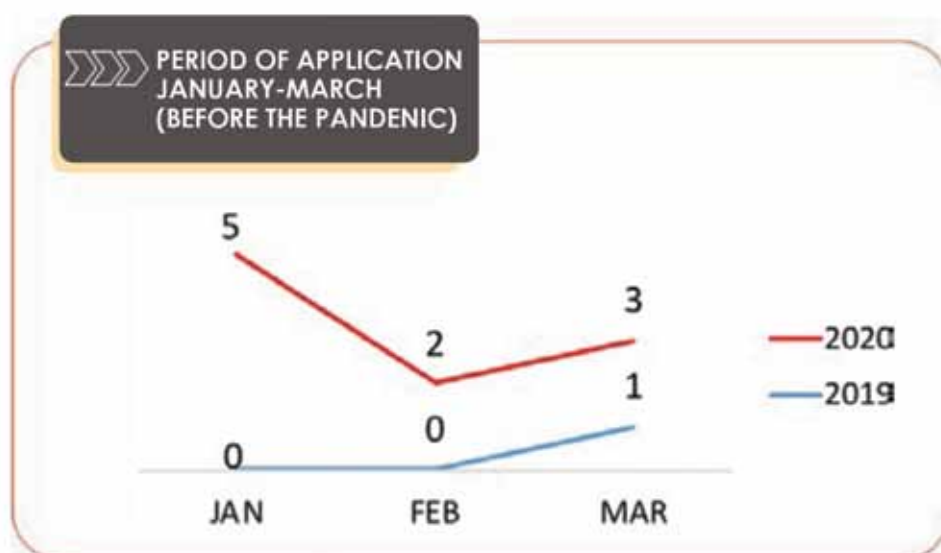
DEFINITION OF TORTURE

Definition of torture in the "Anti-Torture Convention" (ratification through Law No. 5 of 1998): *"Torture means any act which is done intentionally to cause great pain or suffering, both physical and spiritual, to a person in order to obtain a confession or information from that person or a third person, by punishing him for an act that has been committed or is suspected to have been committed by that person or a third person, or to threaten or persuade that person or a third person, or for any reason"*

based on discrimination, if the pain and suffering is caused by, at the instigation of, with the consent of, or with the knowledge of, a government official. This does not include pain or suffering arising solely from, inherent in or resulting from applicable legal sanctions."

Article 1 No. 4 of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights: Torture is "any act that is done intentionally, causing great pain or suffering, both physical and spiritual, to a person in order to obtain a confession or information from someone or from a third person, by punishing him for an act that has been committed or is suspected to have been committed." by a person or a third person, or for any reason based on any form of discrimination, if the pain or suffering is caused by, at the instigation of, with the consent of, or with the knowledge of, anyone and/or a government official."

TRENDS OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR PERSECUTION IN 2019 AND 2020



In the period of January-March 2020 there was an increase in the number of applications for torture protection when compared to the same period in 2019.

PERIOD OF APPLICATION APRIL-DECEMBER (IN THE PANDEMIC PERIOD)



In general, application for protection against torture in 2020 have decreased compared to 2019 by 54%.



TORTURE
BANTAENG
SOUTH SULAWESI



CHALLENGES IN PROTECTION APPLICATION ACCEPTANCE PROCESS OF TORTURE CASE

- Intervention from certain person to the victim/victim's family who approaches and persuades them to revoke the report.
- Threat to retaliate the victim/whistleblower on report made using defamation article.
- Intimidation of witnesses/victims to revoke the application to LPSK or revoke case handling process report.

LPSK TEAM INVESTIGATION



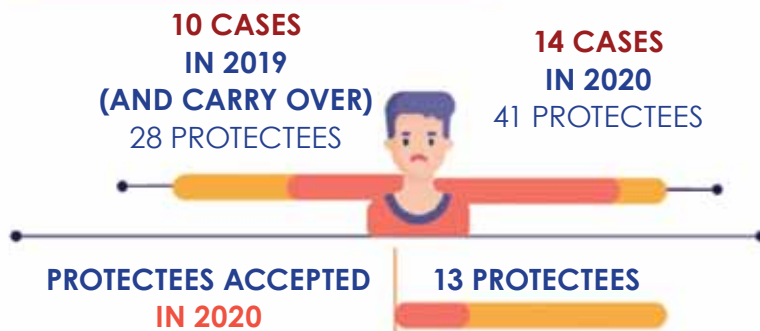
JEREMIAH PASTOR TORTURES IN INTAN JAYA PAPUA

Case of alleged torture in the shooting case of Yeremia Zanambani pastor in Intan Jaya Papua is one of the cases handled by LPSK for protection application.

As the case drew public and government attention, one of LPSK leaders was asked by Menkopolhukam office to become Joint Fact-Finding Team.

PROTECTEE IN PERSECUTION CASES

»»» TORTURE

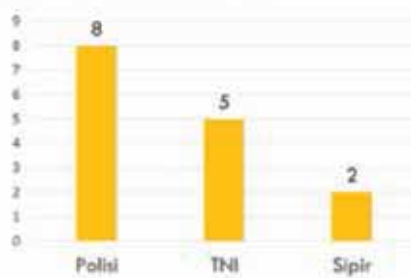


There were 41 Protectees who received protection programs in 2020

Protectees, of which 13 protectees accepted in 2020, while the other 28 protectees are carry over from 2019.

And the number of cases that fall into the category of torture is 14 cases.

PERPETRATOR'S PROFESSION



The practice of torture which is dominated by police personnel occurs in the process of disclosing cases, where the main motive is extracting information or obtaining confessions from suspects, although this is not an important variable in disclosing cases

SPREAD OF PROTECTEE'S AREA INCLUDE:

1. South Sumatra (4 Protectees)
2. West Java (7 Protectees)
3. North Maluku (1 Protectee)
4. West Sumatra (4 Protectee)
5. Southeast Sulawesi (3 Protectees)
6. Ntt (6 Protectees)
7. Ntb (1 Protectee)
8. Nad (5 Protectees)
9. Jambi (2 Protectees)
10. South Sulawesi (4 Protectees)
11. Papua (4 Protectees)

In 2020, LPSK received 13 Protectees in 4 cases of torture. This number decreased when compared to 2019, where LPSK received 28 Protectees in 10 cases of torture

CHALLENGES IN TORTURE CASE

One of the victims of torture cases protected by LPSK is DW. DW is an entrepreneur who has conflicts with his business partners. With the financial strength and proximity to the police, his business partners used TNI and Polri elements to force DW to return their investment funds, using violence and theft of their belongings. DW then reported the incident to the police and Lantamal (Main Base of the Indonesian Navy) III, but he was also reported on suspicion of fraud, embezzlement, and forgery of authentic deeds by his business partners. The legal process for some of DW's reports to the police has not yet been determined, but Lantamal has determined

1 person in the Navy with the rank of Colonel as a suspect in alleged abuse. Even now, DW and his wife have been named suspects and detained at the Polda Metro Jaya detention center. Media Tempo published the incident in its July 4, 2020 edition.

- The slow or stagnant handling of the case is greatly influenced by esprit de corps.
- There is a backlash against the victim on suspicion of defamation or other cases related to the victim.
- The culture of violence that is still attached to law enforcement officers and the lack of understanding of human rights are one of the factors that cause the practice of torture to persist.



7. SEVERE PERSECUTION

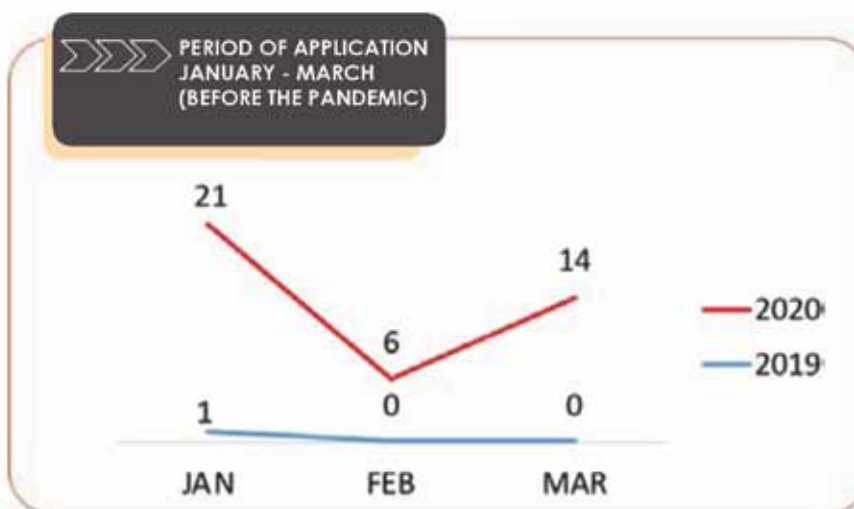
APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ON SEVERE PERSECUTION



Protection application in the Criminal Act of Severe Persecution in 2020 were recorded in 11 provinces that became the jurisdiction of the case.

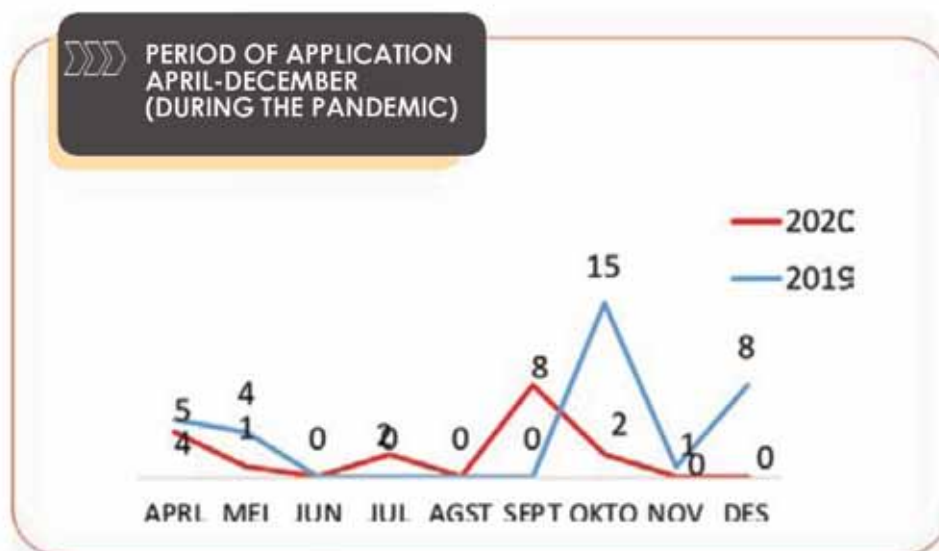
Often LPSK accept applications for severe abuse because the victim cannot access BPJS Kesehatan services. As many as 20.27% application (15 of 74 applications) to LPSK related to BPJS Kesehatan services are cases of serious abuse.

TRENDS OF PROTECTION APPLICATION FOR SEVERE PERSECUTION IN 2019 AND 2020



Protection application related to cases of severe persecution in 2020 increased by 65% from applications in 2019.

70.69% Protection application received in 2020 are submitted before the Covid-19 Pandemic (January to March 2020). From total of 58 applicants, 26 of them are victims



EXAMPLE OF SEVERE PERSECUTION AGAINST TODDLER

A 4-year-old child was also a victim when the aunt who was carrying her was stabbed by her aunt's boyfriend. As a result of the incident the aunt died, while the child also suffered from a stab wound in the left thigh that penetrated into the intestine.

This case is interesting because the BPP team is racing against time when suddenly the child's condition drops during the study period and requires immediate surgery.

LPSK provides an emergency protection in the form of medical assistance to victims.

In the application of the article of the law, law enforcement agencies often do not apply the article on the severe persecution when the victim or his family submitted the report, while the objective condition of the victim should be categorized as serious injury.

PROTECTEE IN SEVERE PERSECUTION CASES

LPSK handled the protection of 59 Protectees in severe persecution cases, which 32 Protectees were carry over from 2019, and 27 Protectees received protection programs in 2020.



IN 2020 THERE WERE 59 PROTECTEES OF SEVERE TORTURE CASE

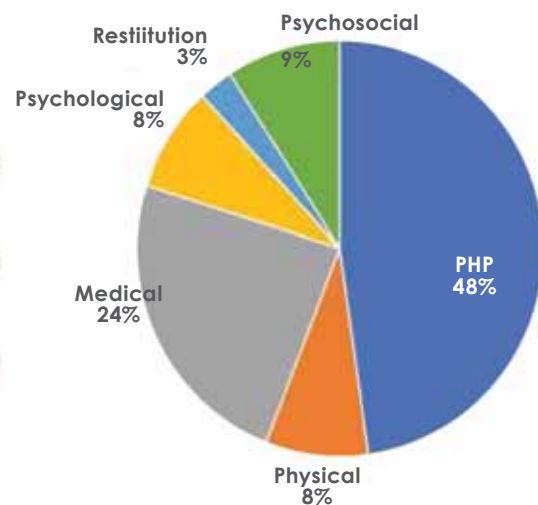
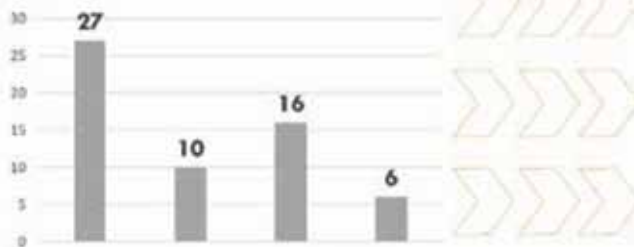
MALE ADULT 42

FEMALE ADULT 15

MALE CHILD 0

FEMALE CHILD 1

PROTECTEE'S LEGAL STATUS



There are 110 protection programs provided to the Protectees. In addition to the need for PHP programs (assistance, case handling information, etc.), LPSK also provides medical assistance for recovery for victims. A total of 26 victims who received medical assistance were the result of the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 82 of 2018 concerning Health Insurance, where the victim's health is no longer covered by the BPJS program. In fact, the victim suffered serious injuries and even lifelong disabilities that required large costs for surgery and recovery. LPSK handles victims of "klitih" cases in the Jogjakarta region, where perpetrators commit violence using sharp weapons without specific targets, so that the victims can be anyone, from pedestrians to online motorcycle taxi drivers.

DOMICILE AREA AND JURISDICTION FOR SEVERE TORTURE PROTECTEE IN 2020

TOTAL: 59 PROTECTEES



Highest Number of Protectees in the Region:

West Sumatra : 8 Protectees
 South Sumatra : 8 Protectees
 West Java : 6 Protectees

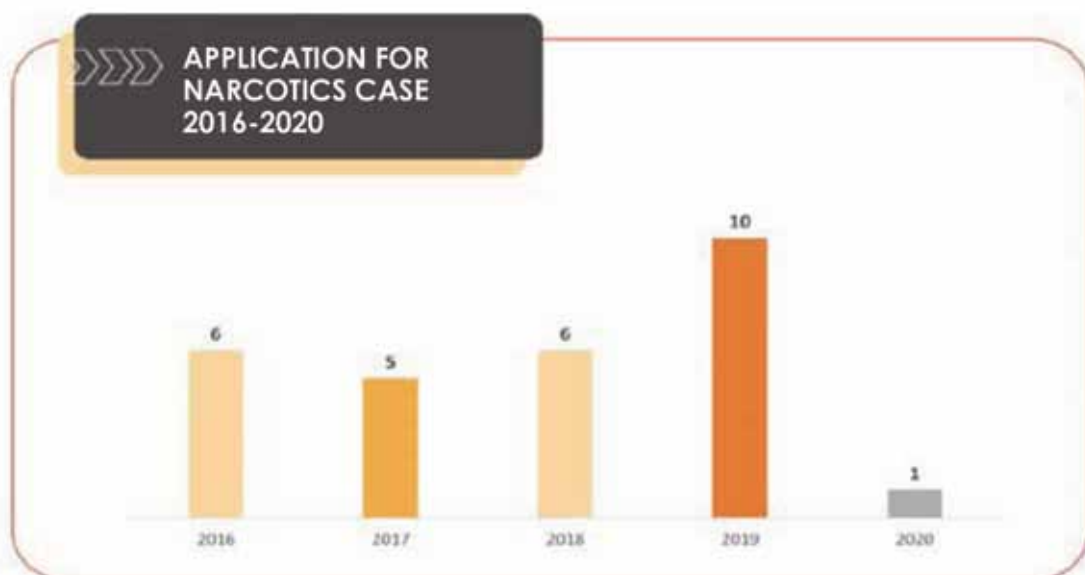
8. NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC CRIMES

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ON NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC CRIMES

The trend of the minimal number of protection application in drug cases is quite consistent when compared to 2015.

Factors that affect the minimum number of requests, among others, are because in drug cases, witnesses generally come from the police who make arrests.

1 applicant in 2020 is a convicted person



Regarding the application process for protection, coordination steps will continue to be carried out with the Criminal Investigation Agency to the ranks of the Regional Police, as well as the National Narcotics Agency, in order to recommend the protection of witnesses/justice collaborators/whistleblowers who can be protected by LPSK in accordance with the provisions.

PROTECTEES ON NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC CRIMES

The program given to 3 Protected in narcotics cases is PHP in the context of fulfilling the rights as witnesses to the justice collaborators(JC), including the right to get leniency, separation from other suspects, as well as granting remissions and parole for prisoners.



IN 2019-2020 THERE WERE
3 PROTECTEES OF ADULT MALE
HAVING JUSTICE COLLABORATOR
STATUS

THE 2020 PROTECTION PROGRAM

NO.	TYPES OF PROGRAMS	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
1	Fulfillment of Procedural Rights	3
2	Legal Protection	3
Total		6

The three protectees are protected who have received continued service (carry over) since 2019 and in 2020, there is no new protection for this crime.





In 2020, LPSK handled 3

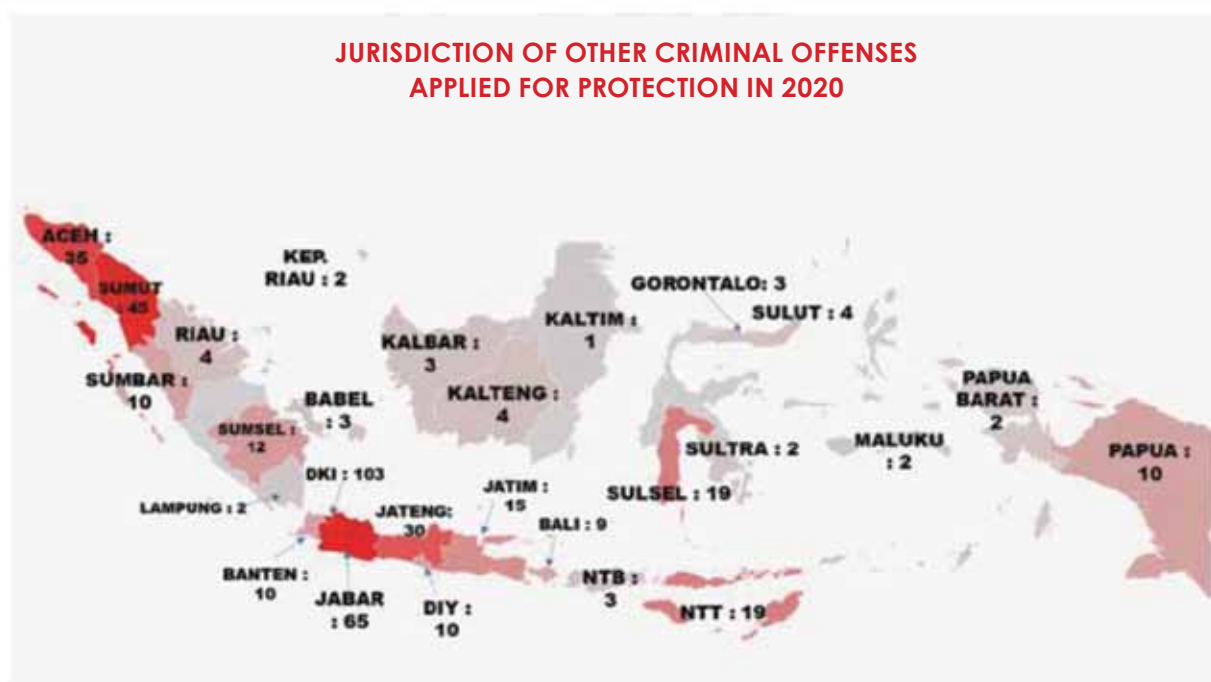
Protectees in the case of narcotics trafficking in the Palembang City area. The protection provided is protection as a witness to the perpetrator where they have obtained a certificate of witness for the justice collaborators in cooperation from the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the South Sumatra Police. Justice collaborators for the Narcotics case is a new thing, especially since the information was issued by the South Sumatra Police investigators since the investigation stage, so based on the information and roles of the defendants, the Narcotics distribution network through the Batam network can be revealed.

