

2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS VULNERABILITY INDEX



BAWASLU
BADAN PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM



ELECTION SUPERVISORY BODY
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS VULNERABILITY INDEX

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FOREWORDS

All praises be for the Lord Almighty, as it is only for His Grace, the Election Vulnerability Index for the 2018 Regional Head Election can be fully completed. This product is a result of our research over the conducts of legislative, presidential, and regional head elections in Indonesia.

Election Vulnerability Index for the 2018 Regional Head Election is a result of our effort to map and detect aspects in an election most prone to various regulatory violations upon holding the 2018 Simultaneous Regional Head Election. This index defines vulnerability as potentials in obstructing or impeding the conduct of a democratic election.

In 2018, 171 regions in Indonesia (17 provinces and 154 districts) will elect their regional heads. We form this index using three main aspects of a democratic, high-quality, and high-integrity election: conduct, competition, and participation. The index breaks down these three aspects into 10 variables and 30 indicators for easier identification. The results of measuring all those aspects, variables, and indicators in 171 regions are compiled into this index.

We have continuously worked to compile the Election Vulnerability Index for the 2018 Regional Head Election. We aim to perfect it by rendering it simpler yet more functional, certainly by focusing on the clarity and consistency of the analytical methodology used in the index. Our main basis in compiling the index are data, past conduct of regional head elections, and experts' knowledge in identifying and projecting possible vulnerable spots in electoral conducts.

Election Vulnerability Index for the 2018 Regional Head Election is released earlier than its 2017 counterpart in order to be able to predict more electoral steps and improve possibilities of preventing violation potentials in each stage of the regional head election. Through a number of steps, we involve various stakeholders such as ministries, government offices, academics,

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researchers, practitioners, and activists involved in election. Meanwhile, we collect data from all provincial oversight body and district oversight committee who will be working for the 2018 Regional Head Elections.

For our internal work in the Election Oversight Body (Bawaslu), this index helps us to strengthen the mapping and early detection of violation potentials and vulnerable spots in the 2018 Regional Head Election. This index helps us in devising the correct oversight strategy based on identified vulnerable spots and to assign oversight priorities correctly. For stakeholders, we hope this may contribute into conducting better regional head elections in accordance to existing legal regulations and democratic principles.

We would like to convey insurmountable gratitude for those who have actively helped in compiling this index. We hope this index will greatly contribute for a better Indonesia.

ABHAN
Director

PREFACE

The Election Oversight Body of Republic of Indonesia (Bawaslu) is a state institution bearing the task of supervising electoral conduct through preventive and curative approaches. Preventive approaches in supervising regional head election (gubernatorial, regent, and mayoral) requires comprehensive mapping and assessment to identify possible violations and vulnerable spots.

For the purpose of identifying those vulnerable spots, Bawaslu conducts a number of study and timely analysis to fulfill the necessity of the general public and stakeholders regarding information needed to improve the quality of electoral conduct. Bawaslu continues to improve and build their research capacity to generate reliable analyses and studies on elections, in accordance with their commitment to improve their role and function as a center for electoral research and analysis in Indonesia.

In fulfilling that role as center for electoral research and analysis, Bawaslu compiles the Election Vulnerability Index (EVI), a number of research results usable as a basis of formulating electoral regulations, programs, and oversight strategy. For preventive actions, EVI is necessary as an instrument to detect vulnerable spots in all regions about to conduct a regional election. We hope that all forms of vulnerable spots can be well anticipated, minimized, and prevented. These vulnerable spots are detected by identifying the unique traits, characteristics, and category of those vulnerabilities of each respective region to hold an election. Certainly, this relies heavily on the data or empirical experience of past electoral conducts at each respective region.

We compiled the EVI based on three dimensions: competitions, participation, and conduct. Contestation, which includes election subjects (political parties and candidates) competing for a certain political position, observes how fair and equal the contest is for all contestants. Participation, which pertains to eligible voters, takes a look at how their rights to vote, influence

the result of an election, and oversee its conduct, are guaranteed. Finally, conduct pertains on how election management bodies, with integrity and professionalism, bears their responsibility to guarantee the conduct of an honest, fair, and democratic election.

In reference to the EVI, Bawaslu conducts their oversight with a more comprehensive mapping on potential violations and vulnerable spots. The EVI is also expected to help electoral stakeholders such as ministries, state institutions, academics, civil society, media, and the general public by providing them with a reliable source and reference for data, information, knowledge, and recommendation in making decisions, particularly with regards to actions to anticipate what may disturb and impede the electoral process in various regions of Indonesia.

MOCHAMMAD AFIFUDDIN

Socialization and Prevention Division Coordinator

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHP	<i>Analytical Hierarchy Process</i>
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah
ASN	Aparatur Sipil Negara
Bawaslu RI	Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia
CSO	<i>Civil Society Organization</i>
DAK2	Data Agregat Kependudukan per Kecamatan
DKI Jakarta	Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta
DKPP	Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu
DPD RI	Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia
DPP	Dewan Pimpinan Pusat
DPR RI	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah
DPS	Daftar Pemilih Sementara
DPT	Daftar Pemilih Tetap
DPTb	Daftar Pemilih Tambahan
e-KTP	Kartu Tanda Penduduk Elektronik
Gakkumdu	Penegakan hukum terpadu
IKP	Indeks Kerawanan Pemilu
KBBI	Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia
Kemendagri	Kementerian Dalam Negeri
Kemenkopolhukam	Kementerian Koordinator Politik, Hukum dan Keamanan
KPU RI	Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia
LSM	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat
Medsos	Media Sosial
MK	Mahkamah Konstitusi

NGO	<i>Non-governmental organization</i>
NPHD	Naskah Perjanjian Hibah Daerah
Ormas	Organisasi kemasyarakatan
Panwascam	Panitia Pengawas Kecamatan
Panwaslih	Panita Pengawas Pemilihan
Panwaslu	Panitia Pengawas Pemilihan Umum
Parpol	Partai politik
Pemilu	Pemilihan Umum
Pileg	Pemilihan umum legislatif
Pilkada	Pemilihan kepala daerah
Pilpres	Pemilihan umum presiden
Pilwakot	Pemilihan Wali Kota
PNS	Pegawai Negeri Sipil
Polri	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia
PPK	Panitia Pemilihan Kecamatan
PPL	Pengawas Pemilu Lapangan
PPS	Panitia Pemungutan Suara
PTUN	Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara
SARA	Suku, Agama, Ras, dan Antar Golongan
SKPD	Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah
SLTA	Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Atas
SP3	Surat Penghentian Penyidikan Perkara
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia
TPS	Tempat Pemungutan Suara



CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

Bawaslu has begun compiling the Electoral Vulnerability Index (EVI) since 2014 right before the legislative election of that year. The compiling was resumed in 2015 and 2016, aiming at the first simultaneous regional head election in December 2015 and the second simultaneous regional head election in February 2017 (see EVIs of the 2014 Legislative Election, 2014 Presidential Election, 2015 Regional Head Election, and 2017 Regional Head Election).

In compiling the 2015 Regional Head EVI, Bawaslu focused on five aspects of assessments: (a) professionalism of the Election Management Body (EMB); (b) money politics; (c) access to oversight; (d) citizen participation; and (e) regional security. These five aspects were further broken down into 16 variables and 30 indicators. On the level of data analysis and assessment, professionalism bears the highest value with 30; followed by money politics and people participation, each with 20; and finally, access to oversight and regional security, each with 15 (Bawaslu, 2015).

Examining these five aspects reveal that the 2015 Regional Head EVI was more focused on EMB's professionalism, rendering problems in competition between election contestants not captured properly despite the many vulnerable spots there such as candidacy and bureaucratic mobilization.

Learning from that experience, in 2017 Bawaslu conducted a number of changes in preparation of the second simultaneous regional head election held in February 2017 (Bawaslu, 2016). The most crucial change was to focus the research on two dimensions: participation and competition between election contestants. This refers to the categories introduced by Robert Dahl (1982), who described democracy as a political structure measured using two dimensions: (1) the level of competition and opposition allowed within a political structure; and (2) the level of citizen participation in politics.

As both the dimensions above are supported by whether the EMB is competent and professional enough in conducting elections, an ideal EVI has three dimensions, which are the basis of this index. These three dimensions are further broken down into 10 variables and 31 indicators. Each dimension has their respective values: competition has 35%, participation has 35%, and professionalism of electoral conduct has 30%. These values are assigned based on discussions and judgments between expert researchers within the EVI team.

Besides changing the research focus, Bawaslu also employs the approach of Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) in analyzing and valuing collected data. AHP is a method introduced by Saaty (1980) to analyze complex set of data and prioritize between parts of that data. This method works by conducting pairwise comparison on each region (province or district) for each indicator. The working principle that determines the final value through AHP is akin to a head-to-head competition between regions holding the 2018 Regional Head Election, resulting in a ranking system.

Improvements achieved by Bawaslu in the 2017 Regional Head EVI were able to more accurately project vulnerable spots in upcoming regional head elections. The general public and stakeholders such as the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law, and Security; Ministry of Home Affairs, National Police, National Military, mass media, and the civil society are enthusiastic in observing the resulting index for the index's ability in providing detailed information, sharp data analysis, and concrete recommendations.

Thus, in compiling the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index, Bawaslu maintains the use of three dimensions: competition between election contestants, citizen participation, and professionalism of electoral conduct by EMB. Bawaslu also maintains the use of the

variables and indicators by which those dimensions were broken down, the values assigned to each dimension, and the use of AHP as the methodology in determining said values. However, to improve the EVI, Bawaslu made some changes in order to make the projection of vulnerable spots more accurate, factual, and updated.

Changes include the removal of one indicator (from 31 in 2017 Regional Head EVI to 30 in 2018 Regional Head EVI). That and other indicators removed are those deemed as less relevant, such as poverty rate and level of patriarchy. Other indicators have been regrouped. Finally, the EVI research asks a number of different questions to ease data collection by presentation of secondary data.

1.2 Objectives

The 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index aims to provide data, analysis, and recommendation for the election management bodies in anticipating potential electoral violations. It also aims to serve as consideration for all decision makers in anticipating vulnerable spots in the 2018 Regional Head Election.

The objectives of the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index are elaborated as follows:

1. To provide a tool to map, gauge, predict, and early-detect regions with potentials of violations and vulnerable spots, in order to identify and prioritize correctly in holding a democratic election.
2. To provide a tool to know and identify the characteristics and category of vulnerability specific in regions which will hold an election.
3. To provide a source of data, information, reference, knowledge, and concrete recommendation in decision making, particularly to anticipate events that may obstruct and impede the electoral process in various regions of Indonesia.

1.3 Definition and Operationalization of Concept

Election is a component and indicator of democracy. Nils-Christian Bormann and Matt Golder (2013) quoted Przeworski's statement in saying that a governmental regime is categorized as democratic if the executive heads and legislative members are chosen by the people

through an election in which more than one party competes, with changes towards identical electoral regulations. A regime without these four traits are not democratic.

Thus, an election is a main democratic instrument to express people's wishes regarding a geographic jurisdiction's leadership. Emilia Drumeva (2004) mentioned that election is not only a manifestation of direct democracy, it is also a direct pathway to fully realize a representative government.

As a democratic instrument, electoral conduct must fulfill a number of parameters to ensure its fairness. Internationally, a democratic election fulfills 15 standard indicators (International IDEA, 2002):

1. The availability of legal framework. The legal framework must be written as such so as to be free of multi-interpretation, easy to be understood, and covers all elements of the electoral system to ensure a democratic election;
2. Choosing the appropriate electoral system. The electoral system must include offices to elect, frequency of election, and electoral management bodies;
3. Establishment of electoral districts as such so that each equal vote achieves an effective degree of representation;
4. Rights to vote and be voted of all eligible citizens must be accommodated by the election without any discrimination;
5. Election management bodies (EMBs) must be guaranteed independence. This is a very important issue as they draft and execute decisions affecting the results of an election. EMBs must work within a reasonable timeframe, having access to adequate resources, and funded appropriately. The existing legal framework must make provisions about mechanisms to process, decide, and handle electoral complaints in a timely manner.
6. Voter registration and voter list. The legal framework must require the compiling and maintaining of a transparent and accurate voter list to protect the rights of eligible voters to vote and prevent ineligible voters or those who aims to cheat from accessing the ballot;
7. Equal access for all political parties and candidates. All political parties and candidates are guaranteed equal treatment when intending to access electoral contest. Political parties' registration

- and access to ballots must be regulated specifically;
8. Democratic campaign. The legal framework must guarantee that each party and candidate enjoys the freedom to opine and organize themselves, as well as having proper access to the voters and all relevant stakeholders during the electoral process;
 9. Access to media and freedom to express. All political parties and candidates must have access to media. The legal framework must guarantee that they are treated fairly by state-owned or state-controlled media;
 10. Funding and expenses of all political parties and candidates must be treated fairly and equally by all legal provisions governing campaign funding and expenses;
 11. For voting, the legal regulation must guarantee that the polling booth is accessible by all voters, that resulting ballots are accurately counted and tabulated, and that filled ballots are treated with utmost confidentiality;
 12. Vote counting and tabulation. An honest, fair, and open election is the basis of a democratic election. Hence, the legal framework must ensure that all submitted ballots are counted and tabulated accurately, equally, fairly, and openly;
 13. The role of party and candidate representatives. To guard the integrity and openness of elections, party and candidate representatives must be allowed access to observe all stages of the polling process. The legal framework must explain the rights and obligation of party and candidate representatives in the polling station and counting/tabulation center.
 14. Election monitoring. To guarantee the transparency and improve credibility, the legal framework must establish that election monitors have access to all stages of an election.
 15. Adherence to electoral regulations and law enforcement. The legal framework must regulate an effective legal mechanism and resolution to maintain high adherence towards electoral regulations.

The standard of conducting democratic election above is a foundation to gauge how democratic an election is. Certainly, this is linked to the two democratic dimensions relevant to political process, introduced by Robert Dahl (1982): competition and participation. Competition pertains to election contestants (political parties and candidates) vying to be elected for a certain political position in an election. This dimension looks at how fair and equal are the contestants treated within the electoral process. Meanwhile, the dimension of participation pertains to how the eligible voters, as citizens, are guaranteed room to participate in overseeing and affecting the results of an election.

Other than those two dimensions, contemporary literatures mention one final dimension affecting a democratic election: the dimension of electoral conduct held by EMBs. This dimension looks at the integrity and professionalism of EMBs in guaranteeing that the election runs democratically.

As a contest to choose regional head and vice head, regional head elections naturally have a high level of vulnerability, considering how strategic the competed position is. The position as a regional head is competed not only by political parties and individual candidates, but also by the voters as it will affect their interest. Regulating a proper system and legal framework is important in order to ensure a healthy competition without violence (peaceful transition of power). Vulnerable spots not only will disturb electoral conduct, but also spark violence. Thus, electoral stakeholders must watch vulnerable spots closely and make sure they do not escalate into a state of higher alert.

The word “vulnerable”, according to the Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia (<https://kbbi.web.id/rawan>) means prone to disturbances or danger; emergency. Therefore, election vulnerability defined in this index shall be anything with the potential of disturbing or obstructing a democratic election process. Electoral vulnerability is identified based on Dahl’s two dimensions, added by the dimension of EMB professionalism

Based on the definition above, the operationalization of electoral vulnerability includes three dimensions, ten variables, and thirty indicators each with a different contributive value. Values are assigned using analytical hierarchy process (AHP) based on expert judgments. Below is a full table regarding the dimensions, variables, aspects, and indicators in the 2018 Regional Head EVI.

Image 1.1 Valuation of the 2018 Regional Head EVI

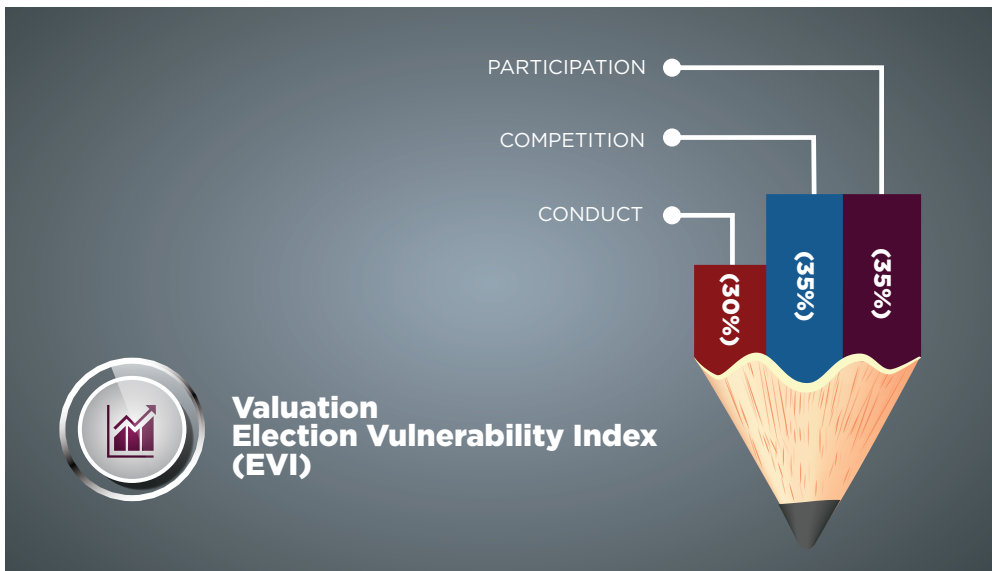


Table 1.1 Valuing Dimensions, Variables, and Indicators



Pembobotan Dimensi, Variabel, dan Indikator

DIMENSI 3: Participation

- | |
|---|
| <p>Rights to Vote (variable 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voters who does not use their rights to vote (Indicator 22) • Voters who use their right to vote but not registered in the Fixed Voter List (Indicator 23) • Voters who would like to vote but were not able to use their right to vote (Indicator 24) |
| <p>Local Characteristics (variable 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic Challenges (Indicator 25) • Influence of Religious/Tribal Heads (Indicator 26) |
| <p>Society control/monitoring (variable 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGO/CSOs working in election watch (Indicator 27) • Participation of persons with disabilities (Indicator 28) • Number of electoral violations by citizens (Indicator 29) • Violence against voters (Indicator 30) |

DIMENSI 2: Competition

- | |
|---|
| <p>Candidacy (variable 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping support for individual candidates (indicator 11) • Overlapping support by political parties for candidates (indicator 12) • Establishment of running tickets (13) • Identification of running incumbents (Indicator 14) • Identification of dispute in candidacy (Indicator 15) |
| <p>Campaign (Variable 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign substance in various forms and media (Indicator 16) • Reporting of money politics (Indicator 17) • The use of state facilities in campaign (Indicator 18) |
| <p>Contestants (Variable 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping membership list of political parties (Indicator 19) • Conflicts between candidates, campaign teams, or supporters (Indicator 20) |
| <p>Familial relations (variable 7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying familial relations between candidates (Indicator 21) |

DIMENSI 1: Conduct

- | |
|---|
| <p>EMB Integrity (variable 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMB Impartiality (Indicator 1) • Legal cases involving EMB members (Indicator 2) |
| <p>EMB professionalism (variable 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMB strictness in executing electoral stages (Indicator 3) • Misuse of EMB authority (Indicator 4) • Budget allocation for EMB (Indicator 5) • Quality of voter list (Indicator 6) • Providing polling station access for persons with disabilities (Indicator 7) |
| <p>Violence against EMB (variable 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical destruction of EMB facilities (Indicator 8) • Physical violence against EMB members (Indicator 9) • Intimidation against EMB members (Indicator 10) |



1.4 Research Stages

In researching the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of there are a number of stages held from August to November 2018. The chronology of the stages is described as follows:

Image 1.2 Research Stages of the 2018 Regional Head EVI



1. Evaluation Workshop

The series of workshop began by evaluating the 2017 Regional Head EVI, continued by the writing, compilation, and establishment of 2018 Regional Head EVI, including assigning priorities and valuation by Bawaslu, academicians, practitioners, and activists.

2. Pengumpulan Data

The data collection of the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index is conducted from September to November 2017. National Bawaslu informed the Provincial Bawaslu and District Panwaslu on how to fill in the instruments, which they then proceeded to do for a month.

3. Verification and Scoring

Data provided by Provincial Bawaslu and District Panwaslu are verified by the research team by conducting field study to the regions. Besides that, data confirmation is also conducted by inviting the Provincial Bawaslu and District Panwaslu to Jakarta. Researches finalized the scores by triangulating the filled-out data and the scoring by Provincial Bawaslu and District Panwaslu.

4. Report Writing

This stage is the final stage of compiling 2018 Regional Head EVI. The writers collected inputs from ministries, government officials, EMBs, academics, and activists. After considering these inputs, the final version of the 2018 Regional Head EVI was ready to be published.

1.5 Data Collection and Methodology

The EVI is an approach to determine the electoral vulnerability based on past events/data (post factum). Gauging the level of vulnerability requires analyzing current conditions in a region by considering electoral stages (time series).

The valuation is conducted by comparing a region's level of vulnerability with other regions on the dimension level. On the variable level, vulnerability is valued by measuring the average number. Meanwhile, on the indicator level, vulnerability is valued by aggregating the total score of indicators.

Based on such concepts, the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability consists of primary and secondary data sets. Primary data contains indicator items collected by Provincial Bawaslu and District Panwaslu, and verify and validate the data through direct interviews by researchers. Secondary data, meanwhile, is official data collected from the EMB Honorary Council (DKPP), General Election Commission (KPU), ministries and governmental institutions, and mass media.

Data collection is conducted in several steps. Firstly, the research team established indicator data items consisting of two sets of data: primary and secondary (attached in the final report). Secondly, the Provincial Bawaslu and for a month, District Panwaslu collect data at the provincial and district levels based on the pre-established data item structure. Thirdly the research team conducted verification and

validation of indicator data items through direct interviews with the Provincial Bawaslu and District Panwaslu.

1.6 Data Analysis and Valuation Method

The value of each dimension, variable, and indicator is determined using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). Meanwhile, the final value for the 2018 Regional Head EVI is conducted by taking an average of existing values.

Each indicator is scored in either 1, 3, or 5, based on the number of violations that happened in that region in the last five years, combined with experts' assessment on the most recent situation in that region. Post-factum projection is done to gauge potential vulnerable spots by analyzing the most recent issues in a region by considering electoral stages (time series).

Meanwhile, the final valuation of the EVI rank is conducted by classifying them into three categories of vulnerability: low (0-1.99), medium (2.00-2.99), and high (3.00-5.00). Low vulnerability means low indication of vulnerability and relatively not vulnerable. Medium vulnerability means the presence of quite significant potential vulnerable spots that necessitate concern and anticipation. High vulnerability means very significant potential vulnerable spots that must be watched, anticipated, and minimized. Below is the vulnerability index category table.