By considering the recommendation letter from the Director of Drug Investigation at the South Sumatra Police regarding justice collaborators and a letter of recommendation from the LPSK regarding awards for collaborating justice collaborators, the South Sumatra High Prosecutor's Office, after obtaining approval from the Indonesian Attorney General, finally made the two letters the basis for prosecuting the defendants with a sentence of 9 years in prison. In its decision, the Panel of Judges of the Palembang City District Court also made the two letters as one of the basic considerations to sentence the defendants to imprisonment for 6 years and 6 months..

9. OTHER COMMON CRIMINAL OFFENSES

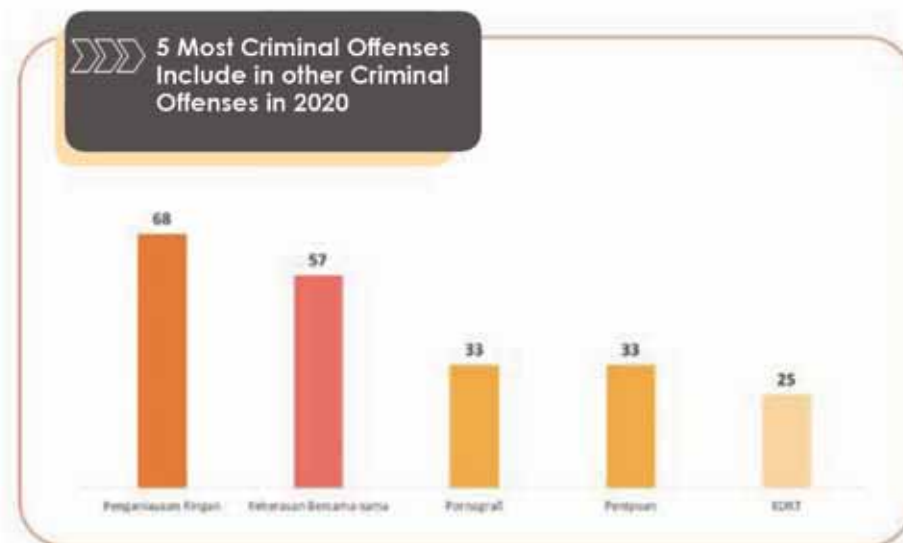
APPLICATION FOR OTHER CRIMINAL PROTECTION

Other criminal offenses are criminal offenses that are not definitively mentioned in Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims.



The application data related to other criminal offenses in 2020 were recorded in 28 provinces which are the jurisdiction of the case, with the applicant's domicile in 29 provinces. In terms of regional distribution, it is quite evenly distributed in the western, central and eastern regions of Indonesia.

The description of the distribution of this area shows that LPSK has been recognized by more and more people, which can be seen from the number of applications from 29 provinces.

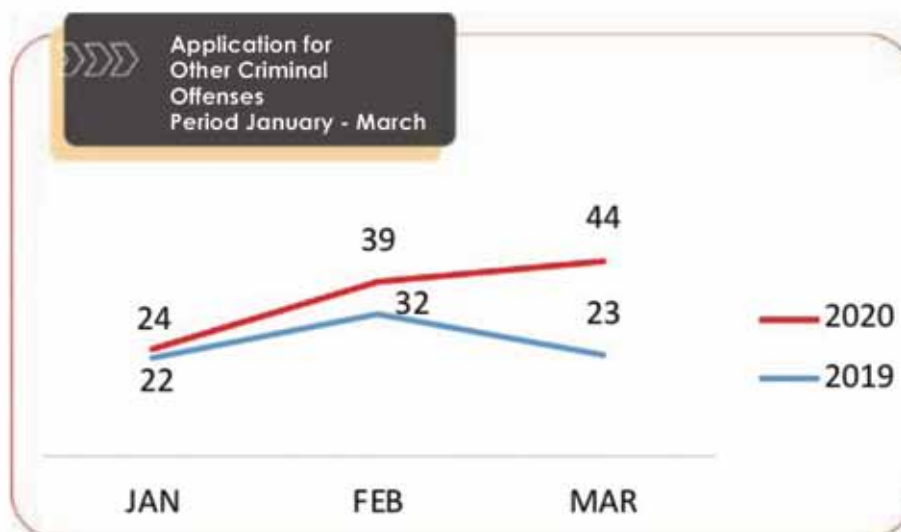


Crimes against the human body dominate the number of protection application that fall into other categories of criminal offenses in 2020, this phenomenon is related to 55 applications for crimes against the human body related to medical claims that cannot be processed through the BPJS Kesehatan scheme.

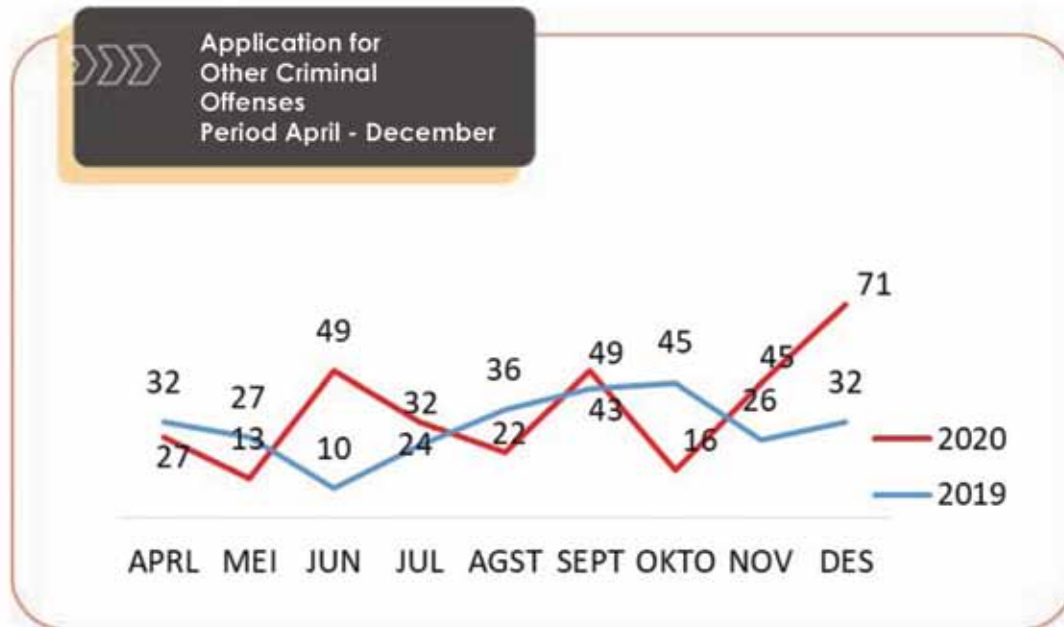
Other criminal offenses are a category of criminal offenses in certain cases as regulated in Article 5 paragraph (2) of Law No. 31 of 2014.

- Which requires the position of the witness/victim to be faced with a situation that is very dangerous to his life.
- Which includes criminal offenses regulated in the Criminal Code and outside the Criminal Code.

TRENDS OF OTHER CRIMINAL PROTECTION APPLICATIONS IN 2019 AND 2020



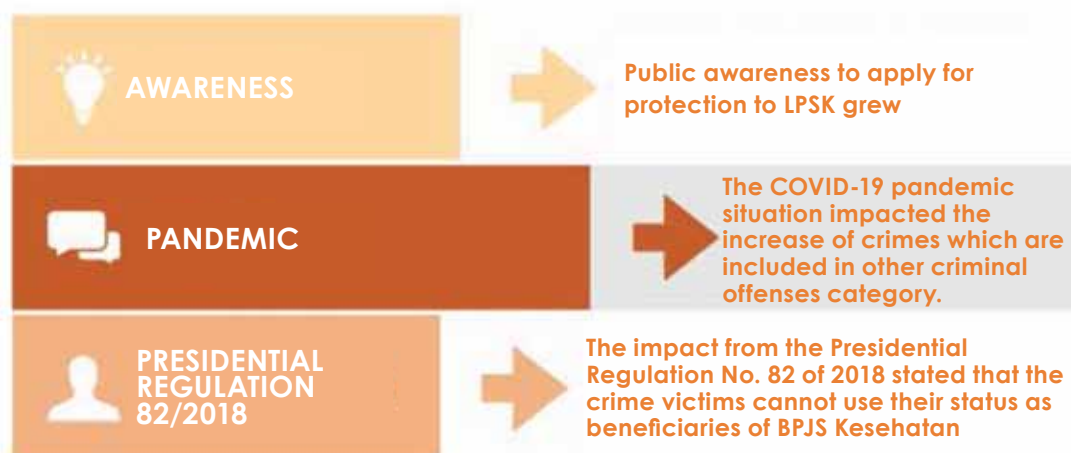
Protection request graphic shows that the Covid-19 pandemic has not seriously affected the number of protection requests



In the last 2 (two) years, the application for other criminal offenses occupies the highest position in the data recording of requests for protection from LPSK. The number of applications in 2020 recorded an increase of 22.4% from 2019

The number of applications related to other criminal offenses in December increased with the number of cases charged with the pornography law as many as 33 applicants and 14 related to cases of physical violence.

FACTORS CAUSING THE INCREASE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS



PROACTIVE STEPS AGAINSTS POLICE ATTACK IN CIRACAS, AUGUST 29, 2020

The incident that received attention in another category of crime was the attack in the Ciracas Police Station and its surroundings. The incident occurred on August 29, 2020, after previously TNI personnel admitted to being beaten, resulting in out-of-control actions in the form of destruction and mistreatment along the road from Arundina Cibubur to the Ciracas Police Station.

LPSK proactively deploys an Investigation Team to coordinate with various parties and seek protection for witnesses and victims.

However, regarding material losses and medical expenses of the victims have been borne by the TNI AD, so the victims do not need to apply for restitution and medical assistance. Several people who had been questioned at the military police and had applied for protection to the LPSK were ultimately not summoned as witnesses in the trial.

PROACTIVE ACTION



PROTECTEE IN OTHER COMMON CRIMINAL OFFENSES

IN 2020 THERE WERE

116 PROTECTEES OF OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES



ADULT MALE 50

ADULT FEMALE 51

CHILD MALE 10

CHILD FEMALE 5

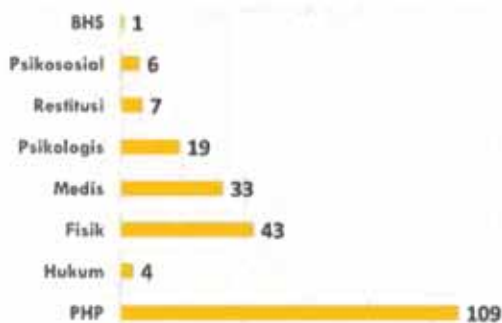
54 PROTECTEES AREA CARRY OVER FROM 2019

62 PROTECTEES WERE ACCEPTED IN 2020

PROTECTEES' LEGAL STATUS



PROTECTION PROGRAM IN 2020



The number of Medical Assistance services for 33 victims is different from the number of victims for 50 people, because not all victims experience violence against the body.

SPREAD OF LPSK PROTECTEES' JURISDICTION AND DOMICILE FOR OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN 2020

TOTAL 116 PROTECTEES

REGION	NUMBER OF PROTECTEES BY JURISDICTION	NUMBER OF PROTECTEES BY DOMICILE AREA
West Java	28	26
North Sumatra	16	16
DKI Jakarta	13	11
Central Java	9	9
Papua	9	7
South Sulawesi	7	7
NTT	6	6
North Sulawesi	4	3
Aceh	3	3
Jambi	3	3
West Kalimantan	3	3
NTB	3	3
Bali	2	2
Banten	2	6
East Kalimantan	2	2
Southeast Sulawesi	2	2
West Sumatra	2	2
Bengkulu	1	1
South Kalimantan	1	1
North Maluku	0	1

Highest number of protectees in the region:

1. West Java:
28 protectees
2. West Sumatra:
16 protectees
3. DKI JAKARTA:
13 protectees



TYPE OF CRIMINAL

NO	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	TOTAL PROTECTEES
1	PERSECUTION	41 PROTECTEES
2	MASS VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE/FACILITIES IN PUBLIC	19 PROTECTEES
3	MURDER	14 PROTECTEES
4	INCENDIARISM	7 PROTECTEES
5	DEFAMATION THROUGH ELECTRONIC/SOCIAL MEDIA	6 PROTECTEES
6	CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDERS AND/OR WITHOUT THE RIGHT TO HAVE, CARRY, CONTROL OF FIRE WEAPONS	4 PROTECTEES
7	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	4 PROTECTEES
8	THEFT WITH VIOLENCE	3 PROTECTEES
9	THREAT	3 PROTECTEES
10	NEGLIGENCE THAT CAUSES INJURY TO OTHERS	2 PROTECTEES
11	TRESPASSING	2 PROTECTEES
12	TRANSMITTING ELECTRONIC INFORMATION CONTAINING PORNOGRAPHIC	2 PROTECTEES
13	GIVING FALSE INFORMATION	1 PROTECTEES
14	FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	1 PROTECTEES

The highest number of cases of Other Criminal Offenses Handled by LPSK:

1. Persecution: 41 Protectees

2. Mass Violence Against People/Facilities in Public: 19 Protectees

3. Murder: 14 Protectees

C. REHABILITATION

REHABILITATION



Rehabilitation is an effort to provide assistance to Witnesses and/or Victims with the aim of restoring their condition/reducing the impact of the crime they experienced. LPSK provides rehabilitation to Witnesses and/or Victims of criminal offenses in the form of psychosocial rehabilitation, medical rehabilitation and psychological rehabilitation.

Collaboration with Ministries/Agencies, Local Governments, State-Owned Enterprises and Civil Society

▶▶▶ LPSK PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION



a) INTEGRATED TEAM COOPERATION

- Business Capital of Rp 50,000,000 for 10 victims of PHB in Talangsari, Umrah for 2 protectees,
- 400 packages of Educational equipment and
- Communal Help

b) COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

- Basic Food Packages for 71 Protectees in the Greater Jakarta area
- Business Capital for 8 Protectees PHB in Tanjung Priok amounting to Rp 40,000,000.
- UEP (Productive Economic Enterprises) assistance for victims of terrorism
- Business capital for 17 Protectees of Terrorism Victims amounting to Rp85,000,000

c) COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES AND STATE OWNED ENTERPRISE FOUNDATIONS

- 42 children victims of sexual violence @ Rp 2,000,000 with a total of Rp 84,000,000.

d) COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF TRADE, PT PEGADAIAN, YIIM, DOMPET DUAFA, LAZISMU & REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

- PT Pegadaian Branch Galaxy provides a working capital of Rp 10,000,000. to Terrorism Victims
- 5 Vocational Training sessions from YIIM to Victims of PHB 65, Victims of Terrorism and Sexual Violence
- Knick-knacks Business Training from the Ministry of Trade was given to 1 Terrorism Victim
- Education assistance of Rp 500,000 was given by Dompot Dhuafa to 1 victim of sexual violence
- School transfer assistance from the Magelang City Government & Demak Regency Government was given to 2 victims of sexual violence
- Temporary housing assistance, food and work assistance from the Lampung Provincial Government for 1 Victim of Sexual Violence.

1) Collaboration and acceleration with various ministries, institutions and local governments

- a. The Ministry of SOEs through the SOE Foundation's humanitarian program for victims of sexual violence and Human Trafficking,
- b. The Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with LPSK has provided food assistance and productive economic assistance for victims of terrorism and victims of serious human rights violations
- c. The Ministry of Education through the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) and educational equipment assistance,
- d. Local Government through the school transfer program,
- e. The National Police through the police training program has recommended participating in the selection of training for victims of terrorism from members of the National Police.

2) Integrated Team

In 2019-2020, LPSK in collaboration with the Integrated Team for the Settlement of Severe Human Rights Violations carried out efforts to recover victims of serious human rights violations in the Lampung area, where members of the integrated team were under the coordination of the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs.

- a. The first pilot project was successfully carried out on victims of the 1989 Talangsari severe human rights violations, 10 victims of the Talangsari PHB incident and the Talangsari community have received various forms of psychosocial rehabilitation assistance.
- b. The second pilot project is being designed for the recovery of victims of serious human rights violations in the Aceh region, including the Simpang KKA incident, Jambu Kepok, and the Gedong House incident.

3) Collaboration with SOEs and Philanthropic Institutions

- a. The collaboration and acceleration of psychosocial rehabilitation programs are also carried out with PT. Pegadaian (Persero) Regional Office VIII Jakarta I in 2020 through various humanitarian programs, including: coffee shop business capital assistance intended for victims of terrorism, as well as various other programs that have been realized in 2019 in the form of medical expenses assistance, business capital and the provision of business carts.
- b. The collaborations were carried out together with philanthropic institutions and the Amil Zakat Institution, among others, Lazis Muhammadiyah (LAZISMU) and Dompot Dhuafa Republika. LPSK proposed 7 proposals to be included in the pilot project of cooperation between LAZISMU and LPSK. The psychosocial rehabilitation assistance that has been given, among others, is for medical financing needs and a food security assistance package for 1 victim of persecution in Batang, Central Java. Meanwhile, 6 other victim proposals are in the LAZISMU team assessment process to verify and determine the amount and form of psychosocial assistance to be provided. In addition, 1000 cans of food security package assistance have been given to victims in the DIY and Central Java areas. In addition, the collaboration of psychosocial programs was carried out with Dompot Dhuafa Republika by providing educational assistance for victims of sexual violence and assistance for business carts that had been realized in the previous year.

RECAPITULATION DATA OF PROTECTEES AS PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION BENEFICIARIES IN 2020

No.	Implement- ation Year	Number of Protectees /Psychoso- cial Benefi- ciaries	Protectees Based on the Types of Crimes	Forms of Psychosocial Assistance						Related Agency Recommend- ations
				Food	Business Capital	Education/ Training Assistance	Business/ Job Training	Medical Expenses /Health insurance	Temporary shelter	
1.	2020	249	1. Terrorism, 104 protectees 2. Domestic violence, 2 protectees 3. Sexual Violence, 44 protectees 4. Persecution, 5 protectees 5. PHB, 85 people 6. Other General Criminal Offenses, 3 protectees 7. Human Trafficking 6 protectees	73	30	52	96	3	2	1. Regional government 4, protectees 2. Ministry of Social Affairs, 96, protectees 3. Ministry of Trade, 1 protectee 4. Ministry of SOEs/SOE Foundation, 42 protectees 5. Lazismu, 7 protectees 6. YIIM, 94 protectees 7. National police, 3 protectees 8. PT Pegadaian, 1 protectee 9. Dompot Dhuafa 1 protectees
Amount of Assistance				73	30	52	96	3	2	

4) Civil Society

Civil society involved in the psychosocial rehabilitation program, among others, is the Yayasan Inspirasi Indonesia Membangun (YIIM). YIIM through its vocational training program organizes a series of business trainings in an effort to empower the economy of the victims, as follows:

- Barista training conducted in Jakarta on 2-4 September 2020 for victims of terrorism, severe human rights violations and persecution.
- Urban agriculture training conducted in Jogjakarta on 21-23 October 2020 for victims and their families of victims of severe human rights violations.
- Make-up and culinary training held in Denpasar 24-28 November 2020 and also online training for victims of terrorism and victims of sexual violence.
- Barbershop training and AC service training conducted in Surakarta on December 2-4, 2020 for victims and families of victims of serious human rights violations.