Table 1.2 EVI Score Category



CHAPTER 2

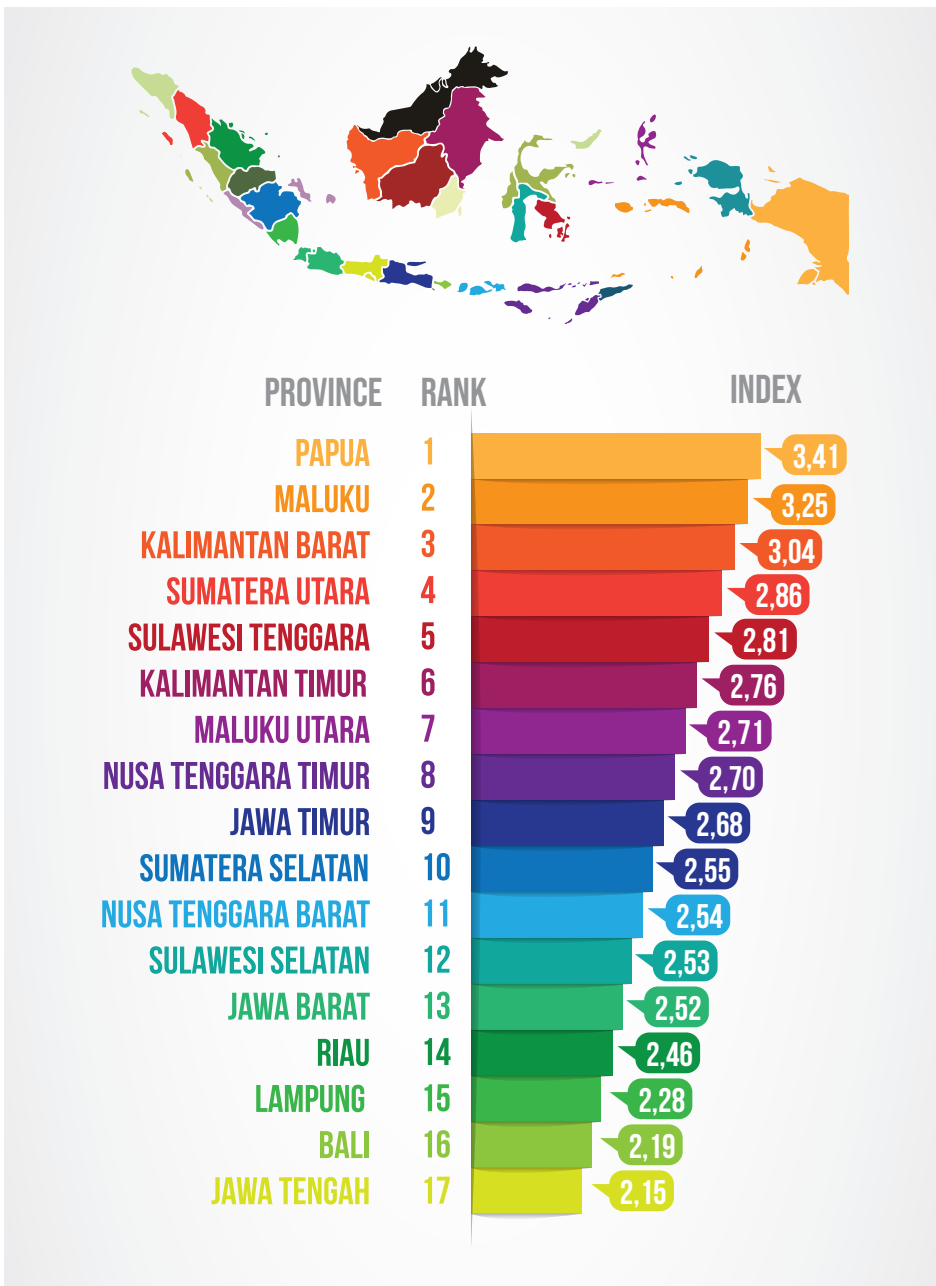
GENERAL OVERVIEW OF 2018 REGIONAL HEAD EVI: PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

2.1 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at the Province Level

2018 Gubernatorial Elections will be held simultaneously in 17 provinces: North Sumatra, Riau, South Sumatra, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua. In this 2018 Regional Head EVI, the final provincial score, comprising of three dimensions (electoral conduct, competition, and participation), generally has medium vulnerability. Out of the 17 provinces above, three has high vulnerability (3.00-5.00), while 14 has medium vulnerability (2.00-2.99). It is important to note that no provinces are categorized as low vulnerability.

The three provinces with high vulnerability are Papua (3.41), Maluku (3.25), and West Kalimantan (3.04) – obviously the three highest out of the 17 observed provinces. The other 14 in the medium vulnerability category are North Sumatra (2.86), Southeast Sulawesi (2.81), East Kalimantan (2.76), North Maluku (2.71), East Nusa Tenggara (2.70), East Java (2.68), South Sumatra (2.55), West Nusa Tenggara (2.54), South Sulawesi (2.53), West Java (2.52), Riau (2.46), Lampung (2.28), Bali (2.19), and Central Java (2.15). An interesting thing to note is that most of the provinces in the medium-vulnerability category scored around 2.5, while some others (North Sumatra, Southeast Sulawesi, and East Kalimantan), scoring above 2.75, are almost considered high-vulnerability. The following image reveals the complete score for all Indonesian provinces.

Table 2.1 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at the Province Level



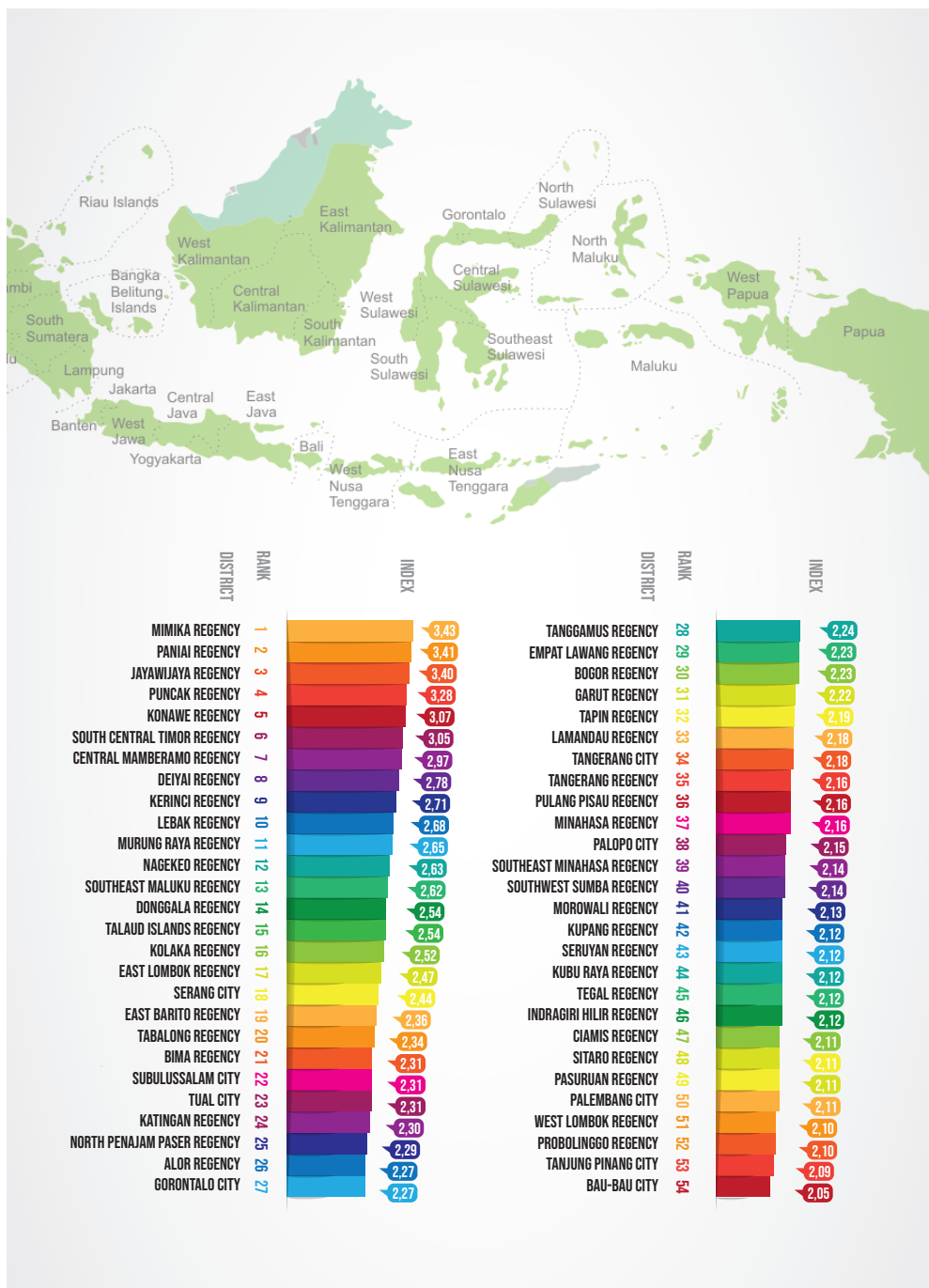
2.2 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at the District Level

The 2018 Simultaneous Regional Head Election include 154 districts. The three dimensions (electoral conduct, competition, and participation) for districts reveals that six are categorized as high-vulnerability (3.00-5.00): Mimika Regency (3.43), Paniai Regency (3.41), Jayawijaya Regency (3.40), Puncak Regency (3.28), Konawe Regency (3.07), and South Central Timor Regency (3.05).

Meanwhile, 58 districts are categorized as medium-vulnerability (2.00-2.99), 11 of them scored above 2.50. Two districts in Papua Province scored medium-high (above 2.75): Central Mamberamo Regency (2.97) and Deiyai Regency (2.78). These values reaffirm our classifying Papua Province as a highly vulnerable province for the 2018 Regional Head Election.

Meanwhile, 90 districts scored low-vulnerability. Majalengka Regency in West Java Province scored the lowest (1.12). The table below is the complete EVI values of the 154 districts which will elect their regional head in 2018.

Table 2.2 2018 Regional Head EVI at the District





2.2.1 Districts with High Vulnerability

From the table above, six districts are classified as high-vulnerability. They are Mimika Regency (3.43), Paniai Regency (3.41), Jayawijaya Regency (3.40), Puncak Regency (3.28), Konawe Regency (3.07), and South Central Timor Regency (3.05).

These high values were contributed mainly by the electoral conduct dimension in four out of those six regencies: Mimika (4.51), Paniai (4.18), Jayawijaya (3.71), and South Central Timor (3.38). Konawe Regency's high vulnerability was mostly contributed by the competition dimension (3.85), while in Puncak Regency, the participation dimension was the main culprit (3.56).

The lowest value identified in these six regencies are within the range of medium-vulnerability. Among the six, Konawe was the least vulnerable in electoral conduct with 2.64; Paniai was the least vulnerable in competition with 2.95, while Konawe and Mimika were the least vulnerable in participation with 2.67 and 2.97, respectively.

Those six regencies categorized as high-vulnerability were located in three provinces: Papua, Southeast Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara. Among all other provinces, Papua has the most highly-vulnerable districts with four (Mimika, Paniai, Jayawijaya, and Puncak); while two other provinces has one each (Konawe in Southeast Sulawesi and South Central Timor in East Nusa Tenggara).

Table 2.3 2018 Regional Head EVI of Districts with High Vulnerability



2.2.2 Districts with Medium Vulnerability

58 districts are classified as medium-vulnerability. These 58 districts are located in 25 out of 30 provinces whose districts elect their head in 2018. 25 provinces with medium-vulnerability districts are Papua, Maluku, Gorontalo, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Banten, East Java, Central Java, West Java, Riau Islands, Lampung, South Sumatra, Jambi, Riau, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, and Aceh. Meanwhile, provinces without medium-vulnerability districts are Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung, Bali, North Kalimantan, and West Sulawesi.

All of the districts in three provinces are categorized as medium-vulnerability. These provinces are Banten (4 districts), West Nusa Tenggara (3 districts), and Maluku (2 districts). Meanwhile, Riau and its neighbor Riau Islands each has one medium-vulnerability district holding an election in 2018.