5) Beneficiaries

The victims as beneficiaries of psychosocial rehabilitation assistance are as follows:

- Business Capital Assistance
 - A total of 10 PHB victims of the Talangsari incident received productive

- economic assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs @ Rp 5,000,000 through LPSK collaboration with the Integrated Team with a total fund of Rp 50,000,000;
- b. Productive economic venture capital assistance for 8 victims of alleged severe human rights violations in the Tanjung Priok incident amounting to Rp 5,000,000 with a total of Rp 40,000,000 for Productive Economic Business Capital (UEP) provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with LPSK.
 - c. UEP Capital Assistance was given to victims of terrorism as a stimulant for the victim's business development, which amounted to @ Rp 5,000,000 with total business capital assistance received by 17 victims of terrorism, which amounted to Rp 85,000,000. This assistance is a collaboration between LPSK and the Ministry of Social Affairs and BNPT.
 - d. PT. Pegadaian Brance Galaxy Regional Office VIII Jakarta I provide psychosocial rehabilitation assistance for coffee shop business capital of Rp 10,000,000 for 1 victim of terrorism.
2. Education assistance
- a. LPSK's collaboration with the Ministry of SOEs and the SOE Foundation, have been given educational assistance to 42 children victims of sexual violence @ Rp 2,000,000 with a total fund received of Rp 84,000,000, -
 - b. The Education Office of the NTT Provincial Government has granted a request for a school transfer for 1 child Victim of Violence in a school in NTT.
 - c. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Miftahul Huda in Demak Regency has been given 1 person to continue their education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Miftahul Huda.
 - d. The Education Office in Magelang has granted a request for continuation of special education for 1 victim of sexual violence in Magelang.
 - e. The collaboration with Dompot Dhuafa has applied a request for psychosocial rehabilitation for victims of sexual violence who need educational assistance @ Rp 500,000 for 1 person.
 - f. The collaboration with the integrated team succeeded in providing 400 packages of school equipment assistance from the Ministry of Education and Culture which were distributed to children of victims and families of victims of PHB Talangsari Incident.
 - g. Through cooperation with the National Police, LPSK has received recommendations regarding requests for victim support so that they can take part in the selection of police education. As many as 3 victims of terrorism have passed the selection to take the police training test. In addition, 1 victim of terrorism received a recommendation for transfer from the Central Sulawesi Police to the Bali Police.



3. Food Aid

- a. Through collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, social assistance has been given in the form of basic food packages for 71 victims in the Greater Jakarta area with a total value of Rp 21,300,000
- b. A food security assistance package was provided by LAZISMU to 1 victim of persecution in Batang, Central Java.

4. Business Training Assistance

- 1) In collaboration with YIMM, as many as 95 victims and/or their families have received empowerment training programs, including the following:
 - a. Barista training for 5 people (victims of terrorism and persecution)
 - b. 38 people in urban agriculture training (PHB victims and families of PHB victims)
 - c. Makeup training for 16 people (victims of terrorism and sexual violence)
 - d. Culinary training for 11 people (victims of terrorism and sexual violence)
 - e. Barbershop training and AC service training for 22 people (PHB Victims and Families of PHB Victims)
- 2) Together with the Ministry of Trade, LPSK has recommended 1 training participant from Terrorism Victims to take part in the online knick-knacks business.

5. Medical Financing Assistance/Health Insurance

- a. Together with Lazismu, LPSK has provided psychosocial rehabilitation assistance in the form of medical financing worth Rp 22,700,000 (twenty two million seven hundred thousand Rupiah) for 1 Victim of persecution in Batang.
- b. The collaboration with the Integrated Team provides convenience for the administration of BPJS PBI participants and population administration assistance (KTP) for 10 victims of serious human rights violations in Talangsari.

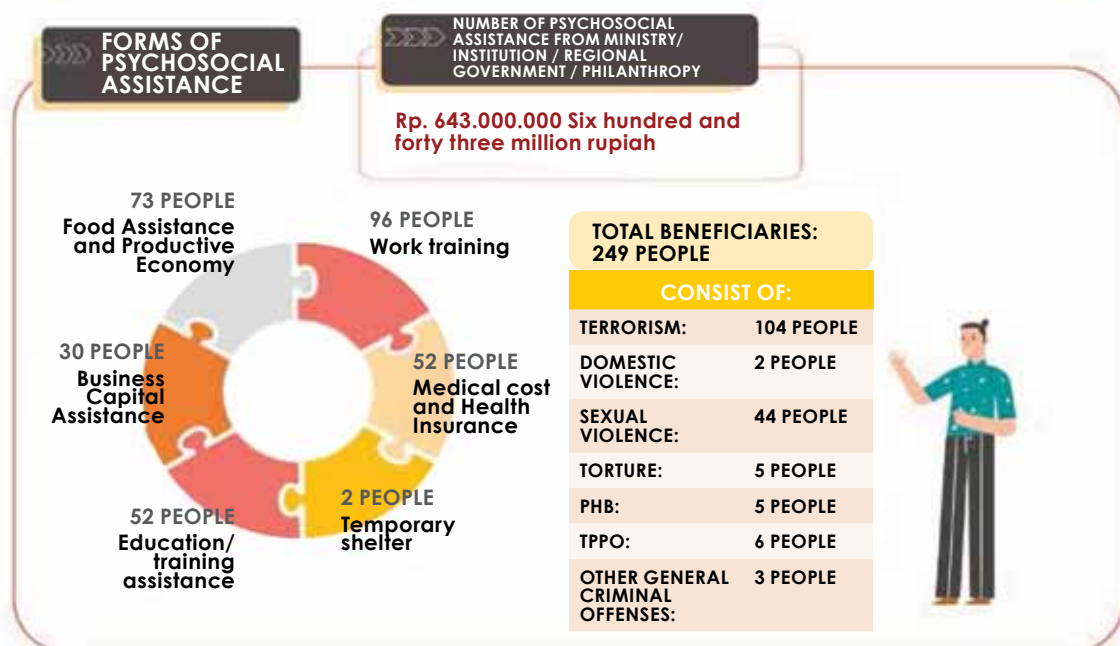
6. Temporary Residential Assistance

LPSK's collaboration with the Lampung Provincial Government has granted the request for 1 victim of sexual violence and 1 younger brother and father to get temporary housing at the Lempasing Social Institution, a brick making business, and food costs until they are 20 years old.

7. Communal Help

Through collaboration with the integrated team, we have provided communal assistance to the victims of PHB in Talangsari and the community around the Talangsari incident, precisely in Subing Putra III Village, Talangsari District, East Lampung. The government assistance was provided in the form of agricultural machine tools consisting of 10 units of water pumps, 8 units of cultivators and 5 units of hand/two-wheel tractors, agricultural seeds, repair of the prayer room,

road repairs to the tomb, procurement of 37 electricity poles, social harmony program of Rp 150 million, repair of Kapten Sutiman Road in Raja Basa Lama Village and, repair of Lapen Road to Labuhan Ratu VIII Village, construction of 2 drilled wells in Sidorejo Village, construction of Telford Road in Bandar Agung Village, and as many as 2 PHB Talangsari victims received Umrah assistance from the Regent of East Lampung.



DOCUMENTATION OF SUBMISSION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE



The Integrated Team Cooperation is in the form of handing over packages of educational equipment for Talangsari victims from the Ministry of Education.



Integrated Team Cooperation in delivery of business capital assistance and prayer room repairs from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Umrah assistance from the East Lampung Regency Government for victims of PHB in Talangsari.



The cooperation with LAZISMU in the form of medical financing assistance and food security packages for victims in Batang Regency.



YIIM cooperation through barbershop training and AC service training in Surakarta.



The cooperation with PT. Pegadaian in the form of assistance for coffee shop business capital packages for victims of terrorism.



The cooperation with LAZISMU to deliver food security assistance to victims.



The cooperation with Social Welfare in Providing Productive Economic Assistance for Tanjung Priok PHB Victims.



The cooperation with the Lampung Provincial Government regarding recommendations for providing temporary shelter, work and food assistance for victims of sexual violence.



The cooperation with the Education Office of the Magelang City Government regarding psychosocial rehabilitation and continuity of education for victims of sexual violence.



The cooperation with YIIM in providing urban agriculture training for PHB victims.

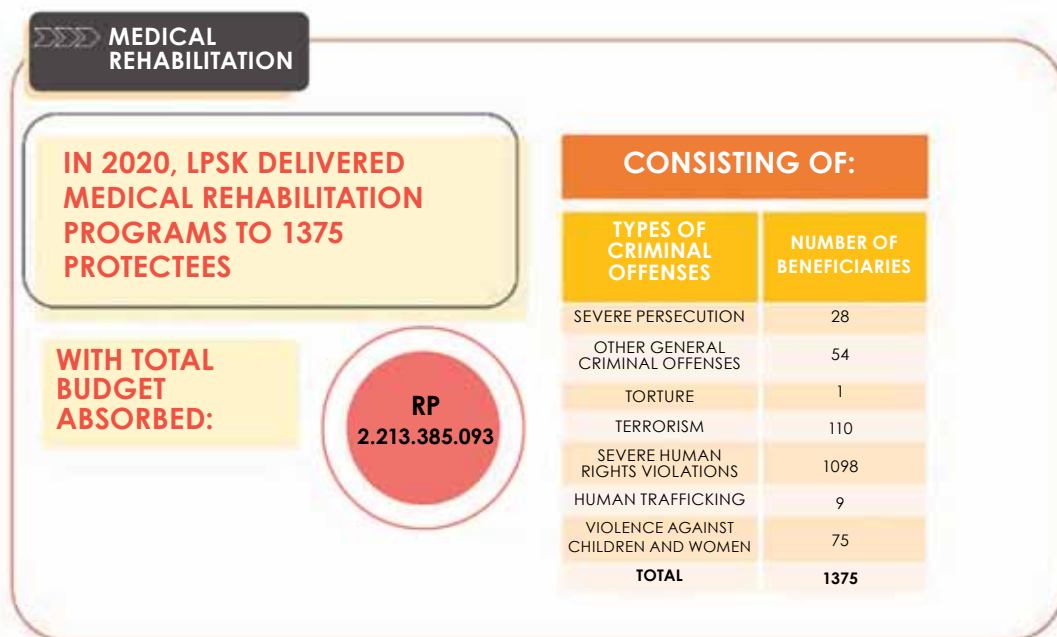


The cooperation with Social Welfare in Providing Productive Economic Assistance for Tanjung Priok PHB Victims.

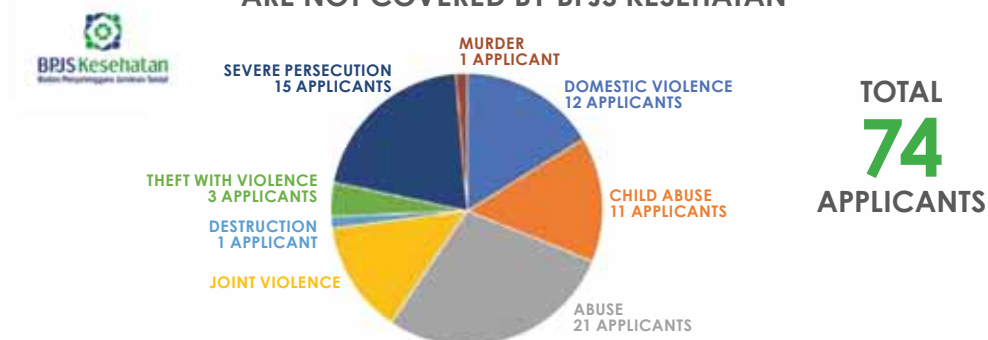
2. MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Medical rehabilitation is an assistance provided to restore the physical health of victims and/or witnesses, including carrying out arrangements in the event that the victim dies, for example, the management of corpses to funerals. The form of assistance services provided by LPSK is related to the need for medical care by doctors or other experts, in the form of examination, treatment, care and medical actions in accordance with the conditions of witnesses and/or victims.

In 2020 LPSK has provided medical rehabilitation programs for victims of criminal offenses for 1,375 protectees. The program has absorbed a budget of Rp 2,213,385,093 (two billion two hundred thirteen million three hundred eighty five thousand rupiah and ninety three rupiah).

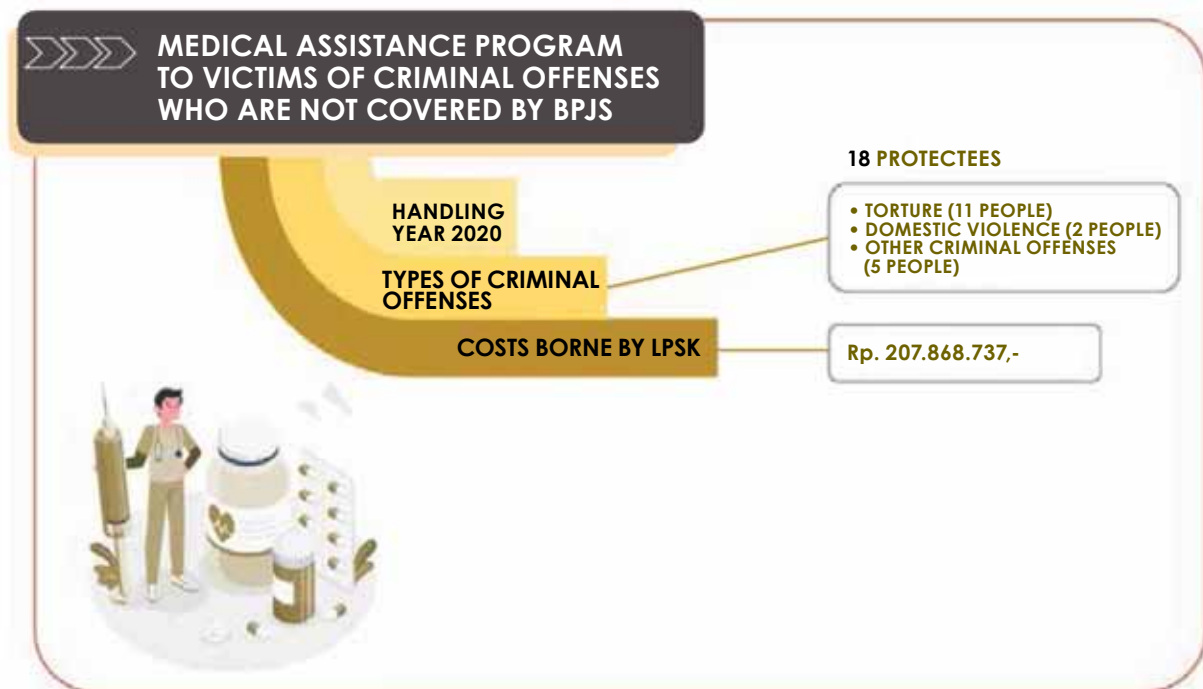


MEDICAL ASSISTANCE APPLICANTS WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY BPJS KESEHATAN



LPSK provides medical rehabilitation assistance for the protectees who are not covered by BPJS due to Presidential Decree No. 82 of 2018 regarding Health Insurance, that Article 52 of the Presidential Decree regulates that the victims of criminal offenses of persecution, sexual violence, victims of terrorism, and criminal offenses of trafficking in persons are not guaranteed by the BPJS guarantee program. In practice, BPJS no longer provides guarantees to all victims of crime.

In 2020 LPSK received 74 protection application that were submitted related to their claims as BPJS Kesehatan participants whose health insurance benefits cannot be provided by BPJS Kesehatan on the grounds that they are victims of criminal offenses.

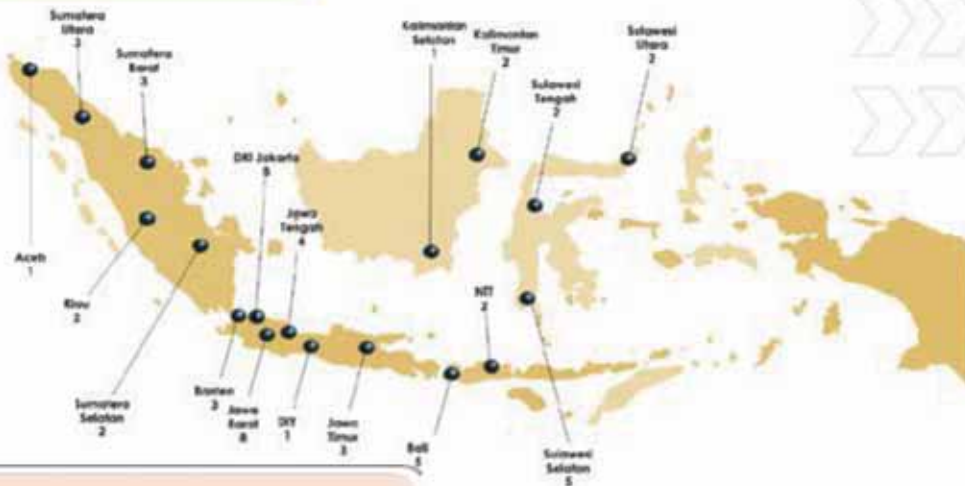


LPSK provides protection in the form of medical assistance for first aid and recovery, for victims affected by the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 82 of 2018. The total cost borne by LPSK during 2020 is Rp 207,868,737 (two hundred seven million eight hundred sixty eight thousand seven hundred and thirty seven rupiahs) for 18 (eighteen) victims.

In addition to absorbing a fairly large budget, the medical rehabilitation program has also involved hospitals throughout Indonesia as many as 59 hospitals spread across various regions as follows:

AREA SPREAD OF HOSPITALS WHICH COOPERATE WITH LPSK IN 2020

TOTAL: 59 HOSPITALS



3 AREAS WITH THE MOST HOSPITAL COOPERATION WITH LPSK:

DKI JAKARTA: 8 HOSPITALS IN

WEST JAVA: 8 HOSPITALS IN

CENTRAL JAVA: 6 HOSPITALS

DOCUMENTATION OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION IMPLEMENTATION



Cooperation of medical services with Pare-Pare City Hospital.



Providing medical assistance and facilitation of prosthetic hand medical aids.



Providing medical assistance for denture and jaw surgery.



Providing medical assistance to terrorism victims who suffered 80% burns.



Examination of Domestic Violence Victims at RSCM Jakarta.



Examination Victims who suffered 80% burns.

3. PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION

Psychological rehabilitation is an assistance provided by psychologists to victims who suffer from trauma or other mental problems to restore the mental condition of witnesses and/or victims.

In 2020, LPSK has provided psychological rehabilitation programs for victims of criminal offenses for 440 protectees. The program has absorbed a budget of Rp 216,429,968 (two hundred and sixteen million four hundred and twenty-nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight rupiah).

NOMINAL OF LSPK PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION IN 2020

Rp216,429,968 (two hundred and sixteen million four hundred twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight rupiahs).