Even though 58 districts above are categorized as medium-vulnerability, a closer look at each dimension reveals that some of these districts are highly vulnerable. Two districts (Central Mamberamo Regency with 3.18 and Donggala Regency with 3.31) scored as highly vulnerable. Three districts (Kolaka Regency with 3.12, Serang City with 3.03, and Pulang Pisau with 3.03) scored as highly vulnerable. Four districts (Central Mamberamo Regency with 3.11, Seruyan Regency with 3.00, and Central Sumba Regency with 3.00) scored as highly vulnerable.

Table 2.4 2018 Regional Head EVI of Districts with Medium Vulnerability



REGENCY/CITY	SCORE				
PALOPO CITY	38	2,56	2,38	1,56	2,15
SOUT EAST MINAHASA REG.	39	2,33	2,07	2,06	2,14
WEST SUUMBA DAYA REG.	40	2,67	1,77	2,06	2,14
MOROWALI REGENCY	41	2,69	1,77	2,00	2,13
KUPANG REGENCY	42	2,13	2,02	2,22	2,12
SERUYAN REGENCY	43	1,62	1,67	3,00	2,12
KUBU RAYA REGENCY	44	1,82	2,43	2,06	2,12
TEGAL REGENCY	45	1,76	2,60	1,94	2,12
INDRAGIRI HILIR REGENCY	46	1,76	2,65	1,89	2,12
CIAMIS REGENCY	47	1,27	2,40	2,56	2,11
SITARO REGENCY	48	1,96	2,30	2,06	2,11
PASURUAN REGENCY	49	2,31	2,72	1,33	2,11
PALEMBANG CITY	50	2,04	2,00	2,28	2,11
WEST LOMBOK REGENCY	51	1,98	1,85	2,44	2,10
PROBOLINGGO REGENCY	52	1,69	2,48	2,06	2,10
TANJUNG PINANG CITY	53	1,96	2,28	2,00	2,09
BAU-BAU CITY	54	1,40	2,53	2,11	2,05
PADANG CITY	55	1,27	2,20	2,56	2,04
PIDIE JAYA REGENCY	56	1,67	1,80	2,61	2,04
PALANGKARAYA CITY	57	2,53	2,63	1,00	2,03
ENDE REGENCY	58	2,36	1,77	2,00	2,03
BOGOR CITY	59	1,53	2,35	2,11	2,02
BIAK NUMFOR REGENCY	60	2,22	1,62	2,22	2,01
DAIRI REGENCY	61	1,84	2,65	1,50	2,01
CENTRAL SUMBA REGENCY	62	1,40	1,52	3,00	2,00
GUNUNG MAS REGENCY	63	1,80	2,28	1,89	2,00



2.2.3 Districts with Low Vulnerability

Most districts (with a total of 90) holding their regional head election in 2018 are classified as having low vulnerability. Districts with low vulnerability are located in 22 out of 30 provinces whose districts hold their regional head election in 2018. Those districts are Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and West Sulawesi.

Meanwhile, eight other provinces do not have any districts with low-vulnerability. These eight provinces are Papua, Maluku, Southeast Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Banten, Riau, and Riau Islands. However, though the 90 districts are overall classified as low-vulnerability, at each dimension many of them still score within the medium-vulnerability range.

10 districts scored medium-vulnerability when it comes to the electoral conduct dimension, 19 districts scored medium-vulnerability when it comes to the competition dimension, while 28 districts scored medium-vulnerability when it comes to the participation dimension. Despite one dimension scoring at the medium-vulnerability range, when the value is aggregated with the other dimensions, the average score is low-vulnerability. The full scores are described below.

Table 2.5 2018 Regional Head EVI of Districts with Low Vulnerability



REGENCY/CITY	SCORE				
Purwakarta Regency	93	1.93	1.53	2.00	1.82
Sawahlunto Regency	94	1.80	1.53	2.11	1.82
South Hulu Sungai Regency	95	1.13	1.53	2.67	1.81
Batu Bara Regency	96	2.42	1.53	1.56	1.81
Kotamobagu City	97	1.82	2.03	1.56	1.80
Lubuk Linggau City	98	1.27	1.62	2.44	1.80
Banyumas Regency	99	1.40	2.05	1.89	1.80
Subang Regency	100	1.62	1.95	1.78	1.79
Jombang Regency	101	1.13	2.63	1.50	1.79
North Padang Lawas Regency	102	2.51	1.93	1.00	1.78
Kuningan Regency	103	1.13	2.50	1.61	1.78
Sampang Regency	104	1.93	1.75	1.67	1.78
Luwu Regency	105	2.27	1.33	1.78	1.77
Muara Enim Regency	106	1.49	1.85	1.89	1.76
North Barito Regency	107	1.13	1.42	2.61	1.75
Polewali Mandar Regency	108	1.47	1.83	1.89	1.74
Pontianak City	109	1.13	1.88	2.11	1.74
Gianyar Regency	110	1.62	2.17	1.39	1.73
North Kayong Regency	111	1.71	2.20	1.22	1.71
North Gorontalo Regency	112	1.71	1.85	1.56	1.71
Ogan Komering Ilir Regency	113	1.13	1.33	2.56	1.70
Mempawah Regency	114	1.60	1.43	2.06	1.70
Mojokerto City	115	1.89	1.43	1.78	1.69
Bandung City	116	1.13	1.60	2.22	1.68
Kapuas Regency	117	1.49	1.43	2.06	1.67
Langkat Regency	118	1.62	1.43	1.89	1.65
Lahat Regency	119	1.49	1.20	2.22	1.64
Enrekang Regency	120	1.58	1.67	1.67	1.64
North Tapanuli Regency	121	1.82	1.70	1.39	1.63
Padang Sidempuan City	122	1.49	1.63	1.72	1.62



REGENCY/CITY	SCORE			
Pangkal Pinang City	123	1.27	1.87	1.62
Sidereng Rappang Regency	124	1.80	1.27	1.59
Tarakan City	125	1.27	1.50	1.59
Bojonegoro Regency	126	1.27	1.37	1.58
Probolinggo City	127	1.36	1.67	1.57
Madiun City	128	2.04	1.57	1.17
Madiun Regency	129	2.16	1.47	1.17
Tanah Laut Regency	130	1.13	1.70	1.56
BEKASI CITY	131	1.96	1.20	1.55
KEDIRI CITY	132	1.49	2.13	1.54
Padang Lawas Regency	133	1.58	1.43	1.61
Bantaeng Regency	134	1.49	1.92	1.17
Pinrang Regency	135	1.71	1.17	1.72
West Bandung Regency	136	1.13	1.70	1.67
BENGKULU CITY	137	1.47	1.83	1.22
Bangkalan Regency	138	1.40	1.33	1.72
Temanggung Regency	139	1.13	1.53	1.72
MALANG CITY	141	1.13	1.43	1.72
Wajo Regency	140	1.13	1.27	1.89
Magetan Regency	142	1.60	1.42	1.22
Sinjai Regency	143	1.60	1.37	1.22
PAREPARE CITY	144	1.40	1.33	1.39
Bellitung Regency	145	1.13	1.52	1.39
Bone Regency	146	1.71	1.17	1.22
MAKASSAR CITY	147	2.16	1.00	1.00
Sumedang Regency	148	1.27	1.37	1.33
Bangka Regency	149	1.27	1.27	1.39
Nganjuk Regency	150	1.13	1.50	1.00
CIREBON CITY	151	1.40	1.10	1.17
Klungkung Regency	152	1.27	1.00	1.33
Sukamara Regency	153	1.13	1.10	1.33
Majalengka Regency	154	1.27	1.10	1.00



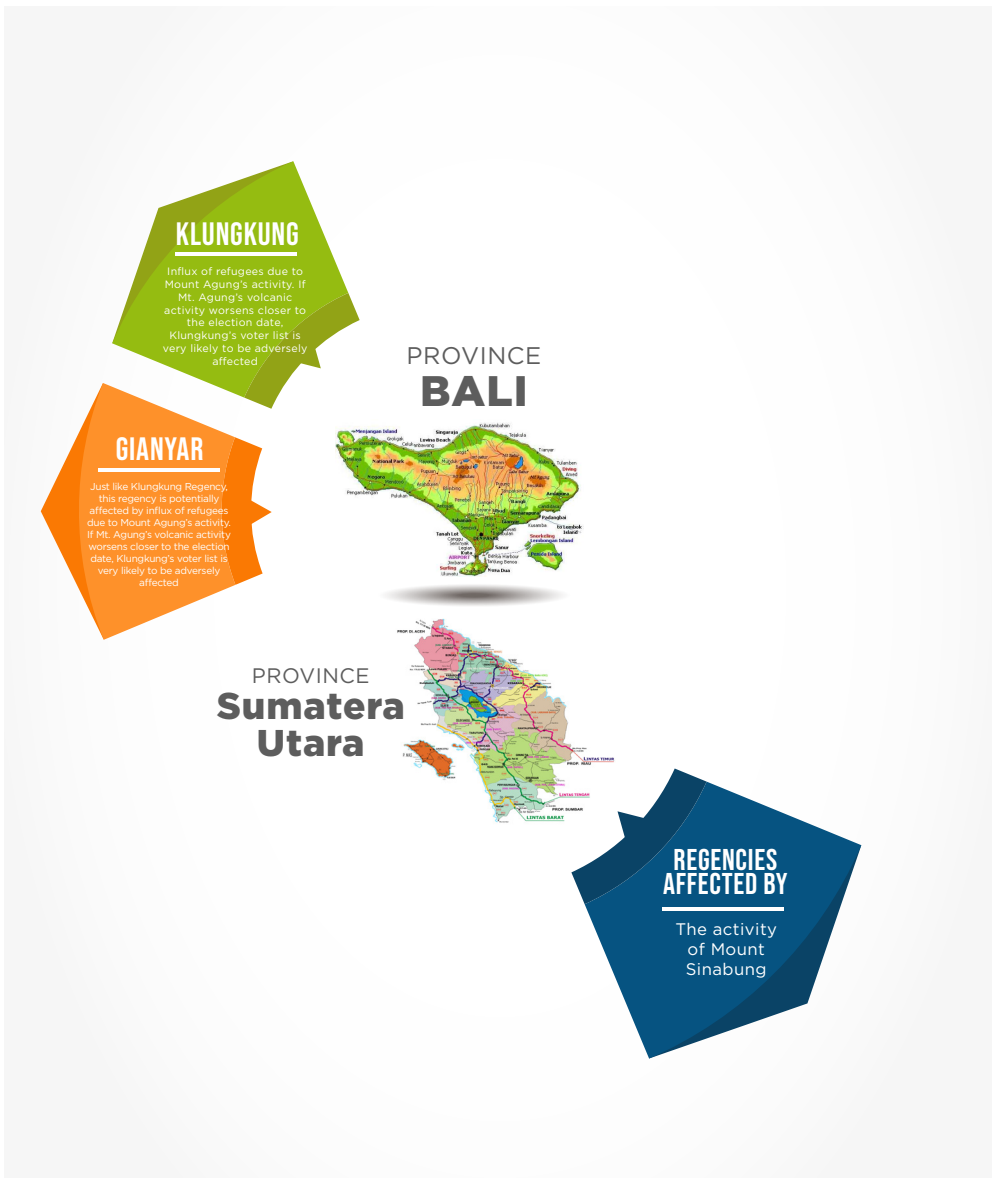
2.2.4 Districts with Special Conditions

Besides gauging those three dimensions, there are a number of districts which, although not classified as those with high-vulnerability, are facing special conditions (or affected by special conditions of adjacent districts) affecting electoral vulnerability. The special condition is disaster alert which may lead to :

- Migration of ineligible voters from one district into another one that is holding a regional head election.
- Migration of voters from one district holding a regional head election into another district.

These two impacts may disturb the voter list update process, eliminate the rights of eligible voters, or contaminating the ballot boxes with votes from ineligible voters. Those regions are:

Table 2.6 Disaster Potentials



2.3 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at the Province Level Based on Dimensions

This part will discuss the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at the province level based on each dimension. Dimensions of vulnerability are electoral conduct, competition, and participation. The dimension-based vulnerability index in the 17 provinces partaking in the 2018 simultaneous regional head elections are as follows:

Out of the 17 (seventeen) provinces holding their gubernatorial elections in 2018, Papua, Maluku and West Kalimantan are considered highly vulnerable. The three provinces has a value of above

3. Papua scored 3.41, Maluku 3.25, and West Kalimantan 3.04.

In Papua, the dimension with the highest value was participation (3.83), Followed by electoral conduct (3.24) and competition (3.12). In Maluku, the dimension with the highest value was electoral conduct (3.47), followed by participation (3.17) and competition (3.15). In West Kalimantan, the dimension with the highest value was competition (3.48), followed by participation (2.83) and electoral conduct (2.76). Below is the full table of the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index based on dimension in provinces with high degree of vulnerability.

Table 2.7 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at Province Level Based on Dimensions



2.3.1 Electoral Conduct Dimension

In this dimension, three provinces are considered highly vulnerable. In order from highest to lowest score, those highly vulnerable provinces are Maluku (3.47), North Maluku (3.33), and Papua and North Sumatra (both at 3.24).

Meanwhile, in the upper levels of medium-vulnerability range are: East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi (all with the same score of 2.78), followed by East Java and West Kalimantan (both at 2.76). Finally, provinces with low vulnerability in this dimension are Central Java And West Nusa Tenggara (both at 1.84).

2.3.2 Competition Dimension

Five provinces scored as highly vulnerable when it comes to competition. They are West Nusa Tenggara (3.50), West Kalimantan (3.48), Maluku (3.15), Papua (3.12), and East Kalimantan (3.05). Another five are scored within the upper end of the medium-vulnerability range when it comes to competition. They are East Java (2.92), North Sumatra (2.90), Southeast Sulawesi (2.82), South Sumatra (2.78), and Riau (2.75).

No provinces scored in the low-vulnerability range (below 2.00) for the competition dimension in the 2018 Regional Head Elections. Seven provinces scored right in the middle of the medium-vulnerability range. They are East Nusa Tenggara (2.68), West Java (2.65), South Sulawesi (2.57), Bali (2.53), North Maluku (2.50), Central Java (2.38), and Lampung (2.12).

2.3.3 Participation Dimension

In the participation dimension, provinces with the highest scores are Papua (3.83) and Maluku (3.17). At the upper end of the medium-vulnerability range (above 2.75) are East Nusa Tenggara (2.94), Southeast Sulawesi (2.83), and West Kalimantan (2.83). Meanwhile, the other 10 provinces

are in the medium-vulnerability range: Riau (2.28), South Sumatra (2.61), Lampung (2.50), West Java (2.44), Central Java (2.17), East Java (2.39), West Nusa Tenggara (2.17), East Kalimantan (2.44), South

Sulawesi (2.28), and North Maluku (2.39). There are only one province considered with low vulnerability in this dimension, which is Bali (1.94). For a more complete picture, see the table below:

Table 2.8 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at Province Level Based on Dimensions



2.4 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at the District Level based on Dimensions

This part will break down the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index based on dimensions at the district level. Some area scored high, medium, and low vulnerability based on each dimension's score (electoral conduct, competition, and participation).

2.4.1 Electoral Conduct Dimension

In the dimension of electoral conduct, seven regions are with high vulnerability (with score above 3.00): Mimika Regency (4.51), Paniai Regency (4.18), Jayawijaya Regency (3.71), South Central Timor Regency (3.38), Donggala Regency (3.31), Central Mamberamo Regency (3.18), and Puncak Regency (3.02).

Meanwhile, in this dimension, 37 districts are with medium vulnerability (with score between 2.00-2.99) with some very close to high vulnerability: Parigi Moutong Regency (2.91), Southeast Maluku Regency (2.80), Talaud Islands Regency (2.78), East Barito Regency (2.69), and South Aceh Regency (2.00). Finally, 110 districts are with low vulnerability.

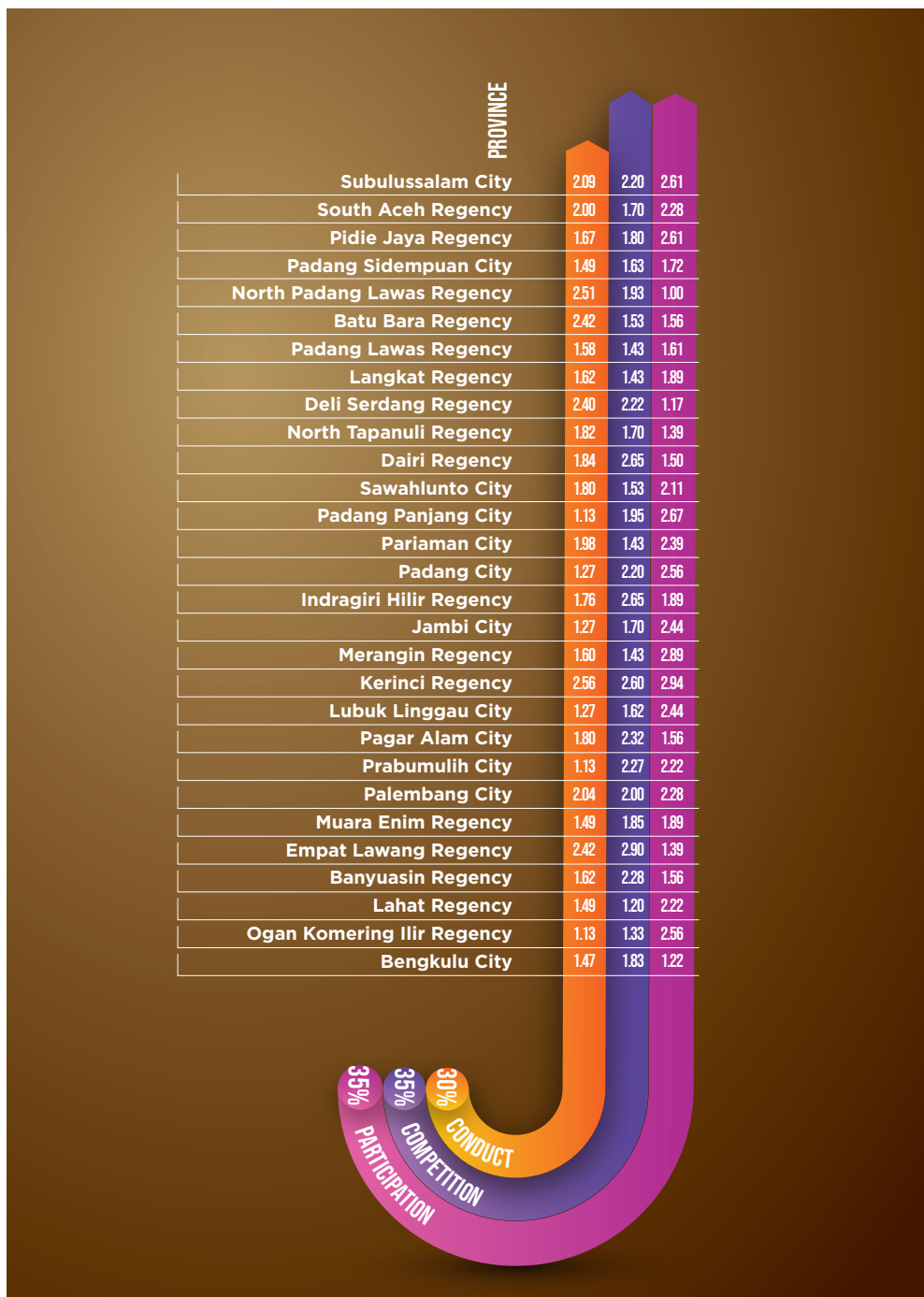
2.4.2 Competition Dimension

In the dimension of competition, six districts are with high vulnerability: Konawe Regency (3.85), Southeast Maluku Regency (3.18), Kolaka Regency (3.12), Jayawijaya Regency (3.10), and Serang City and Pulang Pisau Regency (each with 3.03). In this dimension, 61 districts are with medium vulnerability and among them, the five with the highest scores are Empat Lawang Regency (2.90), Lebak Regency (2.98), East Lombok Regency (2.97), and Murung Raya Regency and Paniai Regency (each with 2.95). Finally, in this dimension, 85 districts are with low-vulnerability.

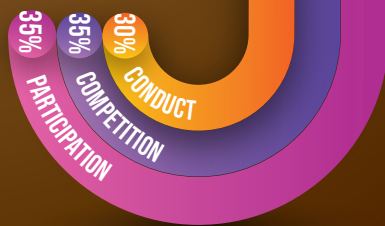
2.4.3 2.4.3 Participation Dimension

In this dimension, eight are highly vulnerable: Puncak Regency (3.55), Jayawijaya Regency (3.44), Paniai Regency (3.22), Central Mamberamo (3.11). Three other regencies: Central Sumba, South Central Timor, and Seruyan all scored 3.00. Meanwhile, in this dimension, 66 are with medium vulnerability: among them are Kerinci Regency (2.94) and Merangin, Nagekeo, North Penajam Paser, and East Manggarai all with a score of 2.88. 79 districts are considered with low vulnerability. The full picture for this dimension is displayed below.

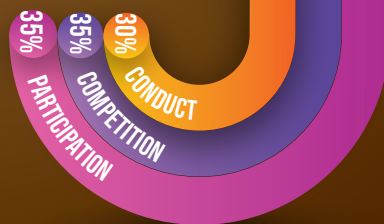
Table 2.9 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index at District Level based on Dimensions



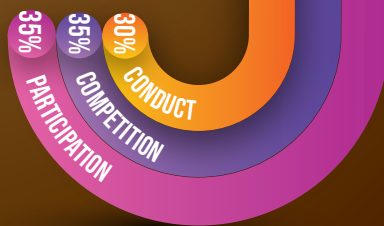
PROVINCE			
Tanggamus Regency	2.16	2.12	2.44
North Lampung Regency	1.69	1.43	2.44
Pangkal Pinang City	1.27	1.87	1.67
Bangka Regency	1.27	1.27	1.39
Belitung Regency	1.13	1.52	1.39
Tanjung Pinang City	1.96	2.28	2.00
Bekasi City	1.96	1.20	1.56
Cirebon City	1.40	1.10	1.17
Sukabumi City	1.93	1.68	2.06
Bandung City	1.13	1.60	2.22
Banjar City	1.93	2.10	1.67
Bogor City	1.53	2.35	2.11
Purwakarta Regency	1.93	1.53	2.00
West Bandung Regency	1.13	1.70	1.67
Sumedang Regency	1.27	1.37	1.33
Kuningan Regency	1.13	2.50	1.61
Majalengka Regency	1.27	1.10	1.00
Subang Regency	1.62	1.95	1.78
Bogor Regency	2.40	2.25	2.06
Garut Regency	2.07	1.95	2.61
Cirebon Regency	1.82	1.67	2.11
Ciamis Regency	1.27	2.40	2.56
Tegal City	1.40	2.27	1.94
Banyumas Regency	1.40	2.05	1.89
Temanggung Regency	1.13	1.53	1.72
Kudus Regency	1.40	2.05	2.28
Karanganyar Regency	1.62	1.93	2.11
Tegal Regency	1.76	2.60	1.94
Magelang Regency	1.58	2.20	1.89
Malang City	1.13	1.43	1.72
Mojokerto City	1.89	1.43	1.78