RECAPITULATION OF REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGICAL

NO	CRIMINAL OFFENSES	PROTECTEES AS BENEFICIARIES
1.	Corruption and Money Laundering Cases	2
2.	Drugs	0
3.	Severe Persecution	9
4.	Other Common Criminal Offenses	44
5.	Torture	8
6.	Terrorism	67
7.	Severe Human Rights Violations	6
8.	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	24
9.	Sexual Violence Against Children and Women	280
TOTAL		440

Most of the victims who need the LPSK psychological rehabilitation program, experience post-traumatic stress disorder, experience the emotional realm, depression, lack of confidence and surrender to the situation, often experience nightmares, become quiet, easily emotional, anxious and afraid continuously as a result of a criminal incident. With the trauma condition, the victims desperately need the support of a psychologist to restore their psychological condition so that they can return to their original condition.

In addition to absorbing a fairly large budget, the LPSK psychological rehabilitation program in 2020 has involved 31 psychologists throughout Indonesia.



In implementing the psychosocial rehabilitation programs, LPSK often has difficulty finding psychologists in remote areas. In addition, the lack of proactiveness of psychologists in the area in the initial handling of trauma victims has become a challenge in the LPSK psychosocial rehabilitation program during 2020.

DOCUMENTATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION IMPLEMENTATION



Collaboration with psychologists in the City of Pare-Pare.

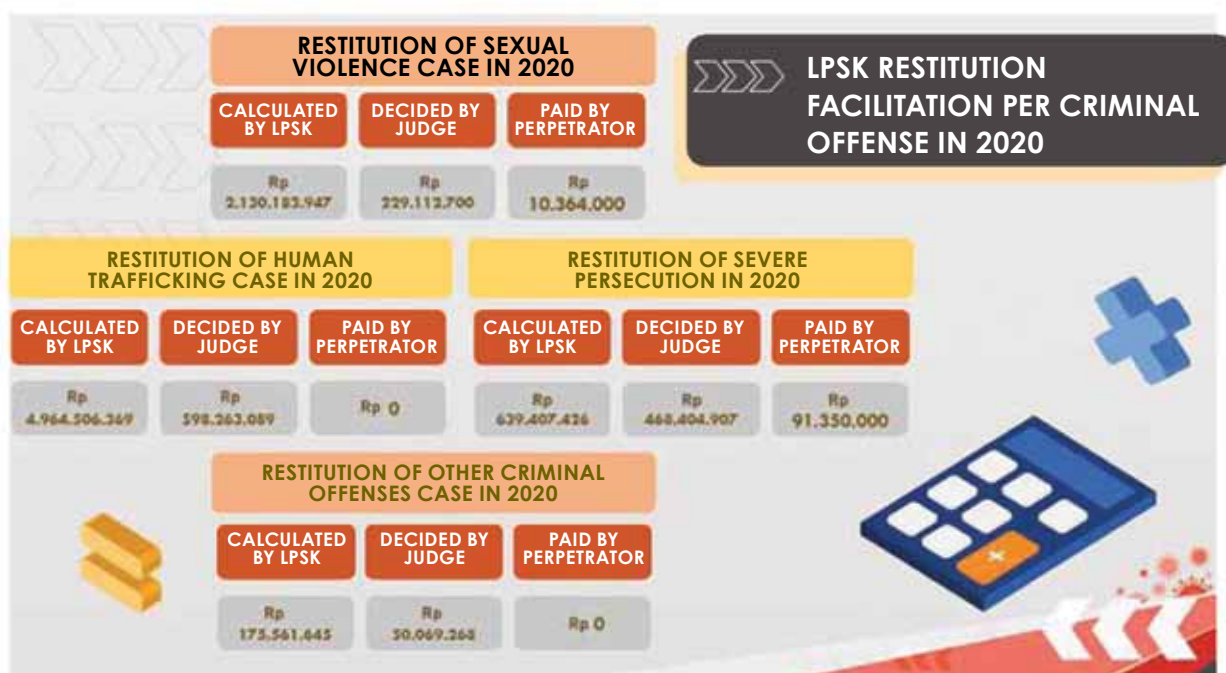


Providing counseling to victims of sexual violence.

D. COMPENSATIONS

1. RESTITUTION

Restitution is a compensation given to the victim or his family by the perpetrator or a third party.



In 2020, LPSK sorted out the calculation of restitution with 4 types of criminal offenses, namely sexual violence, human trafficking, Severe Persecution, and other general criminal offenses (consisting of murder, persecution, domestic violence, violence against children).

CHALLENGES TO FULFILL THE RIGHTS OF RESTITUTION IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

1. The calculation of restitution is not included in the Public Prosecutor's claim because:
 - a. The Public Prosecutor argued that he had no legal basis to demand restitution from the defendant.
 - b. The Public Prosecutor reasoned that he knew the defendant's inability to pay restitution to the victim or the defendant was not the main perpetrator of the crime.
2. The calculation of restitution was not granted by the judge because:
 - a. The judge did not investigate the loss suffered by the victim.
 - b. The judge does not have a Victim perspective.
 - c. The judge considered that the defendant did not have the ability to pay restitution.
3. The legal process is stopped or terminated, but the file for restitution has been submitted to the investigator/Public Prosecutor.

»»» IMPORTANT NOTE

- A. Regardless of whether the perpetrator has the ability to pay restitution or not to the victim, this does not invalidate the victim's right to demand restitution.
- B. If the perpetrator cannot pay the restitution, the Public Prosecutor may sue the perpetrator with additional criminal penalties in the form of subsidiary confinement.
- C. Another additional penalty, can be recommended not just a subsidiary of confinement. The perpetrators are also not given the rights of other prisoners (for example, reduced prison terms, etc.).

2. COMPENSATION

Compensation is a compensation provided by the state because the perpetrator is unable to fully compensate the loss that is his responsibility to the victim or his family.

Compensation can be given to victims of criminal offenses of terrorism and severe human rights violations, while victims of other crimes are not entitled to receive compensation. This is as stated in Article 7 of Law Number 31 of 2014.

COMPENSATION PAID (COURT ORDER)

NO.	NAME OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF PROTECTEES	AMOUNT PAID
1.	OIKUMENE SAMARINDA CHURCH BOMB TERRORISM	7	Rp 237.871.160
2.	THAMRIN BOMB TERRORISM	13	Rp 814.767.363
3.	MALOPDA NORTH SUMATRA TERRORISM	1	Rp 611.776.363
4.	KAMPUNG MELAYU BOMB TERRORISM	3	Rp 202.340.000
5.	BIMA TERRORISM	2	Rp 46.288.000
6.	LIDWINA YOGYAKARTA CHURCH TERRORISM	3	Rp 613.082.193
7.	MAPOLDA RIAU TERRORISM	1	Rp 125.000.000
8.	SANTA MARIA CATHOLIC CHURCH SURABAYA BOMB TERRORISM	12	Rp 1.098.487.073
9.	WONOKROMO TERRORISM	2	Rp 862.244.528
10.	POLRESTABES SURABAYA BOMB TERRORISM	4	Rp 81.636.110
11.	BELIMBING LAMONGAN MARKET ATTACK TERRORISM	1	Rp 36.353.277
12.	TERRORISM IN PARIMO, SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	3	Rp 2.066.195.143
13.	STABBING TERRORISM IN PANDEGLANG, BANTEN	2	Rp 65.232.157
14.	SIBOLGA BOMB TERRORISM	67	Rp 1.795.710.008
15.	ATTACK TERRORISM IN GINTING VILLAGE ENTRY, BREBES REGENCY	1	Rp 41.046.900
16.	TERRORISM IN JALAN DIPONEGORO CIREBON	1	Rp 51.706.168
17.	KANCI HIGHWAY TERRORISM	2	Rp 362.280.080
TOTAL		126	Rp 8.336.016.160





COMPENSATION GIVEN BY LPSK / NON-COURT ORDER



**THERE WERE 215 VICTIMS OF
PAST TERRORISM VERDICT TO
RECEIVE COMPENSATION
AMOUNTING TO
RP39,205,000,000**

Compensation is not only paid based on court decisions but also for victims of the past terrorism act since the first Bali Bombings in 2002 who have not received compensation are entitled to compensation through LPSK (Law 5/2018).



COMPENSATION GIVEN BY LPSK / NON-COURT ORDER

NO.	NAME OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF PROTECTEES
1.	BALI BOMBING I	38
2.	BALI BOMBING II	7
3.	MATRAMAN BOOK BOMBING	1
4.	CAFÉ BUKIT SAMPODO PALOPO BOMBING	3
5.	BETHEL INJIL SEPENUH KEPUNTON SOLO CHURCH BOMBING	6
6.	GKI DIPONEGORO CHURCH BOMBING	2
7.	IMMANUEL CHURCH BOMBING	1
8.	SURABAYA CENTER PENTACOSTAL CHURCH BOMBING	5
9.	SANTA MARIA TAK BERCELA CHURCH BOMBING	5
10.	JW MARRIOT BOMBING	26
11.	AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY BOMBING	30
12.	AZ-DZIKRA MOSQUE BOMBING	31
13.	MCDONALD MAKASSAR BOMBING	3
14.	MAESA MARKET PALU BOMBING	9
15.	POLRESTA SURABAYA BOMBING	4
16.	POLRESTA SURAKARTA BOMBING	1
17.	POLSEK BONTOALA MAKASSAR BOMBING	1
18.	SATLANTAS POST SMAKER POSO BOMBING	1
19.	KAMPUNG MELAYU TERMINAL BOMBING	2



COMPENSATION GIVEN BY LPSK / NON-COURT ORDER

TOTAL GIVEN
Rp 39.205.000.000

NO.	NAME OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF PROTECTEES
20.	THAMRIN BOMBING I	4
21.	CIMB NIAGA MEDAN SHOOTING	3
22.	BIMA SHOOTING	1
23.	GOWA SHOOTING	1
24.	HAMPARANG PERAK SHOOTING	3
25.	TASINONI POSO MOUNTAINS SHOOTING	1
26.	PALU PASTOR SHOOTING	1
27.	POS PAM OPS KETUPAT CANDI SURAKARTA SHOOTING	2
28.	SERENGAN POLICE POST SURAKARTA SHOOTING	1
29.	POSO OPERASI SADRA MALEO (TAMBRANA VILLAGE) SHOOTING	9
30.	SURAKARTA SHOOTING	1
31.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS BIMA (POLSEK BOLO)	1
32.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS MAKO POLDA RIAU	1
33.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS SADAR MALEO 2012	2
34.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS CIKOKOL	1
35.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS MAKO POLDA RIAU	4
36.	ATTACK WITH SHARP WEAPONS TANJUNG BALAI NORTH SUMATRA	1
37.	POSO ATTACK 2015	1
38.	EFFATHA GKST PALU CHURCH SHOOTING	1
TOTAL		215

PORTRAIT OF COMPENSATION IN 2020

Symbolic Handover to 215 Victims of Past Terrorism Act for the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Istana Negara, December 16, 2020.



Handover of Compensation to 1 Victim of Brebes Terrorism Act at the Victim's Residence, December 17, 2020.

Total Compensation
Rp47,541,016,160
Total Protectees: 290
Victims

Handover of Compensation to 5 Victims of the Second Terrorism Act in Wonokromo and Poso at the Bali Governor's Office, October 15, 2020



Handover of Compensation to 67 Victims of Sibolga Bombing Act at the Sibolga Police Station, October 22, 2020.




Handover of Compensation to Mr. Wiranto and 1 Victim at the residence of Mr. Wiranto, December 10, 2020.

PAYMENT RECAPITULATION OF THE COMPENSATION IN 2016 - 2020

NO.	COMPENSATION	TOTAL (Rp)	TOTAL VICTIMS	TOTAL INCIDENTS
1	Court Decision	Rp. 8.336.015.655	126	17
2	Non-Court Decision	Rp. 39.205.000.000	215	38
TOTAL		Rp. 47.541.015.665	341	51

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY SATISFACTION SURVEY



280
RESPONDENTS

CONSISTS OF

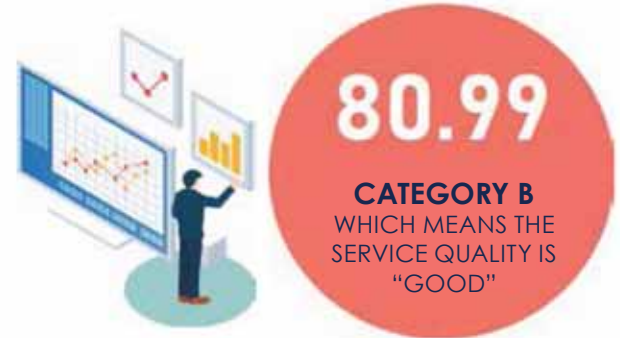
- 131 VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASE
- 97 VICTIMS OF SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS CASE
- 30 VICTIMS OF TERRORISM CASE
- 10 VICTIMS OF OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES
- 8 VICTIMS OF TORTURE CASE
- 4 WITNESSES OF CORRUPTION CASE

The Community Satisfaction Survey (SKM) is guided by the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 14 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Compiling a Community Satisfaction Survey.

LPSK is trying to improve the quality of its services. This SKM will generate a community satisfaction index which can be perceived as the level of community satisfaction with the services provided by LPSK for the 2020 fiscal year.

The survey was carried out for **6 months** by submitting online and offline questionnaires.

The result of LPSK Community Satisfaction Survey in 2020 shown in the community satisfaction number, namely:



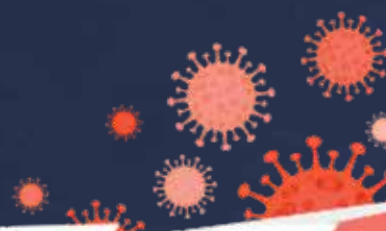
Community Satisfaction Survey results in 2020 increased compared to the results in 2019 by +2.16 points. This was due to:

- There was a significant increase in the speed of application service time in 2019, the result was 2.31 while in 2020 the result was 3.01 from the facts on the field, the increase in this element was greatly influenced by the speed with which the decision to receive protection and assistance application services from the LPSK to the Protectees.
- In terms of facilities and infrastructure, it also increased from 3.17 to 3.57. This increase was due to the ease of obtaining protection and assistance services from LPSK both online and offline.



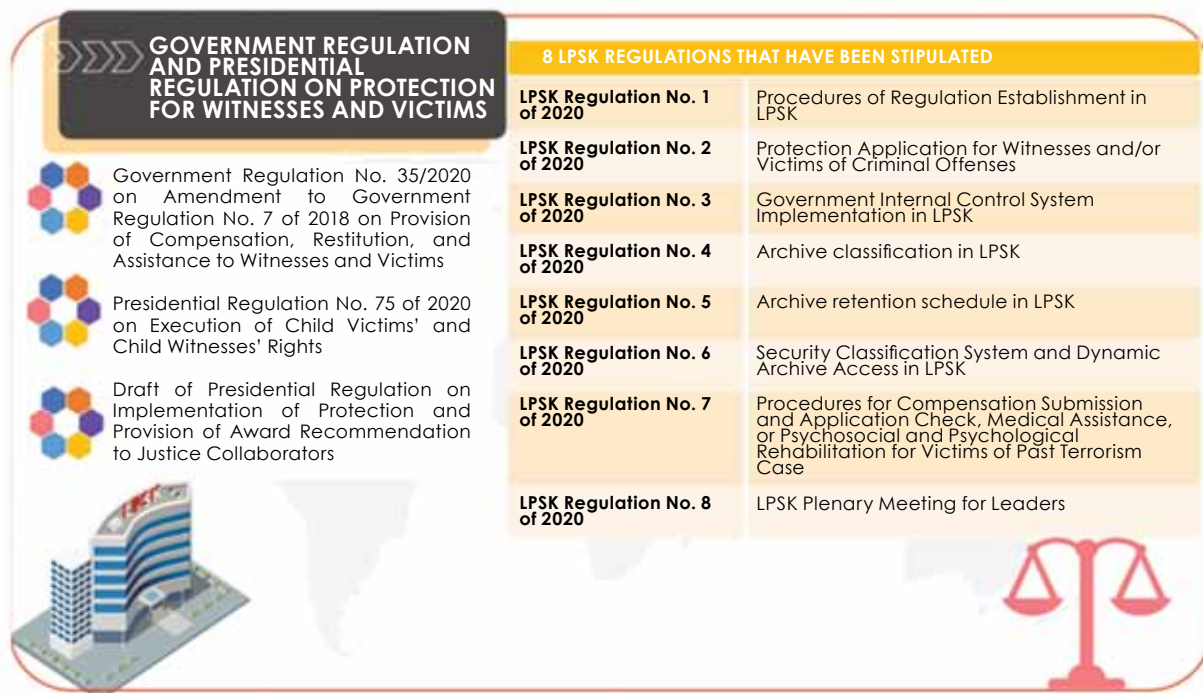
IV

PROTECTION SUPPORT



A. REGULATORY SUPPORT

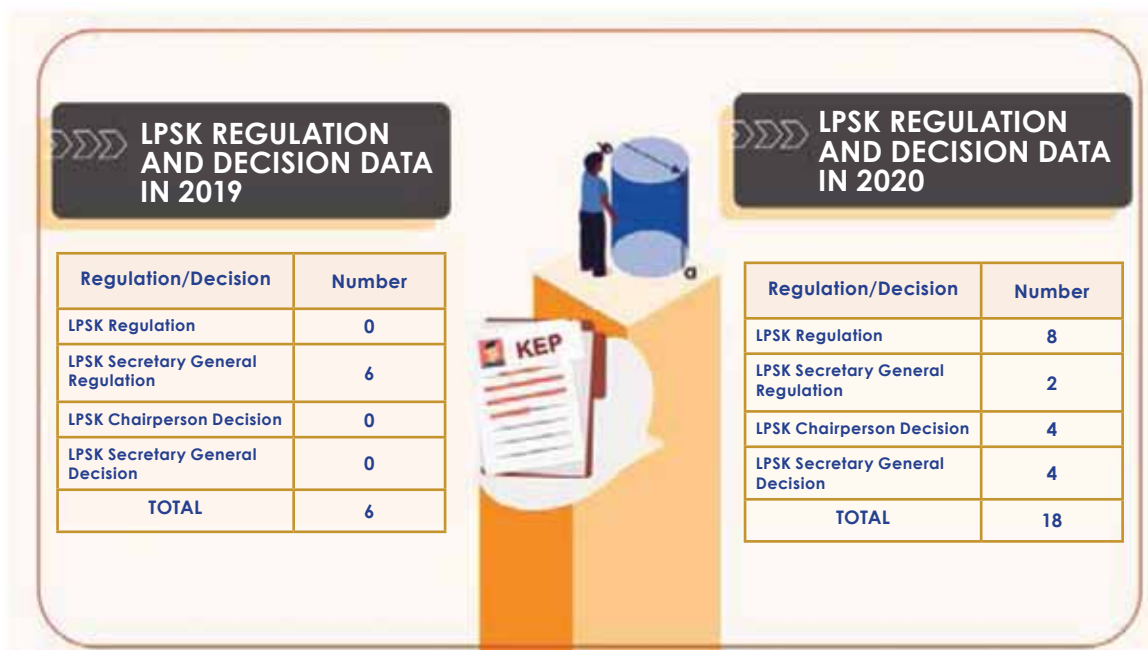
In 2020, LPSK will strengthen the foundation of legal norms, both through Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, and internal LPSK regulations as the basis for the implementation of witness and victim protection services. This is illustrated in the following illustration:



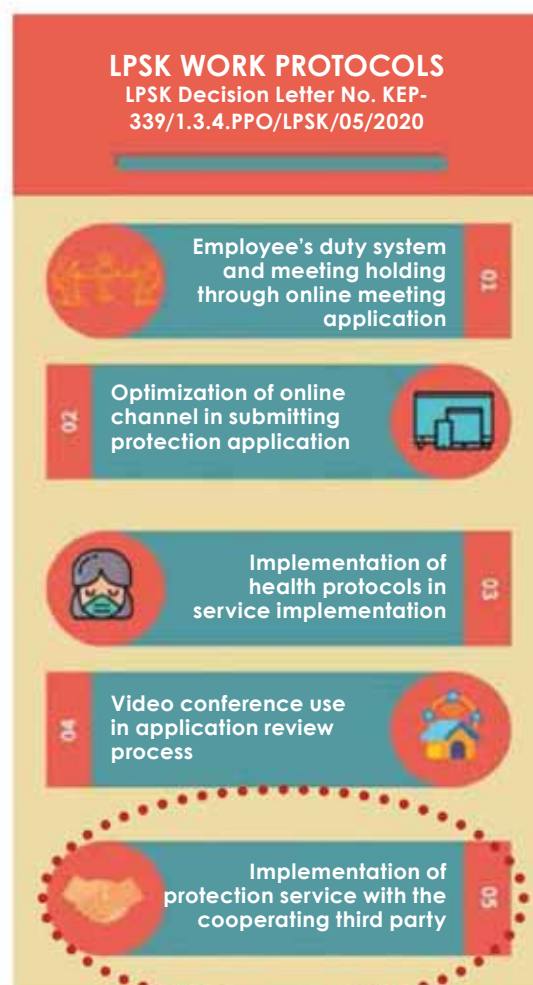
Based on the illustration above, it relates to:

- Government Regulation No. 35 of 2020 LPSK is the proposing agency, further discussion of the Government Regulation will be carried out from 2019 until the beginning of 2020 is determined by the President.
- Presidential Regulation Number 75 of 2020 LPSK continues to contribute to its preparation, which is further in this Presidential Regulation, the mandate of LPSK is related to the implementation of safety guarantees for child victims and witnesses.
- The draft of Presidential Regulation on Justice Collaborators proposed by LPSK, is currently in the discussion stage at the Inter-Ministerial Committee (PAK) level.

For regulations and decisions within the LPSK, in 2020 compared to 2019 experienced a significant increase, this can be illustrated in the following illustration:



TO CONTINUE TO OPTIMIZE SERVICES, “IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES IN COOPERATION WITH THIRD PARTIES” IS ONE OF THE LPSK POLICIES IN 2020.





**BEST 5TH AWARD FOR
NON-STRUCTURAL INSTITUTION
CATEGORY FROM JDIH**



In April 2020, LPSK joined the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH). In November 2020, LPSK received the Best 5th award for the category of Non-Structural Institutions from the National JDIH.



B. PUBLIC RELATION, COOPERATION, RESEARCH

BUDGET SUPPORT RP.44.567.500

Budget support from Public Relationship, Cooperation, and Research in the early 2020 was Rp262,668,000.

There was budget cut at early 2nd Quarter. However, a number of strategies and efforts was made to keep implementing tasks and functions.

DISSEMINATION 57



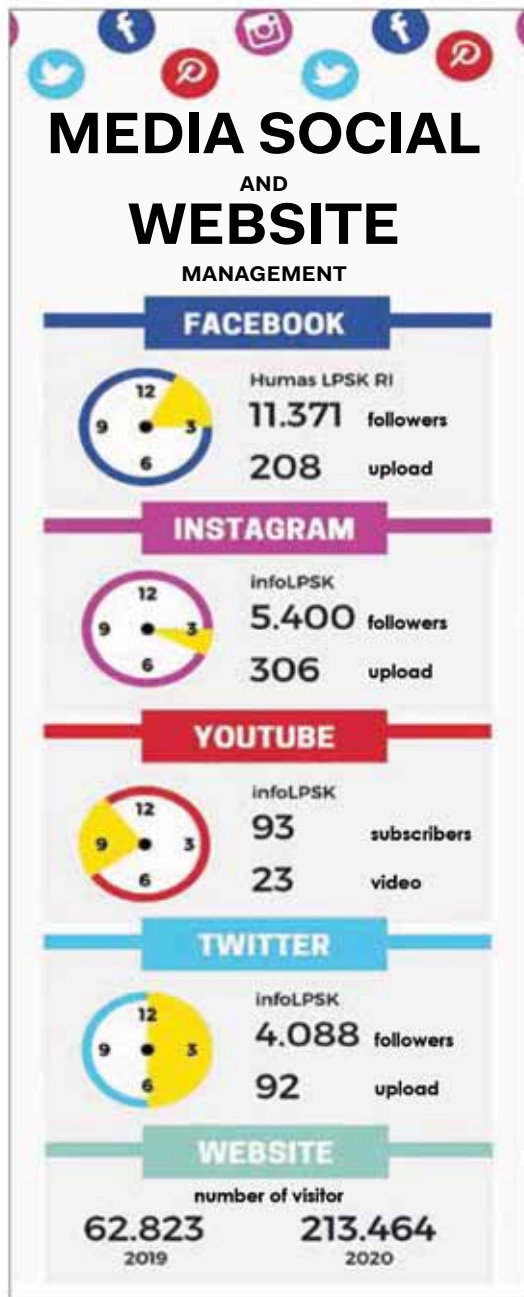
Online Socialization Using Virtual Meeting Application

In 2020, the socialization model must undergo adjustments. Face to face meeting is no longer the main choice due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. So that the use of technology, especially online meeting applications, is a necessity for seminars and press conferences.

LPSK has prepared the "LPSK Bicara" program as the latest socialization media in 2020 to greet the public. Another socialization media is actively utilizing online discussions that invite LPSK as speakers.

Law enforcement officers, ministries/ institutions, students and public who have the potential to become witnesses and victims of criminal offenses, remain the target of socializing the duties and functions of LPSK.

LPSK's official social media consists of Instagram, Twitter and Youtube with the account name @infolpsk and the LPSK RI Public Relations Facebook Fanpage. As the frequency of face-to-face socialization decreases, online socialization by utilizing information technology is the main choice.



Practically, socialization activities, both press conferences and the new program initiated in 2020, namely "LPSK Bicara", take advantage of the social media platforms they have. In order to convey information to the public, regular press conferences and the "LPSK Bicara" program are broadcast live through LPSK's social media accounts, especially Instagram, Youtube and Facebook. This condition requires LPSK to transform by broadcasting information and publications through broadcasts using social media platforms.

For posts on social media, such as Instagram and Facebook, there are at least three contents that attract public attention, as illustrated by high impressions from the public. First, posts related to LPSK's stance on corruption cases involving KPU commissioner Wahyu Setiawan. Second, posts that discuss regarding child prostitution in North Jakarta, and third, about the submission of compensation for the past terrorism act.

In terms of managing social media, Instagram, the number of posts and followers increased compared to 2019, with 183 posts and 4,569 followers. Meanwhile on Twitter, posts in 2020 were lower than 2019 which reached 330 posts, but there was an increase in the number of followers from 2019 which was only 3,443.

Facebook, the number of followers decreased from 2019 which reached 11,701. However, there are more posts in 2020 than in 2019, which was only 128. And, in Youtube, we have uploaded 23 videos with 93 subscribers until the end of 2020, an increase compared to 2019 with 61 subscribers and 10 uploaded videos.

From the various reporting activities carried out, it is then written in the form of press releases. Press releases are not only in the form of the results of reporting activities, but also consist of the attitudes or policies of the institution conveyed by the LPSK leadership regarding an incident or issues of witness and victim protection and other related matters. Throughout 2020, LPSK Public Relations managed to produce 94 press releases where the most press releases were made in January and the least in March.

LPSK utilizes press releases as a way to respond to national events related to the issue of witness and victim protection that are viral in the community and attract public attention. It was recorded that a number of reports that became the focus of the media, including the application for protection submitted by the fugitive lawyer for the corruption case Djoko Tjandra, namely Anita Kolopaking.

Other coverage that also attracted media attention was the LPSK investigation of the Ciracas police headquarters attack case, where LPSK stated that the victims of the attack were entitled to compensation from the perpetrators. Even for this case, the LPSK leadership met directly with the Army Chief of Staff (KASAD) to convey the existence of the victim's rights as regulated by legislation.

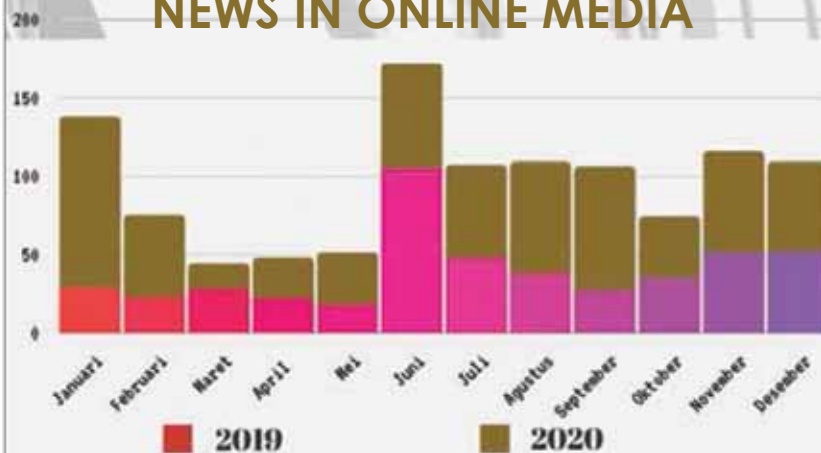


Other topic that also received a large portion of news coverage from the media at the end of 2020, was the handover of compensation for victims of past terrorism act which was symbolically carried out by President Jokowi.

NEWS LPSK in Mass Media



NEWS IN ONLINE MEDIA



List Of Media Monitored

Tribunnews.com; Detik.com; Liputan6.com; Kompas.com;
Merdeka.com; Okezone.com; Vivanews.com; Suara.com; Tempo.co;
Republika.co.id; Sindonews.com; CNNIndonesia.com;
Koran Kompas; Koran SINDO; Koran Tempo; Media Ind



Of the total LPSK news coverage in the mass media in 2020, some of them highlighted the topic of fulfilling the rights of victims of past terrorism act. LPSK also held the Hening Suara Hening Aktivitas campaign to commemorate the victims of terrorism act on 21 August 2021.



Results of media monitoring for 2020 describes the number of reports about LPSK in the mass media reaching 673. Notification amount in 2020 experienced a 41% increase from the number of reports in 2019, which was only 476 reports. Even if you look at the comparison of news from month to month, the news in 2020 is always higher than in 2019.

NEWS HIGHLIGHT

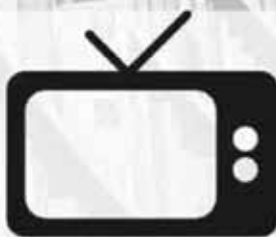
Compensation for Past Terrorism Victims

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

During August – December 2020 period, news on compensation for past terrorism victims were made using several methods, namely release to mass media, meeting with mass media editorial staff, and accept interview and talkshow request from printed media and television.



151 Online Media News



CHAIRPERSON OF LPSK FOR TALKSHOW PROGRAM AT KOMPAS TV BALI, IN PROGRAM "SAPA REDAKSI ON LOCATION" BROADCASTED ON TUESDAY, 20 OCTOBER 2020.

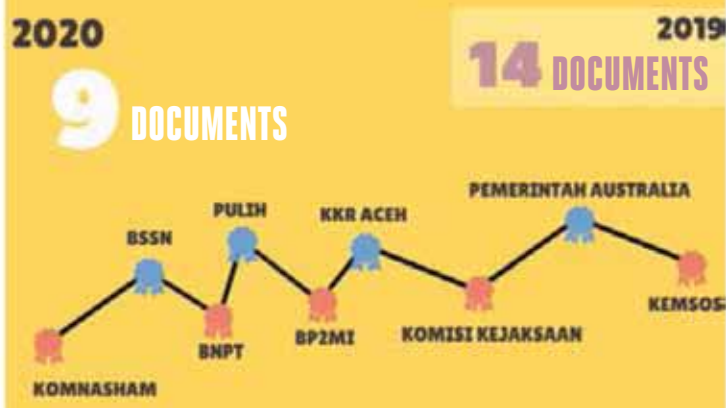
INTERVIEW WITH DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF LPSK ACHMADI ON KOMPAS DEWATA PROGRAM BROADCASTED ON TUESDAY 15 DECEMBER 2020.

INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN OF LPSK HASTO ATMOJO AT KOMPAS TV BROADCASTED ON 16 DECEMBER 2020.

COOPERATION

In 2020, cooperation with several parties were contained in the memorandum of understanding and cooperation agreement

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



COOPERATION AGREEMENT



In 2020, a cooperation with a number of partners was set forth in a memorandum of understanding and cooperation agreement. Both the memorandum of understanding and the cooperation agreement signed in 2020 are lower than in 2019.

In 2020, LPSK will cooperate overseas, namely with the Australian Government's Ministry of Home Affairs on protection and assistance programs for witnesses and victims. The cooperation is intended as a follow-up to the meeting of the two heads of state, during the working visit of Indonesian President Jokowi to Australia on 8-10 February 2020.

In a joint statement, the two heads of state assessed the importance of protecting victims and witnesses of transnational crimes, such as human trafficking and terrorism. At that time, both Indonesian President Jokowi and Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison stated that they were committed to working together to strengthen domestic and regional capacities,

to be more effective in helping victims and witnesses of transnational crimes.

The Memorandum of Understanding between Indonesia (LPSK) and Australia (Ministry of Home Affairs) was then signed by LPSK Chairman Hasto Atmojo Suroyo and Australian Home Affairs Minister The Hon Peter Dutton MP virtually on 27 October 2020, witnessed by Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Mahfud MD.

In addition, LPSK actively collaborates with USDOJ OPDAT and UNDP in organizing activities with the theme of fulfilling the rights of witnesses and victims. Then LPSK also regularly participates in Europol activities, both seminars and training. LPSK escalated its involvement in Europol by volunteering to host the 22th Europol Network Conference On Witness Protection in 2021.

It is hoped that the involvement of Indonesia, LPSK, can strengthen the network for the protection of witnesses and victims in other countries and provide a proper spotlight for LPSK in the eyes of the world.



In 2020, public information disclosure within the LPSK was awarded the first rank of “Informative Enough” for the Non-Structural Institution category from the Central Information Commission.

This predicate certainly does not make LPSK feel satisfied. In fact, it becomes a challenge how next year can do more optimally in presenting information disclosure to the public.

In 2020, PPID LPSK received 33 requests for information, mostly students from various educational strata for research and final projects.

Information related to the protection of criminal offenses of sexual violence and human trafficking, including the authority of the LPSK in facilitating the calculation of restitution, has become the topic that is of most interest to information applicants.

PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE



33

Number of
Applicants

33



Data



30



Level of
Education

S1 — 24

S2 — 7

S3 — 2

R
E
S
O
U
R
C
E
S

22

Experts

9

Structural

Sexual violence

TPPO

Corruption

Terrorism

PHB

Other information

Information
asked

0 5 10 15

TIME TO DELIVER SERVICES

< 30 Days



> 30 Days



Given the absence of a budget in 2020, the research was carried out by the LPSK internal team. In 2020, a study was conducted, namely "Profile of LPSK Protection to Protectees at the Investigation Stage", by examining the minutes of termination of protection at the investigation stage for the period January 2019-June 2020.

The results showed: LPSK discontinued 282 protections, 36 of them are at the investigation stage (12.7%) whose protection period is as follows:

- 32 protections (88.9%) for 6 months;
- 4 protections (1.1%) for 18 months.

Details of reason for termination:

- lack of evidence (19);
- the protectees were not cooperative (11);
- no crime (6);
- the legal process is not running (3);
- suspected perpetrators are on all points bulletin (DPO) (3);
- the occurrence of a peace agreement (2);
- suspected perpetrators are people with mental disorders (2);
- protectees did not apply for an extension of protection (1).

Despite the termination, LPSK provides an opportunity to re-run the protection program if the legal process progresses.

There are 68 protection and assistance programs provided, the details are:


- 51 protection and assistance programs, can be implemented;
- 17 protection and assistance programs, could not be implemented (partly because the shelter was not cooperative).

The results of the study are used as consideration for the LPSK leadership in accepting or rejecting the application for protection whose legal process is at the investigation stage. These considerations can complement the provisions of Article 28 Law No. 31 of 2014 about the terms of protection.


STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2020, there was one study conducted

LPSK PROTECTION PROFILE TO THE PROTECTEES IN INVESTIGATION STAGE”




Study sample in the form of report on protection termination at investigation stage for January 2019-June 2020 period.



RESEARCHER TEAM


Containing of 11 people from LPSK




RESEARCH TIME

5 months 15 days from 1 July – 15 December 2020.

- LETTER OF DECISION OF HEAD OF LPSK
NUMBER: KEP/408/1.3.4.HKMS/LPSK/06/2020
- LETTER OF DECISION OF HEAD OF LPSK
NUMBER: KEP/564/1.3.4.HKMS/LPSK/11/2020





Research results were delivered to the head of LPSK on 11 December 2020

“COMPENSATION” TRAININGS

One of the mandates of LPSK's authority to fulfill the rights of victims is to conduct an assessment of compensation in the provision of restitution and compensation. The compensation assessment must represent the tangible and intangible rights lost as a result of the victim experiencing a crime. To be able to conduct a quality assessment, LPSK conducts a series of training activities, namely:

1. Compensation for Loss of Human Life in Time.
2. Development of Compensation Due to Loss of Human Life in Common Law.
3. Compensation Due to Loss of Human Life in Civil Law.
4. Compensation for Loss of Human Life in Indonesia.
5. Act against the law.
6. Compensation in Default
7. Compensation in Onrechtmatige daad.
8. Valuation of Losses Onrechtmatige daad.

The training is intended for LPSK personnel from June to July 2020 through distance learning using Zoom Meeting. The training, which was attended by 135 LPSK personnel, presented civil law experts, lecturers from the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia. The follow-up to this training is to conduct an exam for participants who take part in the entire training series.





V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



A. CONCLUSION

Based on data, facts and information as described in LPSK's performance achievements during 2020, it is concluded as follows:

1. The Covid-19 pandemic has not reduced the occurrence of various criminal offenses in various parts of Indonesia. This is proven by the number of 1,454 protection application. The number of LPSK protectees in 2020 with the status of witnesses, victims, justice collaborators, whistleblowers, and expert witnesses is 2,785 with a total of 4,478 protection programs. This illustrates the resilience of LPSK which is quite tough in adapting and surviving in the midst of difficult situations during the Covid-19 pandemic. This number, of course, does not describe the actual event, given the vast territory of Indonesia and not much knowledge of the existence of LPSK by the public as well as the restrictions in the Covid-19 pandemic situation.
2. The lack of state budget support to LPSK in carrying out its duties, functions and powers mandated by various laws and regulations has resulted in LPSK being less than optimal in carrying out its mandate. LPSK was forced to stop some of the protection. The lack of state support can be seen by LPSK from year to year which has decreased its budget.
3. Lack of understanding of law enforcement officers on the existence of LPSK in providing protection to witnesses and victims during the judicial process. This can be seen, for example, by the lack of coordination by law enforcement officers in handling the perpetrators who cooperate (justice collaborator). It seems that the ego sectoral of the institution is still a challenge in implementing the law. On the other hand, the lack of various organized crime cases, including corruption and narcotics cases, which apply as justice collaborators to the LPSK. In addition, law enforcement officials have not yet fully understood the fulfillment of victims' rights, especially the right to restitution, resulting in victims not getting their rights.
4. Several provisions regarding the rights of witnesses and victims have no derivative regulations. This can be an obstacle for victims to access their rights. For example, regarding restitution, there is no Supreme Court regulation that regulates the mechanism for submitting restitution for cases that have permanent legal force, there is no collateral confiscation regulations to ensure the payment of restitution and so on. In addition, there is still disharmony between one regulation and another so that rules are needed at the technical level (both Government Regulation and Presidential Regulation) which is a way out of this disharmony.