PROVINCE			
Probolinggo City	1.36	1.67	1.67
Kediri City	1.49	2.13	1.00
Madiun City	2.04	1.57	1.17
Probolinggo Regency	1.69	2.48	2.06
Sampang Regency	1.93	1.75	1.67
Bangkalan Regency	1.40	1.33	1.72
Bojonegoro Regency	1.27	1.37	2.06
Nganjuk Regency	1.13	1.50	1.00
Pamekasan Regency	1.82	1.95	2.06
Tulungagung Regency	1.98	1.75	1.78
Pasuruan Regency	2.31	2.72	1.33
Magetan Regency	1.60	1.42	1.22
Madiun Regency	2.16	1.47	1.17
Lumajang Regency	1.87	1.92	1.89
Bondowoso Regency	2.18	1.27	2.22
Jombang Regency	1.13	2.63	1.50
Serang City	1.87	3.03	2.33
Tangerang City	2.33	2.50	1.72
Tangerang Regency	2.56	2.05	1.94
Lebak Regency	2.33	2.98	2.67
Gianyar Regency	1.62	2.17	1.39
Klungkung Regency	1.27	1.00	1.33
Bima City	2.09	2.43	2.39
East Lombok Regency	1.71	2.97	2.61
West Lombok Regency	1.98	1.85	2.44
Sikka Regency	1.27	2.17	2.00
Central Sumba Regency	1.40	1.52	3.00
Nagekeo Regency	2.58	2.42	2.89
Rote Ndao Regency	1.80	1.90	1.83
East Manggarai Regency	1.53	1.43	2.89
South Central Timor Regency	3.38	2.82	3.00

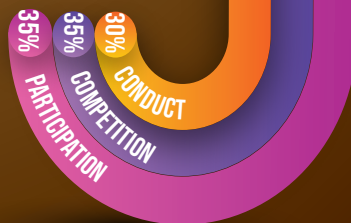


PROVINCE			
Alor Regency	1.80	2.40	2.56
Kupang Regency	2.13	2.02	2.22
Ende Regency	2.36	1.77	2.00
Southwest Sumba Regency	2.67	1.77	2.06
Pontianak City	1.13	1.88	2.11
North Kayong Regency	1.71	2.20	1.22
Sanggau Regency	1.71	1.60	2.56
Kubu Raya Regency	1.82	2.43	2.06
Mempawah Regency	1.60	1.43	2.06
Palangkaraya City	2.53	2.63	1.00
Kapuas Regency	1.49	1.43	2.06
Sukamara Regency	1.13	1.10	1.33
Lamandau Regency	1.76	2.17	2.56
Seruyan Regency	1.62	1.67	3.00
Katingan Regency	2.33	1.90	2.67
Pulang Pisau Regency	1.27	3.03	2.06
Murung Raya Regency	2.42	2.95	2.56
East Barito Regency	2.69	2.12	2.33
North Barito Regency	1.13	1.42	2.61
Gunung Mas Regency	1.80	2.28	1.89
Tapin Regency	2.16	1.97	2.44
South Hulu Sungai Regency	1.13	1.53	2.67
Tanah Laut Regency	1.13	1.70	1.78
Tabalong Regency	1.60	2.87	2.44
North Penajam Paser Regency	1.71	2.25	2.83
Tarakan City	1.27	1.50	1.94
Kotamobagu City	1.82	2.03	1.56
Minahasa Regency	1.71	2.53	2.17
North Bolaang Mongondow Regency	1.53	2.40	1.94
Sitaro Regency	1.96	2.30	2.06
Southeast Minahasa Regency	2.33	2.07	2.06



PROVINCE

Talaud Island Regency	2.78	2.53	2.33
Morolawi Regency	2.69	1.77	2.00
Parigimoutong Regency	2.91	1.60	1.44
Donggala Regency	3.31	2.03	2.39
Palopo City	2.56	2.38	1.56
Parepare City	1.40	1.33	1.39
Makassar City	2.16	1.00	1.00
Bone Regency	1.71	1.17	1.22
Sinjai Regency	1.60	1.37	1.22
Bantaeng Regency	1.49	1.92	1.17
Enrekang Regency	1.58	1.67	1.67
Sidereng Rappang Regency	1.80	1.27	1.72
Jeneponto Regency	1.96	2.07	1.56
Wajo Regency	1.13	1.27	1.89
Luwu Regency	2.27	1.33	1.78
Pinrang Regency	1.71	1.17	1.72
Bau-Bau City	1.40	2.53	2.11
Konawe Regency	2.64	3.85	2.67
Kolaka Regency	1.98	3.12	2.39
Gorontalo City	2.87	2.32	1.72
North Gorontalo Regency	1.71	1.85	1.56
Mamasa Regency	1.13	2.60	1.67
Polewali Mandar Regency	1.47	1.83	1.89
Tual City	2.27	2.10	2.56
Southeast Maluku Regency	2.80	3.18	1.89
Central Mamberamo Regency	3.18	2.65	3.11
Paniai Regency	4.18	2.95	3.22
Puncak Regency	3.02	3.22	3.56
Deiyai Regency	2.58	2.83	2.89
Jayawijaya Regency	3.71	3.10	3.44
Biak Numfor Regency	2.22	1.62	2.22
Mimika Regency	4.51	3.00	2.94



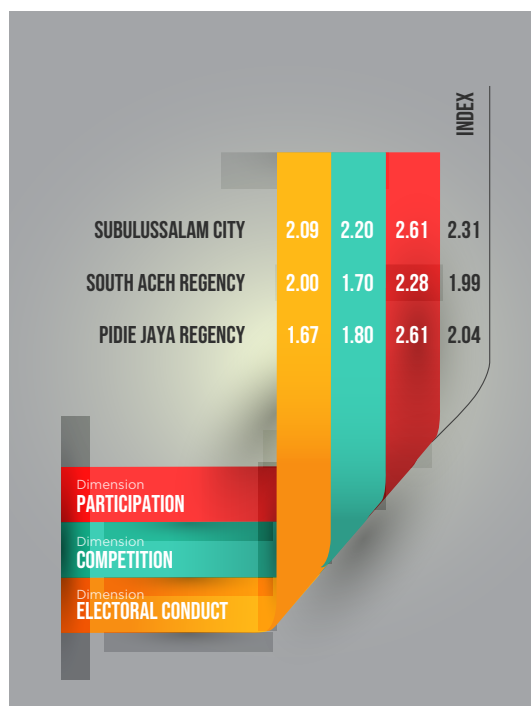
CHAPTER 3

2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION VULNERABILITY INDEX: PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

3.1 Province Aceh

In 2018, three districts in Aceh will elect their regional head: Subulussalam City, South Aceh Regency, and Pidie Jaya Regency. Based on the 2018 Regional Head EVI, those three districts are classified respectively as medium (2.31), medium (2.04), and low (1.99) vulnerability. The complete data is available in the table on this page's right side.

Table 3.1 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Aceh Province



Based on the vulnerability index above, Subulussalam has the highest score with 2.31 (medium-vulnerability). The biggest contribution for this number is participation (2.61) because the society's participation in supervision is very low (3.50). The participation of election monitors, CSOs, NGOs, and other citizen organizations with concern on elections only appear during the 2014 Legislative and Presidential Election, but not on regional head elections.

Besides, in the contestation dimension, there is vulnerabilities in the campaign variable (3.00) and familial relations (3.00). The previous election saw smear efforts using racial issues, which tend to always be abused. Besides that, the civil service is often used in campaign - this tendency is predicted to reappear in the 2018 Regional Head Election. Meanwhile, in the dimension of conduct, the EMB professionalism variable is a point of concern (3.00), particularly when it pertains to budget and facilities for secretariat. This concern appeared in the regional head elections as well as the 2014 Legislative and Presidential election.

Meanwhile, Pidie Jaya Regency's vulnerability was contributed by participation dimension (2.61), particularly in the variable of society's watch (3.50). Violence against voters increased threefold compared to the previous regional head election held in this region and is expected to reoccur in 2018. On the other hand, under the dimension of conduct (1.67), the variable to watch is EMB professionalism, as there is a big amount of budget and facilities for secretariat readily available for the Pidie Jaya Regency Election Supervisory Committee. The same vulnerability was recorded in competition (1.8). This was visible through the variables of candidacy and campaign. The involvement of civil service and state facilities, detected in the previous election, is likely to reoccur in 2018. The same likelihood of recurrence is seen in provoking smear campaign by community heads which appeared in previous elections.

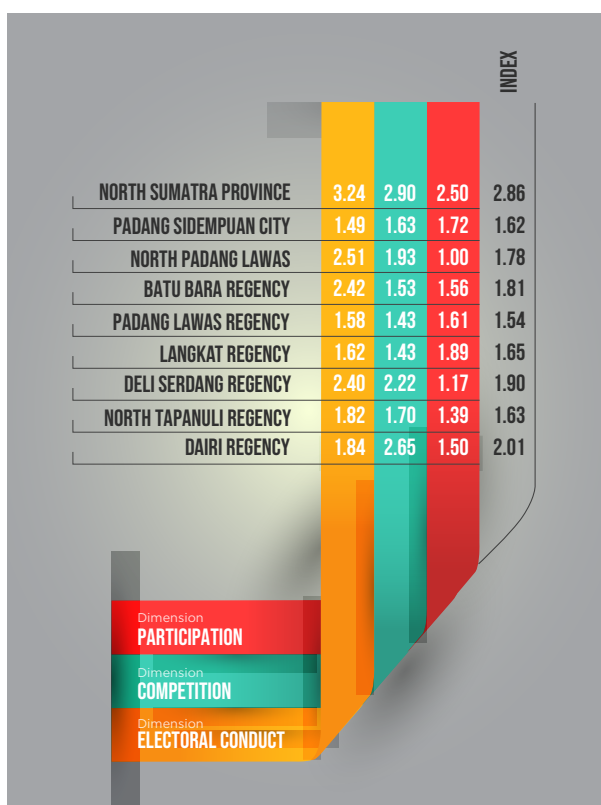
Meanwhile, for South Aceh, even though it is considered very low in terms of its vulnerability (1.99), there are a number of dimensions considered in medium-vulnerability, which is the dimension of EMB (2.00). In this dimension, the EMB variable has not been taken care of properly, particularly regarding the budget

yet to be disbursed as well as the sub-optimal government support to South Aceh Election Supervisors. Meanwhile, for participation, the citizen supervision variable is considered medium-vulnerability

3.2 North Sumatra

In North Sumatra, nine regional heads will be elected: the governor and eight district heads. Out of those nine regions, two are considered with medium vulnerability: North Sumatra with 2.86 and Dairi Regency with 2.01. The complete vulnerability index for North Sumatra is available in the following table:

Table 3.2
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of North Sumatra Province



Based on the table above, the gubernatorial election in North Sumatra is considered having medium-vulnerability. The problem is, upon closer inspection, the numbers indicate high-vulnerability. The highest contribution for such high vulnerability was the conduct dimension (3.24), where the EMB integrity variable becomes the most vulnerable variable with 4.00. In other words, EMB integrity is the most crucial aspect to anticipate in North Sumatra. Our investigation revealed that the high vulnerability for EMB integrity was due to six reports accusing the provincial KPU of committing violation in the 2014 Legislative and Presidential Election, and two of the reported commissioners were strongly reprimanded by the DKPP. The same case also appeared in 2013 Regional Head Election – two reports were lodged during candidacy.

Besides EMB integrity, the dimension of competition must also be treated with utmost care as the campaign variable has a vulnerability index of 5.00. This arose from racially-charged campaign materials. Also, there were cases of money politics and involvement of civil service in the campaign process. Meanwhile, for the dimension of participation, potentially-vulnerable variables are voting rights (3.00) and local characteristics (3.00).

Besides in the province level, reasonable vulnerability levels are also found in North Sumatra districts. Although they are relatively medium and low in terms of vulnerability, a number of variables must be pinpointed. For example, generally the EMB integrity variable is highly-vulnerable. Deli Serdang Regency, for instance, scored 4.00 for EMB integrity. This was because of DKPP's ruling regarding EMB impartiality. From this case, two District KPU commissioners were sacked during the previous regional head election, while three District KPU commissioners were sacked during the 2014 Legislative and Presidential Election.