5. The practice of torture carried out by law enforcement officers in order to obtain information from the perpetrators is still happening. Freedom from torture is a right that cannot be reduced under any circumstances (non-derogable rights). Unfortunately, torture has not been regulated in the legislation as a criminal offense. So that in cases of torture often cannot be processed and only processed with persecution.
6. Sexual violence against children and women has had a long-lasting traumatic impact on victims. Also generally have an impact on the growth and education of victims. Bad stigma in society becomes an additional burden for victims. Cases of violence against children and women are still a concern during the Covid-19 pandemic. Currently there are as many as 533 protectees in LPSK.
7. Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2018 concerning Health Insurance which does not provide services to victims of criminal offenses has had an impact on the number of victims and hospitals that file claims for health costs to LPSK. This is certainly not appropriate because LPSK is not an institution that guarantees the right to health. Medical assistance provided by LPSK is limited to those who meet the requirements as regulated by law.
8. In order to prepare the victim to return to his normal social function, a psychosocial rehabilitation program is provided to them. The fulfillment of psychosocial rehabilitation cannot be carried out by LPSK alone, but in collaboration with ministries/agencies and other parties. In its development, the fulfillment of psychosocial rehabilitation is still lacking in support and cooperation from various ministries/agencies and organizations as well as individuals. Existing programs at ministries/agencies have not yet described concern for the rights of victims of criminal offenses to obtain justice as guaranteed in laws and regulations, but are still focused on conventional budgets, including for the poor and low-income.
9. The difficult conditions during the pandemic did not dampen the enthusiasm to publish the duties and functions of the LPSK as well as the implementation of protection and assistance services for witnesses and victims of criminal offenses. Implementation of communication strategy with efficient and effective budget support is an option, such as actively disseminating press releases addressing cases of public interest. It is important to strengthen LPSK's position to be top of mind through massive coverage in the mass media.
10. In the context of the cooperation function, in addition to ensuring the establishment of networks with domestic partners, both ministries/agencies and private parties that focus on witness and victim protection programs, LPSK is always actively exploring international cooperation, both with countries and international organizations. This is considered important to develop the LPSK network while promoting the witness and victim protection program that Indonesia has in global diplomacy in the international community.



B. RECOMMENDATION

1. Institutional:

- a. It is necessary to amend Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims:
 - I. Institutional strengthening, support for the structure of the deputy (echelon 1) in carrying out strategic work on witness and victim protection;
 - II. Clarify the arrangements regarding collaborating perpetrator witnesses/ justice collaborators so that understanding and collaboration between LPSK and law enforcers to uncover organized crime can be realized;
 - III. And other provisions.
- b. Support for strengthening/adding LPSK human resources by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia through the provision of HR quotas in accordance with LPSK workload analysis, including institutional development through Representative LPSK.
- c. Special policies are needed regarding non-civil servants (PPNPN) in LPSK who have experience in implementing witness and victim protection so far. Considering the current number of non-civil servant LPSK employees is 44.7% of the total number of employees, it can be done with an exception or dispensation for non-civil servant LPSK employees in the procurement of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) either through the recruitment of civil servant and Government Employees with Employment Agreement (PPPK/P3K).

2. Revision of Regulations Regarding the Protection of Witnesses and Victims

- a. There is a need for amendments to Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Conditions and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Inmates, especially on the mechanism for granting prisoners' rights which are attached to certificates as justice collaborators in order to be in line with Law No. 31 of 2014.
- b. In addition to work that supports the criminal justice process, in its development LPSK is not only a supporter but has become part of the criminal justice process itself, such as the implementation of compensation and restitution. To optimize this, it is important to place the LPSK institution in criminal procedural law in Indonesia. One of them is by including LPSK as a part of the Draft Amendment/ Revision of the Law of Criminal Procedure.
- c. A national policy is needed to be able to address the exclusion of crime victims who no longer receive health insurance from BPJS. Health insurance for crime victims which can no longer be implemented through the national health insurance scheme needs attention (Article 52 paragraph 1 letter r Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2018 concerning Health Insurance).

3. Budget:

- a. LPSK requires sufficient budget support to provide witness and victim protection as a form of the presence of the State.
- b. Strengthening the LPSK budget must be based on the achievement of budget realization, LPSK's work performance and the ratio with national data on crime victims (referring to BPS data).

4. Regarding Sexual Violence Against Children:

- a. The government must conduct campaigns in the mass media and telecommunications networks to increase public awareness in order to prevent sexual violence against children;
- b. The government provides education on the introduction of vital organs to children at an early age (kindergarten/elementary-high school) so that children know their organs that other people may/may not see or touch and how to avoid sexual violence;
- c. The government through the Minister of Communication and Information and the National Police can actively carry out cyber patrols and take action against pornographic content in cyberspace;
- d. The government is expected to support advocacy for the protection of children and women carried out by NGOs, mass organizations, academics, and create operational networks.
- e. Regional governments must provide protection to children with adequate budget allocations, competitive human resource qualifications and the construction of rehabilitation centers for victims at least in every province and district/city;
- f. In order to strengthen the deterrent effect on convicts of child sexual violence, public prosecutors and judges in their decisions, it is better to burden the perpetrators' sentences by not giving their rights such as remission, parole and clemency. As applies to terrorism, corruption and narcotics convicts;
- g. Parents must build a harmonious relationship in the family and introduce the child's vital organs that are not allowed to be seen or touched by others. This includes educating children to "resist" when they experience violence against them. Parents must also be wise in giving smartphones to children so they are not exposed to pornographic content.



5. Eradication of Human Trafficking:

- a. The government must optimize the opening of job opportunities and provide skills and entrepreneurship training facilities in provinces/districts where many citizens are victims of Human Trafficking.
- b. The government must conduct campaigns in the mass media and telecommunications networks to increase public awareness in order to prevent the occurrence of criminal offenses of human trafficking.

6. Fulfillment of the Rights of Victims of Severe Human Rights Violations:

- a. Victims have the right to receive reparation for any gross human rights violations. One form of reparation is an apology. The government can publicly apologize for the serious human rights violations that have occurred. This apology is at least a form of state recognition regarding the occurrence of inhumane treatment of citizens, which is contrary to the state's obligation to respect and guarantee the human rights of its citizens as guaranteed in the constitution. Good examples have been set by President Abdurrahman Wahid in 2000 and Palu Mayor Rusdi Mastura in 2012.
- b. The government can make a memorial. The memorialization is made as a joint effort as a nation to maintain memories and warnings so that the same tragedy does not repeat itself.
- c. The government and LPSK provide psychosocial rehabilitation to victims. Psychosocial rehabilitation in the form of assistance in the fulfillment of clothing, food, housing, assistance in obtaining employment, or assistance in continuing education. It is better for the government to facilitate affirmative action for the victims of these severe human rights violations to obtain basic needs, for example, in the form of first-class health insurance (BPJS). Land Value Tax (PBB) exemption policy as one of the privileges of rights obtained by victims of gross human rights violations.
- d. It is necessary to make a policy to fulfill the right of compensation for victims of past severe human rights violations as has been applied to victims of past terrorism act. Considering that the victims are getting older, it is hoped that there will be an acceleration of the said policy.

7. Corruption Eradication:

- a. The National Police, the KPK and the Attorney General's Office must encourage non-mainstream actors to cooperate in the status of justice collaborator in order to facilitate prosecution of the main actors and optimize the return of state losses;
- b. Law enforcement officials show a high commitment to eradicating corruption.

8. Torture:

- a. The Army/National Police must firmly take action against perpetrators of torture, so that the commitment to upholding law and human rights can realize the principle of the rule of law.
- b. Regulations are needed to regulate torture as a crime and the mechanism of investigation/investigation carried out by parties who are considered neutral.

9. Restitution:

- a. investigators, public prosecutors and judges must understand that receiving restitution is part of the rights of victims of criminal offenses that can be included in the judicial process.
- b. It is necessary to immediately implement a Supreme Court Regulation that regulates the determination of restitution for cases that have permanent legal force that have not received restitution.
- c. It is necessary to make regulations regarding the confiscation of the perpetrator's assets to ensure the payment of restitution.
- d. In order for the perpetrator to fulfill the victim's right to restitution, the public prosecutor and the judge in their decision, it is better to burden the perpetrators' sentences who does not pay restitution by not giving their rights such as remission, parole and clemency. As applies to terrorism, corruption and narcotics convicts.

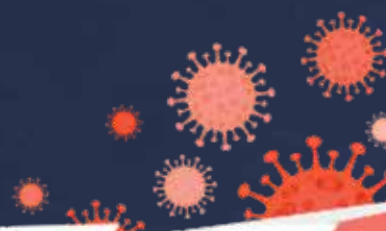
10. Education and Training of Law Enforcement Officials:

It is necessary to increase knowledge about the rights of witnesses/victims and introduce LPSK to the police, prosecutors and judges, through education programs among law enforcement officers, so that they will increasingly consider the position of witnesses/victims not only as objects of evidence.



VI

SUPPLEMENT



A. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

LPSK noted that in 2020, there were several individuals and organizations that actively showed concern for victims of criminal offenses. They come from various circles, both providing legal assistance, psychologists, religious leaders, activists, medical personnel, to artists.

To them, LPSK expresses its appreciation and hope that the community will continue to play an active role and show their concern for witnesses and victims.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN VICTIMS' AND WITNESSES' PROTECTION



BAIM WONG

CELEBRITY

Participated in the protection of bride order human trafficking

PAULUS DWIJOWINARTO

RELIGIOUS LEADER AND PASTORAL SERVICE IN LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS SECTORS – NTT

Participated in the protection of sexual violence against children, torture, and severe persecution.



INDRAWATY SINAGA

PSYCHOLOGIST – LABUHAN BATU

Participated in the protection of witnesses and victims of sexual violence against children.



LBH MAKASSAR

NGO – MAKASSAR

Participated in the protection of witnesses and victims of sexual violence against disabled children and murder..



YAYASAN INSPIRASI INDONESIA MEMBANGUN

JAKARTA

Participated in rehabilitation for psychosocial victims of human rights violation and terrorism

SRI UTARI

SAMARINDA

Participated in protection for victims and witnesses of sexual violence cases.



NURLELA LAMASITUDJU

ACTIVIST - PALU

Participated in protection for victims and witnesses of severe human rights violations and terrorisms.

B. CRITICAL READER RESPONSE ANNUAL REPORT

1. SURVIVORS

“TW”, SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVIVORS



I am TW, 22 years old, a victim of sexual violence. I have experienced incidents of sexual violence since I was a teenager. I tried to fight for justice for the fate that befell me, but felt stuck. Then I was directed to LPSK to seek help and assistance. In the process I received assistance during the examination (BAP), helped the legal process and received psychological services. I feel the benefits of LPSK and thank you.

While receiving LPSK protection, the memorable moment was during the mentoring at the trial. The day before the trial, I was quarantined for a day and a night and guided on what to prepare. Starting from how the trial proceeds, understanding the material of the defendant's attorney, and the things that are emphasized in the court's decision. On the D day of the trial, LPSK swiftly prepared everything from the car, to the waiting room at the court.

In testifying, I was reassured because I was afraid of going to trial. I feel intimidated if I have to testify in the same room as the perpetrator. For the efforts of the Public Prosecutor and LPSK to communicate with the judge, it was decided/accepted during the TW examination as a witness, the defendant was asked to leave the room. I testified for 4 hours non-stop telling the events that I experienced and answering questions that scratched the wound.

The court finally sentenced the perpetrator to 13 years in prison, and a fine of Rp 1.5 Billion. Furthermore, the cassation decision increased the perpetrator's sentence to 18 years and a fine of Rp 2 Billion. I feel triumphant and happy with the result of the verdict, but that doesn't mean it can pay for the losses that I have suffered, because this wound cannot be nominalized and can be brought to death.

What LPSK does is set a good precedent in law enforcement. This brings a glimpse of hope for us that Indonesia through LPSK will provide protection, support, and take side with the victims of sexual violence. You have to believe that victims of sexual violence are everywhere in all walks of life. Finally, thank you to LPSK for having played a big role in my struggle. I hope that LPSK will continue to fight so that the victims can be empowered again.

FEBBY FIRMANSYAH ISRAN, SURVIVOR OF TERRORISM ACT



As a representative of survivors of the 2005 Marriot Bombing Victims, I represent other survivors of terrorism victims. The support from LPSK and BNPT means a lot to the victims because the terrorism we have experienced has been going on for more than 10 years. Praise be to God because finally the government came through LPSK and BNPT. Compensation has been awaited as a form of government attention to victims of Terrorism Crimes. The government needs to pay attention to us as victims of extraordinary crime, as in other countries that pay attention to the survivors.

Alhamdulillah, after struggling for decades, finally what we hoped for was fulfilled. In addition to compensation, there is medical assistance due to illness or injury, free of charge financed by LPSK. Other assistance is psychosocial assistance to help provide employment. Although not all jobs are suitable for other survivors, because not all of them have expertise in entrepreneurship.

Thank you to LPSK because after decades we have finally been noticed. The compensation we received, although not much, is an appreciation from the government for the victims who have been suffering, unable to work and live life like never before, and also life due to the pandemic.

I was skeptical, during this Covid-19 period, and afraid that compensation would not come out because we know the government is focusing on dealing with the pandemic. But in fact, in the end the compensation came out with a value that was very sufficient to treat the suffering that I had experienced. Thank you to the government through LPSK and BNPT for what we have received. LPSK also helps many cases other than terrorism.

Hopefully, with all the limitations, LPSK remains trustworthy and patient, because sometimes survivors are emotionally unstable. On behalf of the survivors, I also apologize if there are survivors who don't speak well. Hopefully LPSK can be better, more advanced, stay on the corridor to help victims and survivors.

2. LEGISLATIVE

**H. ARSUL SANI, S.H., M.SI,
VICE CHAIRMAN OF PEOPLES'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (MPR RI)/MEMBER OF COMMISSION III
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (DPR RI)**

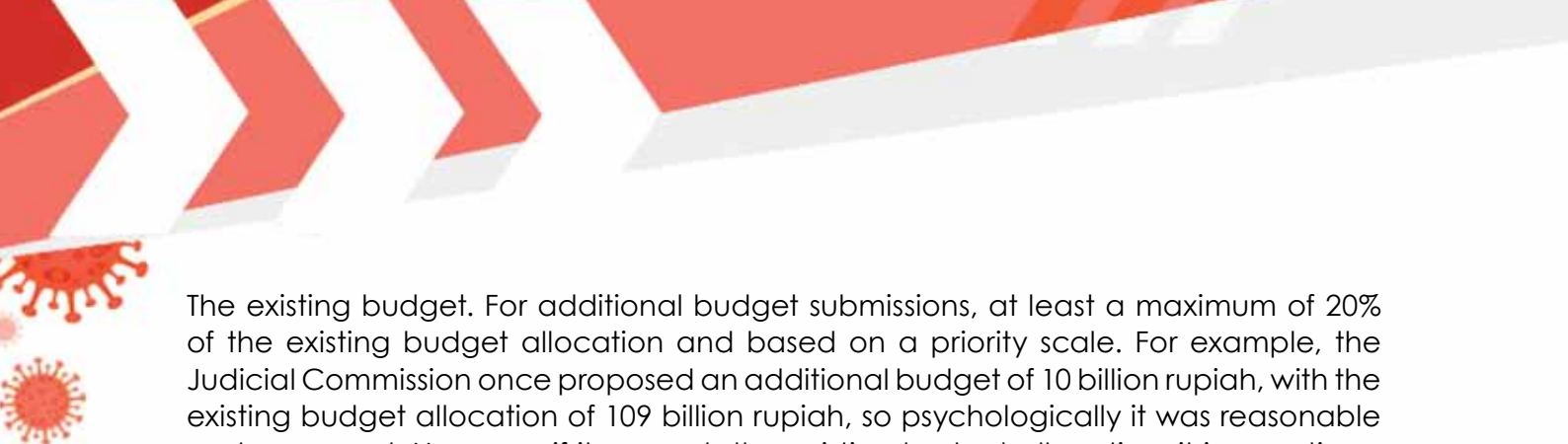


LPSK's budget from year to year is the smallest compared to the other 14 Partners in Commission III of the DPR. It is our obligation to pay attention. Regarding budget cuts, in 2020, all ministries/agencies will experience cuts. When compared to other partners, this LPSK budget has a relatively small amount. For example, the National Police received a budget of 111 trillion rupiah, the Attorney General's Office 9.6 trillion rupiah, the KPK 1.3 trillion rupiah and National Commission on Human Rights 102 billion rupiah.

With regard to how to get a better budgetary attention, we can learn from what the Secretary of the Supreme Court did. Through a different approach, namely visiting all budget stakeholders, they are invited to talk one by one. It's a long process and sometimes you have to "suppress" all the feelings. In addition, the results that have been carried out can convince the budget stakeholders in Commission III, Bappenas and the Director General of Budget. The strategy to strengthen the budget can be done without violating the law. LPSK could follow the example of the former Secretary of the Supreme Court, Mr. Pujo, who was tenacious and in the end was able to meet with the Minister of Finance directly to convey matters that received less attention.

So that our attention and understanding (DPR) is greater, LPSK needs to be active in Commission III, not waiting to be invited to RDP. If there is a problem that needs to be raised or requires political support, it is possible to propose a joint working meeting with other partners in Commission III, for example with the Police or the Prosecutor's Office to hold a joint working meeting. LPSK needs to reactivate the importance of the support system in integrated criminal justice in Indonesia to gain support and awareness. Thus, we in Commission III will also know about the duties of the LPSK.

Partners of Commission III are allowed to ask for additional budget submissions regardless of the amount, but it is also necessary to note that among the submissions for additional budgets, it is necessary to pay attention to the priorities that are really needed. For example, if we have a budget of 79 billion rupiah, then we ask for an additional 80 billion rupiah, psychologically we are also confused how the additional budget can be greater than the allocation.



The existing budget. For additional budget submissions, at least a maximum of 20% of the existing budget allocation and based on a priority scale. For example, the Judicial Commission once proposed an additional budget of 10 billion rupiah, with the existing budget allocation of 109 billion rupiah, so psychologically it was reasonable and approved. However, if it exceeds the existing budget allocation, it is sometimes considered a joke.

In 2021, LPSK hopefully will receive an additional APBNP budget. The going forward strategy, at least, is to see what the government's fiscal situation is like. The most important thing is that we take care of what we have now. Congratulations to the leadership and all ranks of LPSK who have shown good performance. LPSK is able to show its importance to stakeholders, showing the presence of the state for victims of criminal offenses. I hope the performance will be even better.

**ARTERIA DAHLAN, S.T., S.H., M.H.
MEMBER OF COMMISSION III HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (DPR RI)**

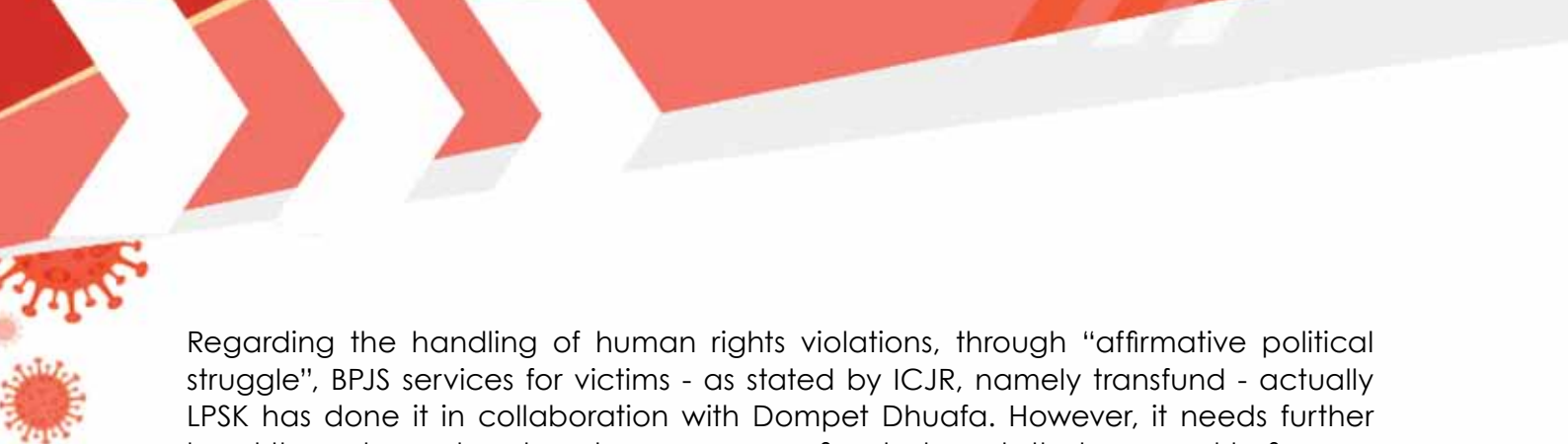
I appreciate this Early Year Reflection event, which shows the consistency and seriousness of LPSK in providing protection for witnesses and victims. This report describes the honest and truthful performance of LPSK. Not many are as brave as LPSK, and this can be used as an example for other ministries/agencies. In addition, this 2020 Report proves the seriousness of the leadership LPSK presents good governance. LPSK guarantees the protection of witnesses and victims to have an important role in the criminal justice process. LPSK proves maturity: maturity and professionalism in working, with minimal budget and cuts.



This event increases public confidence in the resilience of LPSK in adapting in the midst of a pandemic situation. The leaders remain enthusiastic and patriotic in the midst of the impartiality of the state financial budget. LPSK's achievements are encouraging: after the issuance of Government Regulation No. 35 of 2020, after going through a long effort in 2020, LPSK has paid material compensation for 290 Victims of past Terrorism Act. This can be included as an achievement proof of the presence of the state.

LPSK gets more tasks, but its resources are reduced. If you take sides, it is also necessary to pay attention to proportional budget alignments. The current minimal budget is not cut like other Ministries/Agencies that have much larger budgets. We apologize, the House of Representatives has not been able to fully convince the importance of the existence of LPSK and is part of the symbolization of the rule of law principle.

The problem that must be seriously considered by LPSK is the comparison between workload and the number of employees that are unequal. As many as 44.7% of LPSK's employee status are contract workers. LPSK needs to hold a meeting with Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform and Commission III of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to discuss this employment status. LPSK institutions are also strengthened by establishing more effective cooperation so that LPSK is interpreted as a legal institution by the police and prosecutors. It is necessary to develop a pilot project to create synergy with the police and the prosecutor's office. Another basic problem is the minimal budget support, and it needs to be continuously supported. LPSK can write to Commission VIII regarding victim budgeting in the BPJS scheme.



Regarding the handling of human rights violations, through "affirmative political struggle", BPJS services for victims - as stated by ICJR, namely transfund - actually LPSK has done it in collaboration with Dompot Dhuafa. However, it needs further breakthroughs, such as how to manage confiscated assets that are used to finance victims. Facilitation of victims of Human Trafficking to collect evidence does not have technical instructions, so LPSK can initiate the technical guidelines. Regarding the discourse of confiscation of assets to fulfill assistance for victims, regulations must be considered. This could be linked to the draft regulation that is currently under discussion. LPSK must be good at placing themselves in positions that look important. LPSK has been equipped with various regulations, it should be able to appear more confident. LPSK needs to initiate a meeting with Commission III of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, at least once during the session. Finally, thank you to LPSK for their hard, great and intelligent work.

3. GOVERNMENT

PRAHESTI PANDANWANGI, S.H., Sp. N, LL.M BAPPENAS



Congratulations to LPSK for having an independent budget section (previously being the work unit of the Ministry of State Secretariat) and a full partner in Commission III of the House of Representatives so that LPSK's position is getting stronger. The 2020 LPSK Annual Report is very clear, that whatever the conditions, LPSK strives to be firm, consequent and work hard in carrying out their duties. We believe it is not an easy thing, because interacting with witnesses or victims is already a big challenge, especially to give justice to witnesses or victims.

This annual report has been well presented, not only narrated but also equipped with very interesting infographics. This is data that we can process and manage together for future legal development policies. Looking at the reflection of the flow of time in 2020, LPSK has presented several keys to justice which are expected to open maps of opportunities and challenges to find solutions in our law enforcement efforts.

From the existing conditions, namely in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, we learn how to anticipate changes in conditions to continue to be able to provide services to the community. The performance of LPSK can be seen as a manifestation of efforts to approach restorative justice, transitional justice in order to get access to justice. The role of the LPSK is proof of the presence of the state in strengthening the achievements of legal development and increasing public access to justice.

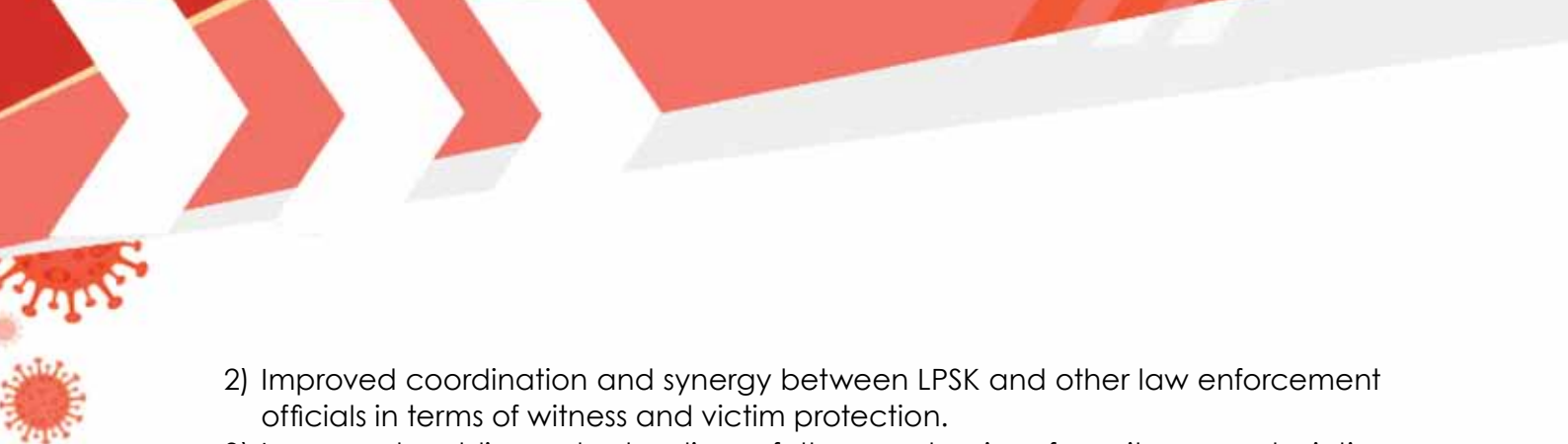
Future strategic issues related to witness and victim protection are:

a. Protection Fulfillment:

- 1) The achievement of LPSK protection increases along with high community needs, therefore efforts to fulfill protection need to be increased. Anticipate program management and resource requirements.
- 2) The need for collaborative support from various K/L/D/Society parties in terms of fulfilling psychosocial, medical, compensation and restitution for witnesses and victims.

b. LPSK in the Criminal Justice System (SPP):

- 1) Improved understanding and competence of law enforcement officials in terms of witness and victim protection.

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- 2) Improved coordination and synergy between LPSK and other law enforcement officials in terms of witness and victim protection.
 - 3) Increased public understanding of the mechanism for witness and victim protection.
 - c. Regulatory Strengthening:
 - 1) Include the issue of witness and victim protection in the Draft of Law of Criminal Procedure..
 - 2) Strengthening regulations that support restitution for victims – escorting restitution efforts (encouraging SPP to use existing regulations in prosecution, and implementation of restitution).
 - d. Institutional Strengthening:
 - 1) Strengthening of witness and victim protection mechanisms in the criminal justice system.
 - 2) Strengthening of networks and other stakeholders in national and international scope – a support for Institution performance.
 - 3) Strengthening of LPSK as a think tank and a reference source of information on the implementation of restorative justice, transitional justice, A2J, related to the handling of witness and victim protection.

In the future, LPSK needs to improve the performance of the institution. Institutional improvement can be carried out on an ongoing basis, among others through the addition of LPSK personnel (according to the analysis of the amount of protection services, periodic evaluation of impact-based programs on victim witnesses (improvement of the condition of witnesses/victims after LPSK intervention). LPSK needs to strengthen their internal and external coordination such as strengthening the role of LPSK in integrating the internal and external service data with Law Enforcement Officers and other stakeholders (LPSK protection service system, SPPT TI program), Integration of protection services in SPP (SPPT-PKKtP, SPPA) and strengthening the role of community/network in ensuring access to justice (limited reach of LPSK). In addition, LPSK also needs to seek Transitional Justice in Cases of Past Human Rights Violations through collaboration with various K/L/D to provide transitional justice for victims of past human rights violations. To be able to achieve an increase in the performance of the institution, it is necessary to formulate a strategy. Our recommendations are to conduct community and Law Enforcement Officers data collection, strengthen IT and HR support, expand collaboration with stakeholders and make LPSK part of the criminal justice system.

BRIGJEN. POL. DRS. JANNER HUMALA RAMARJAGA PASARIBU **MAIN POLICY ANALYSIS OF THE POLICE'S GENERAL CRIMINAL OF** **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION OF INP**



The Sub-Directorate in charge of Human Trafficking has worked well with LPSK. LPSK has made many efforts and breakthroughs, especially in terms of restitution and compensation.

So far, the investigators faced many challenges for Human Trafficking. This needs to be known by LPSK so that they can have a common understanding to step together in an effort to solve cases holistically. The obstacles are:

- a. The process of calculating restitution takes quite a lot of time because at stage 1 the investigator has not completed the calculation but the suspect is already in detention.
- b. Victims are not willing to apply for protection and restitution to LPSK because they feel ashamed.
- c. The absence of communication with the victim made it difficult during the trial, because there was a time interval.

In 2020, Criminal Investigation Division recorded that there were 7 requests for restitution, namely the Sexual Exploitation Case, the Longxing ABK I Case, the Longxing ABK II Case, the Zouyu Ship Crew Case, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Case in Abu Dhabi, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Case in Iraq and Turkey and the Venetian Karaoke Sexual Exploitation Case. From the restitution request, the LPSK has calculated the restitution, of which 5 cases have been counted, 1 case is still in the process of counting and 1 case refuses to apply for restitution.

To encourage the performance of the LPSK, especially its cooperation with the Criminal Investigation Unit, especially in the case of Human Trafficking, there are at least 3 suggestions and expectations for LPSK, namely:

- a. Considering the detention period, the suspect pleaded for the process of calculating restitution to be accelerated.
- b. The LPSK approached the victim regarding the right to get restitution so that the victim was sure that his identity would not be spread out.
- c. Coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs regarding the RPTC and RPSW so that the victims can stay at the shelter until the process is complete.

4. ACADEMIC

PROF. DR. HARKRISTUTI HARKRISNOWO, S.H., M.A., PROFESSOR IN UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA



Congratulations to the leadership and all friends at LPSK who have spurred LPSK in the midst of a pandemic. In 1998, I was asked to do research on the protection of witnesses and victims, then in 2006, it was enacted as Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. The implementation of the law was realized in 2008 with the establishment of the LPSK. Later in its development, in order to expand the functions and authorities of LPSK, revised into Law 31 of 2014.

LPSK is an institution that brings hope from various angles, namely:

- a. LPSK must encourage the criminal justice process to run in accordance with the due process with respect for the rights of victim witnesses.
- b. LPSK is a reflection of the state's responsibility to its citizens who contribute to the criminal justice process.
- c. LPSK provides legal protection to witnesses/victims so that they can provide information without fear of intimidation or retaliation of the perpetrators.
- d. The presence of LPSK can avoid the ego sectoral phenomenon between institutions.
- e. Ensuring inter-agency coordination in handling victims and witnesses.
- f. Encourage the participation of partners and the public in the criminal justice process.

The challenge in realizing the expectation of witness protection, LPSK needs to ensure that witnesses have information on a number of important events, witnesses do not have special motives, witnesses have credibility that can be accounted for. In providing services (medical and psychosocial rehabilitation) to witnesses and victims, LPSK needs to work together with various partners. In addition, LPSK needs to ensure that the provision of restitution and compensation is based on a clear and straightforward legal basis.

The year 2020 is a year in which all institutions and organizations experience a "Struggle" condition, a year in which a number of people lose their abilities to survive. Budgets, protection applications, and the number of protectees were reduced. The budget reduction is not due to the lack of state attention, but because part of the state budget has been reallocated for handling the Covid-19 pandemic, all state institutions are experiencing the same thing. You're not alone.

The decrease in requests is also linear with the reduction in crime rates during the pandemic. However, the achievement of providing compensation to victims of past terrorism act is increasing. One of the achievements of LPSK that deserves thumbs up.

In 2021, it is necessary to understand a shift in the working paradigm that utilizes online work more. Therefore, it is necessary to revise the budget profile to prepare LPSK human resources who are able to work online and the implementation of less paper, less time, less cash, and less complexity for the sake of environmental preservation. Some things to focus on are:

- a. Online service training.
- b. Increased vigilance in online services to avoid hacking.
- c. Improved monitoring.
- d. Improved e-governance, particularly Information Communication Management.
- e. Improved IT for services (making it easier for clients to gain access to contact LPSK, speeding up client information to LPSK, facilitating case handling in the area and facilitating collaboration with LPSK partners).
- f. Improving infrastructure, especially for the Internet network to facilitate the implementation of online tasks
- g. Improving the security of the website to avoid being hacked, considering that the content of many communications is confidential
- h. Improving cooperation with partners to better provide services to clients
- i. Improving Cooperation with partners: reaffirming memorandums of understanding that have been made with other institutions, ensuring agreements with partners to avoid disputes, sharing information (not including the classified ones) with partners, ensuring compliance the rights and obligations of each party, review the cooperation that has been implemented, and explore the cooperation that has failed to be carried out and examine the response of partner institutions when invited to cooperate.

DR. CHAIRUL HUDA, S.H., M.H., ACADEMIC



Paradigmatically, the presence of LPSK has changed the criminal justice system which is solely oriented to the perpetrator (offender oriented) and then equipped with an orientation to the victim. Under any circumstances, including the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of the LPSK's main functions should not be reduced. The LPSK's main functions are "non-derogable services", so its nature should not be reduced under any circumstances. By reading this report, I noticed that LPSK was forced to tighten its services because of the government's policy to set aside its budget for handling Covid-19. It is unfortunate that during the Covid-19 pandemic, due to the government's policy of "tightening" the budget, there were restrictions on LPSK services, including protection programs for those who were "forced" to be stopped.

Basically the role of LPSK in providing public services, especially witnesses and victims of criminal offenses, which can take the form of protection; social, medical and psychological rehabilitation; compensation; facilitation of granting restitution by the perpetrator; and others.

Protection of witnesses and victims carried out by LPSK, the entry point can be through submission of applications (2,107 cases) and proactive LPSK initiatives (93 cases). As a note on this application, it is necessary to be more "balanced" between the protection program provided because of the application (Article 29 paragraph (1)) and the proactive nature of the LPSK (Article 29 paragraph (2)). The presence of LPSK in the community will be more visible if the protection is on the initiative/proactive of LPSK. In addition, it can also be seen from the data that the number of applications compared to 2019 decreased by 23.39% (1898 cases), assuming the number of crimes also decreased and due to the Covid-19 pandemic, but the economic impact of the pandemic which will be more burdensome for the community will increase the crime rate in 2021.

Protection for witnesses and victims provided by LPSK is primarily designed to assist the law enforcement process through the Criminal Justice System. This includes protection at LPSK's own discretion (proactive), without an application. However, it is necessary to pay a close attention when a "crime" actually occurs by involving elements of the Law Enforcement Officers (APH) themselves. Yesterday, the National Commission on Human Rights submitted a report on the results of its investigation to the President of the Republic of Indonesia on the deaths of 6 members of the Laskar FPI, of which 4 were allegedly killed due to unlawful killings, which occurred in December 2020.


Although LPSK has mentioned in its 2020 Annual Report, but it is not clear what actions have been taken in this regard. Including whether proactive steps are taken against this “witness who escaped death” km 50. A special strategy from the LPSK is needed to address similar matters, so that the goal of establishing the LPSK is achieved, but there is no need for unnecessary friction between institutions to occur.

In the 2020 Annual Report, an obstacle in the implementation of LPSK's main tasks is the “domicile” that is spread throughout Indonesia from the applicants/protectees. It is time for LPSK, with the support of the government and the House of Representatives as well as other stakeholders, to prepare for the establishment of a representative office, in accordance with Article 11 paragraph (3) of Law no. 31 of 2014. Even though it is understood that state finances are in a difficult situation due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, but 2021 is the time for LPSK to prepare the necessary steps to open a representative office.

Protection application in corruption cases in 2020 recorded 48 cases. It is not quite clear whether the protection here is for “witnesses” or “other parties” (whistleblowers or experts) or if the application comes from “justice collaborator”. It should be noted that when the provision of protection to JC is “after” the case has been investigated, some have even become suspects/defendants/convicts, only to apply for JC. This gives the impression that LPSK is a place of “protection” for corruptors. This is contrary to Article 28 paragraph (2) letter a of Law no. 31 of 4, where the provision of protection to JC is carried out against “crimes to be disclosed”.

The LPSK 2020 Annual Report in many parts mentions the “differences in perception” between LPSK, Law Enforcement Officers and the Court in understanding JC. However, the report does not elaborate on LPSK's recommendations regarding this JC. Especially not explaining in more detail about LPSK's recommendations to Law Enforcement Officers, especially the Public Prosecutor regarding the implementation of Article 10 paragraph (4) Law No. 31 of 2014. In fact, it is necessary to clarify how many of these recommendations were accommodated by the Public Prosecutor and how many were not, in order to find out where the differences in perceptions related to this matter. In the future, LPSK can be the initiator of the equalization of perceptions between LPSK, Law Enforcement Officers, Courts, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding this JC so that the same parameters are obtained between the various agencies.

Throughout 2020, only 1 narcotics case was given protection to witnesses. It is not described whether the person is the witness or justice collaborator (JC). Once again, it should be understood that one of the strong reasons why the protection of JC was introduced in the law is in order to help the SPP apparatus uncover more “organized crimes”,



including drug trafficking. It is understandable why the problem of narcotics circulation is increasingly difficult to control, it is not impossible that this is because the focus of law enforcement is only on “couriers”, “retailers” or even “users”. In fact, if JC is maximized by Law Enforcement Officers, by empowering the authority of LPSK, then the dealers or “the big fish” of drug trafficking can be more accessible. The question as to why this happened is because LPSK concluded that many of the witnesses to drug cases came from the Law Enforcement Officers themselves (National Police and National Narcotics Board), so they did not need protection.

Sexual violence actually has a very broad scale. In 2020 there were 245 applications for admission to LPSK. However, LPSK has not included sexual violence in Domestic Violence (KDRT), as referred to in Law 23 of 2004, as part of this issue. Domestic violence, including sexual violence, is qualified for other crimes, where in 2020 there are 25 protection application. In fact, domestic violence, especially sexual violence within the scope of “domestic violence”, is a case that is difficult to prove (the lack of witnesses or the victim's reluctance to testify). Protection of witnesses and victims by LPSK in these cases can motivate witnesses and victims to reveal and prove sexual violence that occurs within the household.