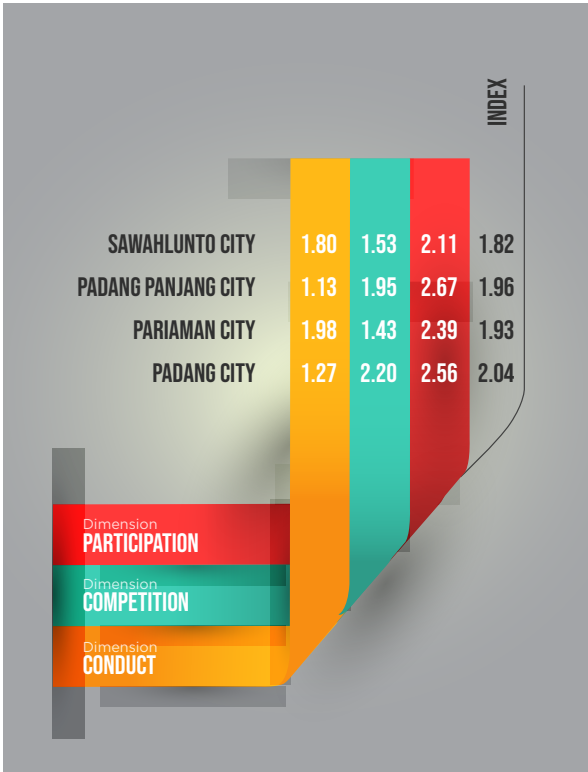
The issue on integrity appeared along with criminal allegations and subsequent trial, which resulted in the immediate sacking of a number of district election oversight commissioners. In North Padang Lawas Regency which scored 3.00, a DKPP ruling sacked without honor four district KPU commissioners in the previous regional head election. Meanwhile, the 2014 Legislative and Presidential Election found that a number of district KPU commissioners made economic deals with running legislative candidates in exchange for political favor. In Batu Bara Regency (3.00), the same case plagued the EMB in the previous regional head election held in 2013. In the context of the previous regional head election, DKPP issued a ruling to permanently sack the

Batu Bara District KPU Head, to strongly reprimand one commissioner, and to require three commissioners to undergo rehabilitation - all for being negligent in conducting the campaign stages.

3.3 West Sumatra

West Sumatra Province will only hold regional head election in four regions. The four regions are almost all categorized as low-vulnerability, except Padang which has medium vulnerability with 2.04, while the three other regions have an index of below 2. The more complete data is available in the following table:

Table 3.3
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of West Sumatra Province



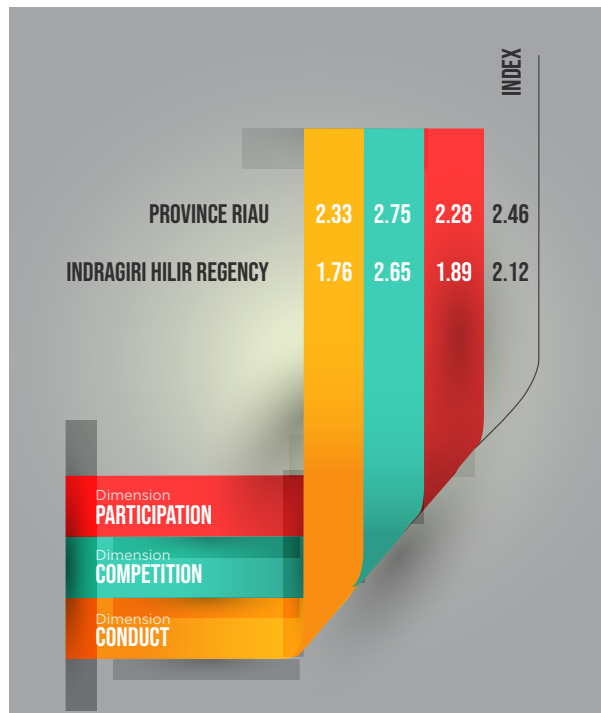
Based on the table above, it is visible that the vulnerability number in West Sumatra are only within the mid and low vulnerability range. However, a closer look reveals a high score in the participation dimension of all regions: Padang Panjang City (2.67), Padang (2.56), Pariaman (2.39), and Sawahlunto (2.11). Even though none reached high-vulnerability category, this necessitates a closer look.

One of the main vulnerability factor in participation is the lack of CSOs/NGOs to observe the election, creating a high vulnerability score when it comes to society monitoring/control. In all regions of West Sumatra conducting regional head elections in 2018, no election monitors were registered. Such is why there were no election violation reports submitted to the election oversight body.

3.4 Riau

For Riau Province, the 2018 Regional Head Election will include a gubernatorial election and a regent election at Indragiri Hilir Regency. Both scored in the medium-vulnerability range. The gubernatorial election scored 2.45, while the Indragiri Hilir Regency election scored 2.12.

Table 3.4
2018 Regional Head Electio Vulnerability Index of Riau Province



Based on the overall dimension scores, Riau has a total score of 2.46 (medium-vulnerability). The values for each dimension are 2.33 (electoral conduct), 2.75 (competition), and 2.28 (participation). Just like its province's value, Indragiri Hilir Regency also has a medium-vulnerability-range value of 2.12. The values for each dimension are 1.76 (electoral conduct), 2.65 (competition), and 1.89 (participation). Thus, for the 2018 Regional Head Elections, Riau is overall a region with medium-vulnerability, its value is ranked 14th among all other provinces holding their regional head election in 2018.

From the data above, the competition dimension in both Riau gubernatorial election and Indragiri Hilir regent election holds the highest concern compared to the other two dimensions. This means, vulnerability when it comes to competition must be well anticipated. A big factor to such vulnerability is that the incumbent governor and regent are highly suspected to run again to retain their respective positions. On the campaign aspect, for example, in the previous regional head election and presidential/legislative election, cash handouts frequently occur despite difficult to be proven with hard evidence. This is worsened by the involvement of civil service in actively supporting and campaigning for a candidate. It is reported that a province-level government-office head printed a banner entitled, "Let's continue!", which is a direct support for the competing incumbent.

That said, despite scoring lower value compared to the competition dimension, the electoral conduct dimension is also worth looking at. Reflecting from experiences in prior regional head and presidential/legislative elections, the EMB has conducted unruly acts and violations related to integrity, professionalism, and ethics. One example is that in the previous regional head election, DKPP fired a commissioner of Bengkalis Regency Election Supervisory Committee and a member of Rokan Hulu Regency Election Commission.

DKPP also fired EMB commissioners during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections: two Pekanbaru City Election Supervisory commissioners, one Dumai City Election commissioner, and one Sungai Mandau Sub-District Election Committee member.

Another red flag was also Indragiri Hulu Regency's failure to comply to deadlines in tabulating results in the past. We also must anticipate EMB's professionalism because a number of decisions about the stages, programs, and schedules of the 2015 Regional Head Election and the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election were arbitrarily changed.

The EMBs are not immune from threats or intimidations. A recorded case was where unidentified assailants attacked the field election supervisors in Pandau Jaya Village of Siak Hulu Sub-District in Kampar Regency during their 2017 Regional Head Election. A number of EMB commissioners also received death threats from unidentified sources in the 2015 Regional Head and the 2013 Legislative/Presidential elections. Many facilities and offices of Pekanbaru City KPU and Rokan Hulu Regency KPU were attacked during the legislative elections.

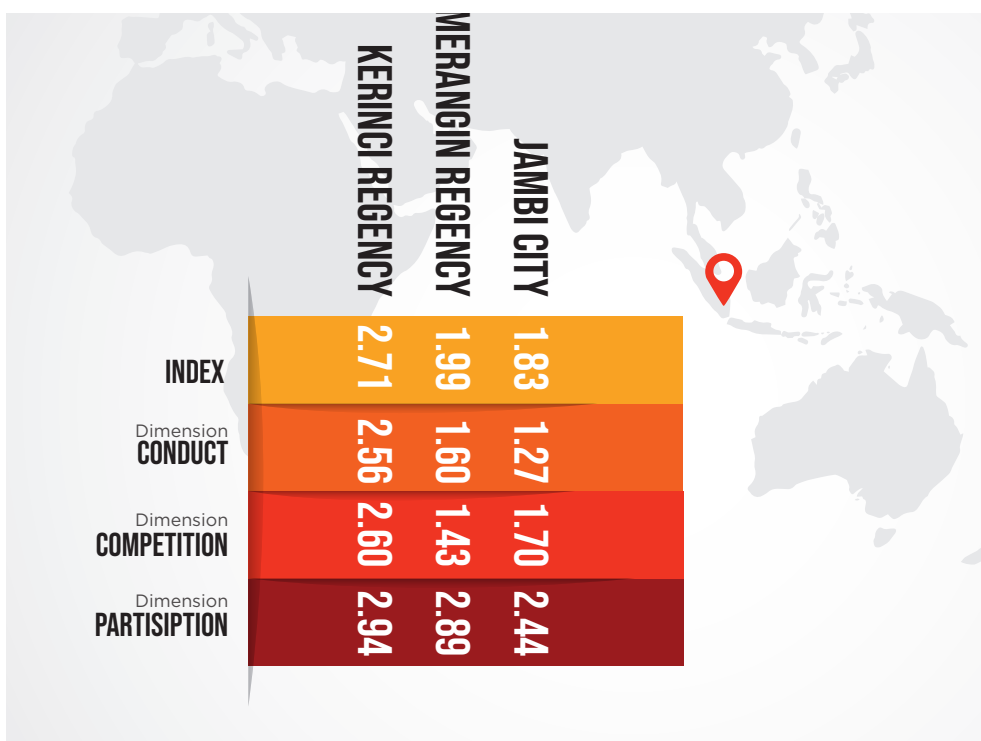
2018's vulnerability concerns in Riau Province also arise when it comes to government's support to the budget for electoral conduct and supervision. In 2013, Riau Provincial Election Supervisory Body proposed a budget of IDR 79 billion to the provincial government, which only approved IDR 5 billion in the final budget disbursement, although later revised into IDR 20 billion. Budget for supervision in 2015 allocated by Dumai City Government was only IDR 250 million, which was disbursed only 1 month prior to election, which didn't allow for effective programmatic use of that money. In Kuantan Singingi Regency in 2015, the regency government only allocated 2 out of 7 billion IDR proposed for supervision. Meanwhile, in Rokan Hulu Regency in 2015, salaries of field and sub-district election supervisors were not budgeted for two months, resulting in lead to sub-optimal supervision.

Finally, the issue of primordial issues in politics using racial tension and sensitivities is still very rife in Riau. For example, the rhetorics on "Sons of the Region" (Malay locals). This racial notion will be used in the 2018 campaign. Exacerbating this is the familial relations in Riau's local politics. In 2013, Indragiri Hilir Regency Regent's younger sibling nominated themselves to run as a gubernatorial candidate, while in 2015, the nephew of an incumbent Kuantan Singingi Regent Ran as one of the regional heads of that regency. In 2017, the son of Kampar's incumbent regent ran in the regency head race against his father. To make matters more convoluted, local executive heads have relatives in the EMB lineup. For example, a current Rokan Hulu Regency KPU commissioner is the nephew of the Rokan Hulu Regent.

3.5 Jambi

Jambi Province will hold their regional head election in three regions: Jambi City, Merangin Regency, and Kerinci Regency. The regency with medium-vulnerability score is Kerinci (2.71). Meanwhile, Jambi City (1.83) and Merangin Regency (1.99) are in the low-vulnerability range. The complete data is available in the following table:

Table 3.5
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of Jambi Province



The table above reveals that the overall vulnerability level in Jambi is not high. However, all dimensions are in the upper-medium range, almost high: 2.56 (conduct), 2.60 (competition), and 2.94 (participation). At the district level's participation dimension, the scores are relatively high: 2.94 for Kerinci Regency, 2.89 for Merangin Regency, and 2.44 for Jambi City.