5. CIVIL SOCIETY

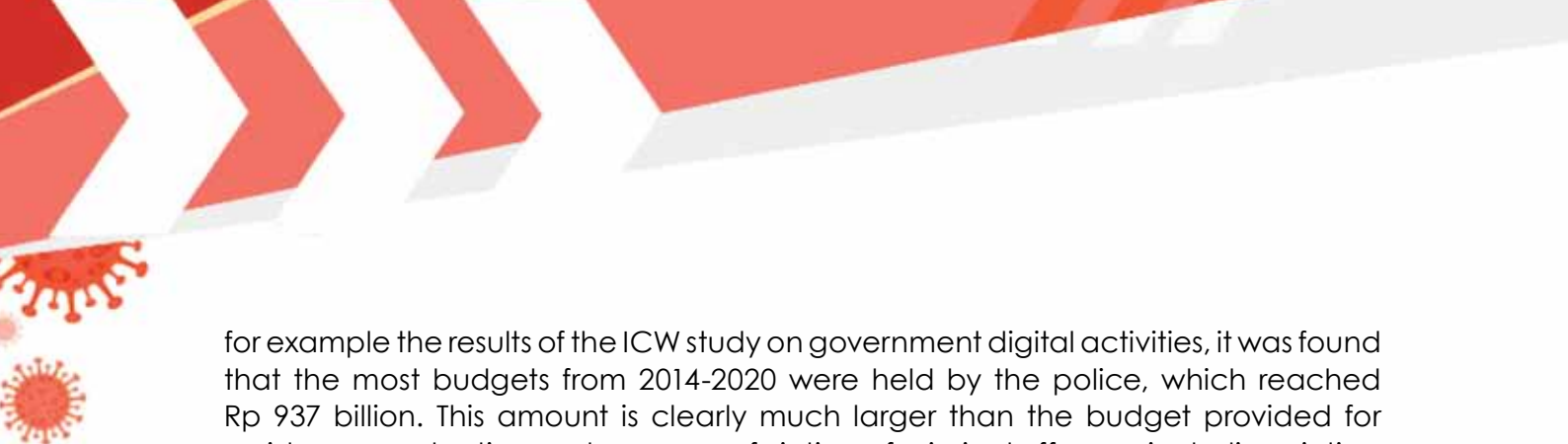
ERASMUS A.T. NAPITUPULU, S.H. INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM



LPSK has difficulty showing off its work, because LPSK's work is carried out in secret, behind the attention of mass media. LPSK has a very big role to include new provisions that previously failed to be "included" into the law, namely compensation without a court decision, which was successfully included in the Terrorism Act. Another thing that is an important highlight that not many people talk about, LPSK provides a "Victim Impact Statement (VIS)" note to the court to support justice for victims of criminal offenses so that perpetrators are punished.

There are several things to note on the role of LPSK in the criminal justice system and efforts to realize restorative justice, namely:

- a. LPSK is still not fully in a system that is oriented to the balance of protecting the rights of victims and suspects. Although there has been a lot of regulatory support, LPSK is still often considered to be outside the main system in the criminal justice system, this results in the position of the victim being insignificant. In the context of witness protection, such as the Justice Collaborator and Whistle Blower, the compliance of other stakeholders with LPSK's recommendations is still a significant note, shared perceptions, coordination and building a supervision system are the homework for future lawmakers.
- b. The role of LPSK in the construction of the realization of restorative justice is still not significant. Still affected by its not yet strong position in the criminal justice system, LPSK's efforts in welcoming the construction of restorative justice are still minimal, LPSK's role is still very limited to fulfilling rights and service-based protection, still not reaching recommendations and roles to build concepts as centers of enrichment victims' rights, for example, no recommendations or significant roles were found in the socialization of the use of articles 14a/14c of the Criminal Code or 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code related to compensation for victims
- c. The LPSK budget needs to be increased. From 2015 to 2019 the number of services needed by victims and provided by LPSK continued to increase, in 2015 only 148 services, 2019 to 9,308 services, but the budget provided to LPSK from 2015 to 2020 continued to decline, even quite significantly, the LPSK budget in 2015 amounting to Rp148 billion, while in 2020 the budget for LPSK services was only provided Rp54.5 billion, even though the needs of the victims are increasing. For the record, in 2019, the budget related to services for victims was only Rp 25 billion. Compared with budget allocations in other law enforcement agencies for non-substantial targets,



for example the results of the ICW study on government digital activities, it was found that the most budgets from 2014-2020 were held by the police, which reached Rp 937 billion. This amount is clearly much larger than the budget provided for assistance, protection and recovery of victims of criminal offenses, including victims of sexual violence in Indonesia.

- d. There is a need for a breakthrough in financing the recovery of victims. There are mechanisms that are developing internationally related to efforts to finance victims' recovery, for example the concept of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) in response to the implementation of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Or the management of assets and seized state assets resulting from crimes with a certain presentation on victim financing.
- e. The basic note on the regulation of sexual violence in Indonesia is the spread of regulations concerning the rights of victims, each of which is regulated differently. LPSK in the latest Victim Witness Protection Law has the mandate to provide protection for victims of sexual violence. In the future, LPSK must be at the forefront for policy improvement and implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of victims of sexual violence.
- f. In the future, LPSK needs to fulfill of the rights of victims of sexual violence. LPSK does not only accompany "mainstream victims" in the legal framework of criminal procedure, it does not only depend on the presence or absence of police reports from victims. However, LPSK can also provide protection for victims of sexual violence who are actually criminalized and labeled as suspect/defendant, for example in the case of victims of sexual violence who must become suspects/defendants of the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, or victims of exploitation/trafficking of syndicate criminals. organized like drug trafficking.
- g. LPSK in an effort to encourage the strengthening of victims' rights, needs to take part in the formulation of policy reforms to strengthen the rights of victims, especially victims of sexual violence, which must include: procedural rights, rights to protection and rights to remedies.

Based on these notes, several things I recommend are strengthening the role of LPSK in the criminal justice system related to the victim and witness protection system, strengthening the role of LPSK in creating restorative justice, increasing the LPSK budget that is tailored to the needs and performance, reviewing financing mechanisms through systems outside the APBN and arrangement and strengthening of laws and regulations related to the fulfillment of the rights of victims and witnesses, this year, especially victims of sexual violence.

USMAN HAMID, S.H., M.Phil.
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL INDONESIA



A high appreciation to LPSK for submitting the LPSK Annual Report in 2020. This report is very useful for LPSK and also the public to reflect on the end of LPSK's journey last year, as well as projections for the beginning of LPSK's journey in 2021, in protecting witnesses and victims of extraordinary and serious crimes.

From the journey over the past year, there are at least four reflections and projections. First, the performance contained in the text of this report clearly shows that LPSK has continued to work in protecting and serving witnesses and victims, from physical protection to medical rehabilitation. Because of its duty to protect witnesses and victims, LPSK in the future must increasingly become one of the most important parts of an integrated criminal justice system.


LPSK assists the court to ensure that witnesses will testify correctly at the court, although as shown in the LPSK report, they often experience a lot of intimidation, violence, criminalization, and almost no personal gain. The absence of protection undermined the confidence of witnesses and hesitated to testify. Witnesses who applied for protection faced many difficulties during the legal process and trial.

In the future, more appropriate forms of protection and benefits must be considered during the trial period, so that witnesses and victims are free from bad treatment by other parties or officers, from being harassed and threatened by the defendant or sometimes experiencing life threats.

The past year has proven that, despite the limitations, LPSK continues to protect them despite these challenges.

Second, LPSK is becoming more mature in placing itself as a protective umbrella for witnesses and victims who experience grief and suffering and never stagger from their path. Although the terms "refuse to give up" and "struggling" in the title of the report seem melancholy, the contents of the report indicate that the leaders and employees of LPSK "refuse to give up" and are unyielding in performing their jobs and committed to protect the witnesses and victims.

With the pandemic, LPSK can still develop strategies that adapt to the situation. Starting from limiting applicants who come in person, channeling applications via



electronic mail, hotline services, and WhatsApp services, to appointing third parties for the collection and deepening of information, information and data protection, use of video conferences, psychological counseling, referral letters to hospitals so that they can temporarily suspend the provision of services to prevent victims from being exposed to Covid-19.

They did not give up even though they are struggling due to a significantly decreased budget, which was 54 billion. This is not only the lowest of previous years, but also almost half of the 2018 budget of 81 billion. So from what was originally estimated to be only enough to finance one quarter, it turned out to be able to meet the protection needs throughout the year, a very difficult year because LPSK also faced the impact of the pandemic which limited the scope of LPSK's work.

During a pandemic, of course the need increases. But their enthusiasm reflects the realization that this obstacle is also experienced by all state institutions and society in general. In LPSK, changes are not only about how to carry out daily work with routine tests and online leadership meetings, but also in making adjustments in the form of saving the initial budget ceiling, so that they can still carry out their duties and responsibilities in receiving complaints from people who are witnesses and victims.

This took place in the midst of other challenges such as from the workload, the status of non-civil servant employees as much as 44.7%, the understanding of law enforcement officers on the rights of witnesses and victims, and to full support from the local government has not yet been realized in providing special budget allocations for victims. The question of understanding law enforcement officers is the responsibility of law enforcement leaders. This financial matter is the responsibility of the House of Representatives, which plays an important role in budget functions.

Just a story, the struggle of this LPSK can be illustrated as a Covid-19 patient whose saturation is at points that are no longer prime, between numbers 60 and 80. That means if it drops again, he can be forced to be brought to the ICU. This is not an exaggeration because LPSK's budget is like the earth and the sky when compared to other institutions that are part of the criminal justice system such as the police and the prosecutor's office. Because it needs attention from the Government and the House of Representatives. It is also necessary to direct the Provincial Governor and the Regional House of Representatives to allocate a special provincial budget for the protection and services of witnesses and victims.

It seems that LPSK is not looking up. They also looked sideways and down. They are aware that when compared to other institutions such as National Commission on Human Rights, National Commission on Violence Against Women, Ombudsman, National Police Commission, which despite having different tasks and responsibilities, LPSK's budget is relatively high. But still need to increase resources for maximum results.

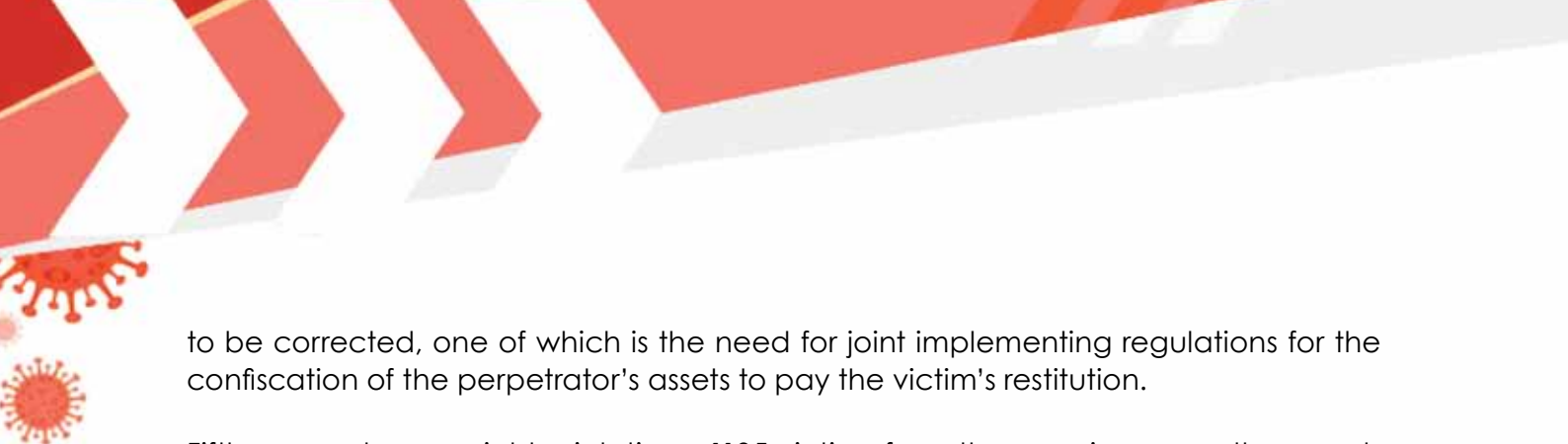
Third, the achievements of LPSK, among others, are the restoration of the rights of the state to victims of criminal offenses of terrorism. The issuance of Government Regulation No. 35 of 2020 which was followed by a payment scheme for material compensation rights for victims through the Ministry of Finance. This is a valuable achievement and should be pursued for victims of extraordinary crimes and other serious crimes. This achievement has made President Joko Widodo's communication team need to mention it as a government achievement among one of the President's official social media information.

Fourth, there are the most prominent in the last year. Applications for witnesses and victims of Human Trafficking increased by 15% (from 176 to 203 applications) making it the highest case filed with the LPSK. This should get everyone's attention. LPSK received applications for the protection of victims of Human Trafficking and 438 women of Indonesian Migrant Workers + 126 children. LPSK recorded 289 applications for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI). This Human Trafficking sacrifices a lot of Indonesian migrant workers who are employed non-procedurally (only 25% victims protected by LPSK are procedural). In 2020, LPSK confirms that the condition of the victims of Human Trafficking is apprehensive – without fair legal certainty.

LPSK has provided restitution for victims of Human Trafficking. Since 2018-2020: Rp5,451,805,564 (this is affordable). Victims have difficulty collecting evidence of loss. The reasons are that there are no technical guidelines for filing restitution after the decision has permanent legal force, restitution is often not paid by the perpetrator and is replaced with imprisonment, field actors are unable to financially pay restitution to victims, there is no technical guideline for confiscation of the assets of convicted Human Trafficking convicts (especially the Human Trafficking syndicates involved in money laundering) to pay restitution, so that the confiscation of assets cannot be carried out.

This is a complex crime. From the annual reports of countries in Europe to the United States (US), Human Trafficking is one of the most profitable crimes in the world. A serious threat to law enforcement is one of the threats to the illegal financing of big countries such as the US, and endangers the safety and security of citizens and the world.

Unfortunately, it has not received much attention from civil society. So far, only non-governmental organizations such as Migrant Care have found indications of Human Trafficking involving money laundering offenses in the form of Indonesian Labour business (banking, insurance). At the state level, LPSK needs to establish better cooperative relationships with other state institutions such as PPATK (Center for Financial Transaction Research and Analysis). One of the projections that I would like to state is the increasing number of Human Trafficking cases, then it would also be good if LPSK could expand its scope of work on LPSK's success and failure in Human Trafficking depending on the existing regulations. The Law on Human Trafficking needs



to be corrected, one of which is the need for joint implementing regulations for the confiscation of the perpetrator's assets to pay the victim's restitution.

Fifth, severe human rights violations, 1105 victims from three major cases: the rumah geudong Akeh, Tanjung Priok and 1965/1966 in the form of medical, psychological, psychosocial and finance assistance for those who died under LPSK protection status, although this is still a record of the 1965 victims related to the victims who did not receive the assistance due to the ended service status.

It is important to note that LPSK has started to promote psychosocial programs in the community by collaborating with Lazismu, Dompot Dhuafa, the Indonesian Inspiration Foundation to Build up to Kitabisa.com. The high level of public generosity needs to be channeled through credible philanthropic institutions that can encourage increased state services and protection for the community.

All of the above achievements demonstrate the effectiveness of LPSK in integrating its work with relevant state institutions, from the government, House of Representatives, as well as other government institutions such as BNPT and Bappenas as well as law enforcement officials. Even specifically for crimes such as Human Trafficking, the LPSK has begun to carve out foreign cooperation for witness and victim protection activities. Last year alone, apart from being appointed to prepare for the EUROPOL meeting in Bali, November 2021, LPSK approved a Memorandum of Understanding with the Australian Ministry of Home Affairs to participate in tackling transnational organized crime.

This success can serve as an example for other non-structural institutions. Perhaps this also explains why LPSK has received appreciation from BPHN as one of the best non-structural institutions in providing legal information and public services.

Hopefully LPSK will be better at protecting witnesses and victims. This role of the LPSK reminds me of the American writer Whittaker Chambers who once commented on the important role of the witness, "In seeking the truth, he plays the sacred role of the sun, which dispels the darkness of ignorance and illuminates the face of justice." Perhaps that is why in the future, witnesses and their protective institutions must increasingly be placed in the most respected place in the criminal justice system.

PHOTO GALLERY



LPSK met a child who had experienced a crime.



Application review.



The LPSK team together with medical personnel conduct medical assessments.



Service activities with LPSK and the Police.



LPSK provides assistance in court.



LPSK not only protects witnesses, but often becomes a witness in court as well.



Protectee was telling about the conditions experienced by his son after the LPSK service



LPSK provides psychological rehabilitation.



Portrait of one of the victims of a crime, LPSK protectee.



LPSK-LAZISMU Psychosocial Rehabilitation.



Psychosocial Rehabilitation Organizing LPSK-YIMM Workshop.



Submission of Compensation to Victims of Past Terrorism.



Submission of Compensation to Victims of Past Terrorism.



Hearing with Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, January 21, 2020.



Hearing with the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, March 12, 2020.



Virtual International Anti-Torture Day Press Conference, LPSK with National Commission on Human Rights, National Commission on Violence Against Women, KPAI and the Indonesian Ombudsman.



The signing of the MoU for the protection of victims of terrorism by LPSK and BNPT, May 28, 2020 at the LPSK office.



Commemoration of the Day of Victims of Terrorism on August 21, 2020



Discussing the 2021 budget draft, LPSK attended the RDP with Commission III of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.



Discussion Online Sharing Session with The Expert Witness Assistance and Online Trial Implementation LPSK-Department of Home Affairs, Australian Government.



Public Discussion of Handling Victims of Terrorism Actions After Law Number 5 Year 2018, February 12, 2020.



All LPSK employees carry out a PCR swab tests at LPSK



The LPSK leadership attended the discussion on "Delegating the Case of Ordered Bridal TPPO Case" at the KPAI office.



The LPSK leadership immediately went to investigate to map the needs of witnesses and victims in the case of terrorism attacks in Central Sulawesi.

LPSK REFUSED TO GIVE UP

This annual report is prepared with the aim of providing accurate and easy-to-understand information for all. Through this report, it is hoped that the wider community can find out about the implementation and performance achievements of LPSK during 2020. This annual report is also a form of LPSK's accountability to the public for all resources that have been managed both in terms of budget, facilities and infrastructure and available human resources.

In the early 2020, even though public trust increased, LPSK ought to deal with the reality of government's lack of support and attention to the witnesses and victims. The budget allocation for 2020 is the lowest received by LPSK in the last five years. Moreover, Covid-19 pandemic also gave significant impact on LPSK's protection works. The crisis experienced did not stop the enthusiasm and dedication of all LPSK personnel to carry out their obligations in providing protection to witnesses and victims of criminal offenses.

Congratulations to the leadership and all ranks of LPSK who have shown good performance. LPSK is able to show its importance to stakeholders, showing the presence of the state for victims of criminal offenses. I hope the performance will be even better.

H. ARSUL SANI, S.H., M.SI., **VICE CHAIRMAN OF PEOPLES'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

This Early Year Reflection, which shows the consistency and seriousness of LPSK in providing protection for witnesses and victims. This report describes the honest and truthful performance of LPSK. Not many other ministries/agencies (k/l) dare to be like LPSK, this can be used as an example by other k/l. In addition, this 2020 report proves the seriousness of the LPSK leadership in presenting good governance. LPSK guarantees the protection of witnesses and victims to have an important role in the criminal justice process. LPSK proves maturity: maturity and professionalism in working, with minimal budget and cuts.

Thank you to LPSK for their hard, great and intelligent work

ARTERIA DAHLAN, S.T., S.H., M.H., **MEMBER OF COMMISSION III HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

In 2020, one of the achievements of LPSK that deserves thumbs up is the increasing number of compensations for victims of terrorism. In 2021, LPSK needs to make a shift in the working paradigm that utilizes online work, less paper, less time, less cash, and less complexity.

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Application