The conduct dimension in Kerinci Regency was scored 2.56 due to the variables of EMB's professionalism and integrity. In the previous elections, DKPP fired five KPU commissioners and 2 election supervisors of Kerinci Regency. The competition dimension was scored as such mainly due to the variables of candidacy (3.40), campaign (3.00), and contestants (3.00). On the candidacy variable, some independent candidates received overlapping supports, but at the end of the day was declared ineligible. There was also disqualification of running tickets by the Regency KPU and incumbents running in the race. In the variable of campaign, issues of racism is rife among voters. In the variable of contestants, many violence between campaign teams happened in the previous election, culminating in the burning of houses.

Meanwhile, in the dimension of participation, the variables in these three regions score quite high due to high vulnerability (as in, lack thereof) in monitoring and control by society. In the previous elections, no NGO/CSOs were registered to monitor or control the election. This is why no reports on election and campaign-related incidents were received by district election supervising committees and national monitoring organizations.

3.6 South Sumatra

South Sumatra Province holds 10 regional head elections in 2018: one gubernatorial election, four mayoral elections, and five regent elections. Three regions there are considered in the range of medium-vulnerability, and the rest are in the low-vulnerability range. The three regions in South Sumatra with medium vulnerability are South Sumatra province (2.55), Empat Lawang Regency (2.23), and Palembang City (2.11). The complete data for South Sumatra is available in the following table:

Table 3.6
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of South Sumatra Province

	SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE	LUBUK LINGGAU CITY	PAGAR ALAM CITY	PRABUMULIH CITY	PALEMBANG CITY	MUARA ENIM REGENCY	EMPAT LAWANG REGENCY	BANYUASIN REGENCY	LAHAT REGENCY	OGAN KOMERING ILIR REGENCY
INDEX	2.55	1.80	1.90	1.91	2.11	1.76	2.23	1.83	1.64	1.70
Dimension CONDUCT	2.22	1.27	1.80	1.13	2.04	1.49	2.42	1.62	1.49	1.13
Dimension COMPETITION	2.78	1.62	2.32	2.27	2.00	1.85	2.90	2.28	1.20	1.33
Dimension PARTISIPIATION	2.61	2.44	1.56	2.22	2.28	1.89	1.39	1.56	2.22	2.56

The vulnerability index for South Sumatra Gubernurial Election is one of the highest among all regions in South Sumatra. The dimension needing most crucial anticipation is, despite still in the medium-vulnerability range, competition (2.78). Under this dimension, the campaign variable is in high-vulnerability range (4.33) due to money politics that were very prevalent in the 2013 Regional Head Election. Other than that, the civil service was widely involve in the campaign activities of one of the running candidates, manifesting in the use of state facilities such as official cars.

The participation dimension scored in the upper half of the medium-vulnerability range (2.61) due to lack of society’s participation in monitoring efforts. There are no identified CSOs/NGOs doing electoral

monitoring and advocacy in previous regional head, presidential, and legislative elections. Also, only 30 percent of voters with disabilities used their right to vote, which is a very low percentage.

The conduct dimension scored within the medium-vulnerability range (2.22) due to EMB professionalism (3.00) being in the high-vulnerability range. This score was because the South Sumatra Provincial KPU was reported to the DKPP in the 2014 National Elections. Meanwhile, in the 2013 regional head elections, South Sumatra Provincial KPU was negligent in announcing the results, which caused them to be firmly reprimanded by the DKPP.

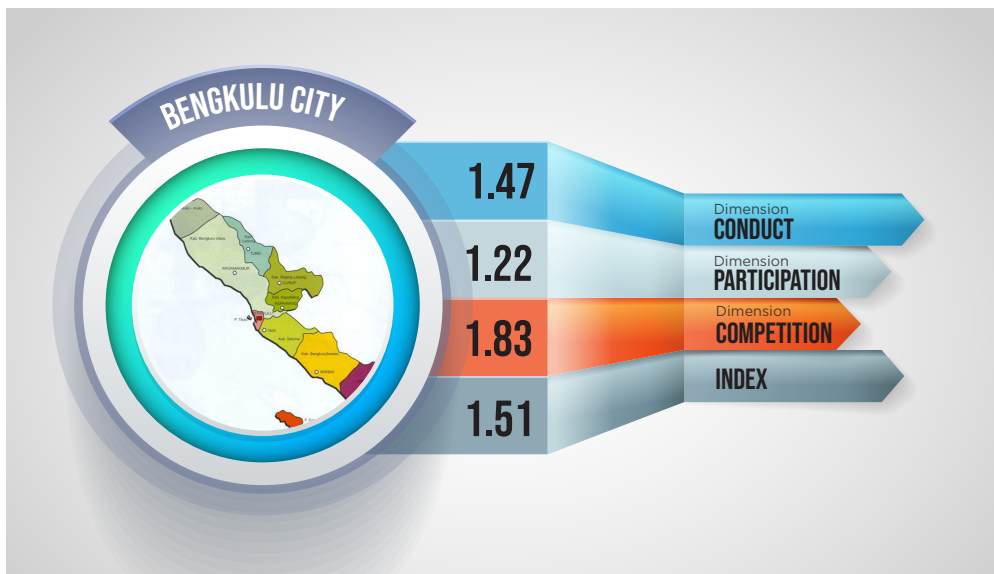
Besides the provincial election, districts in South Sumatra ought to watch a number of variables. In the level of dimensions, overall the districts are not very vulnerable as they all score within the low and medium vulnerability ranges. A concerning variable is campaign and society's monitoring/control. In the campaign variable, five districts scored as highly vulnerable. In society's monitoring/control, six districts scored as highly vulnerable.

A similar pattern is seen in the campaign variable. Almost all districts in South Sumatra suffers from their civil servants partaking in campaign activities, to the extent of facilitating them using state-owned assets. State-owned assets that are commonly used for campaign include official cars and regional government buildings. The same pattern is seen in the society's monitoring/control variable. The majority of districts in South Sumatra does not have any NGOs/CSOs to conduct electoral monitoring and watch.

3.7 Bengkulu

Bengkulu Province will only hold one regional head election: the Bengkulu City mayoral election. This election scores within the low-vulnerability range (1.51). The complete data for Bengkulu City is available in the table below:

Table 3.7
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of Bengkulu Province



Bengkulu City’s vulnerability index did not score either low or high. However, the vulnerability in the competition dimension is much higher than in other dimensions. This was due to high vulnerability number (3.00) in the variable of campaign. In the previous regional head election and the 2014 election, pamphlets were spread on the streets smearing a running candidate ticket.

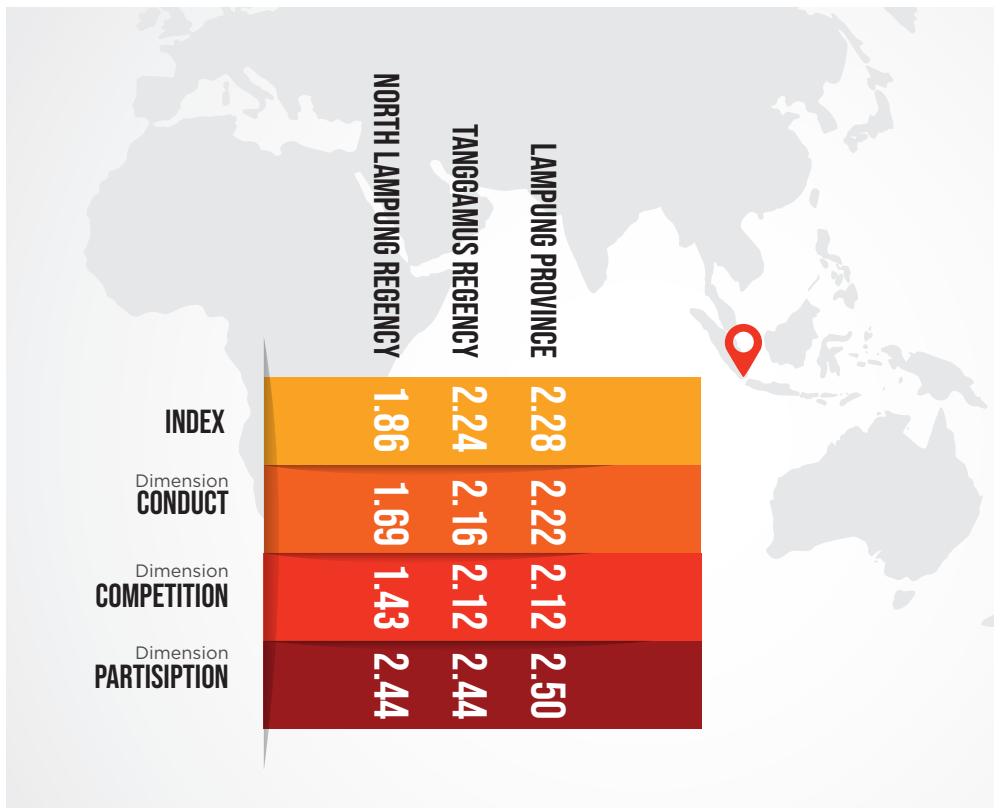
Based on the data we collected, we also suspected a high propensity of money politics, even though the evidence were not fully conclusive. There was also a civil servant of the provincial office who actively campaigned for a running candidate. This was already followed-

up to the body authorized to process this violation. In the variable of EMB's integrity, the number was quite high, which was (2.00), quite high if compared to other variables. This was due the Sub-District Election Committee having been sacked due to failing to act impartially.

3.8 Lampung

Lampung will hold three elections: one gubernatorial and two regent elections. The vulnerability index for the gubernatorial election scored in the range of medium-vulnerability (2.28). Also within that range were the two regencies holding their regional head election. Tanggamus regency is considered with medium-vulnerability (2.24) while North Lampung Regency is with low-vulnerability (1.86). Further data is available in the following table:

Table 3.8
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of Lampung Province



The most vulnerable aspects of Lampung Province is in the participation dimension (2.50), contributed by the variable of society's monitoring (3.50), closely followed by the variable of voting rights (3.00). These were caused by the absence of NGOs/CSOs contributing in doing electoral monitoring, watch, and reporting. In the dimension of EMB conduct which scored 2.22, the variables of EMB integrity (2.00) and professionalism (3.00) must be anticipated as vulnerable. DKPP ruled that Lampung Election Supervisory Body was negligent in taking stern actions against the distribution of gifts containing sacks of sugar as gift for voters by a gubernatorial candidate in a past election. In 2014, DKPP also temporarily suspended regency and sub-district election supervisors in West Tulang Bawang Regency.

In the dimension of competition (2.12), potential variables for vulnerabilities are the use of racism in campaign, the use of hoax as smear campaign, provocations, and horizontal conflicts. In the 2014 Presidential and Legislative Elections, social media campaign was widely abused to perpetrate the spread of smear campaign. Money politics was conducted in past elections in the form of a candidate handing out gift packages containing sugar as one of Indonesians' basic needs. This ought be prevented from reoccurring in 2018. In the variable of contestants, the possibility of incumbents running as candidate must be considered.

The vulnerability index for Tanggamus Regency reveals the dimension of electoral conduct (2.16) as being particularly vulnerable, particularly in the variable of EMB integrity (3.00). This was because in the 2014 Legislative and Presidential Elections, Semaka Sub-District Election Committee and Talang Padang Village Election Committee were involved in criminal acts. The disbursement of regional head election budget in three terms must also be anticipated. In the competition dimension (2.12), the variable of familial relations is a concerning area of vulnerability. We predict incumbents with run by puppeteering different names as their shadow tickets. In the participation dimension (2.44), no NGOs/CSOs are identified as conducting electoral watch or monitoring.

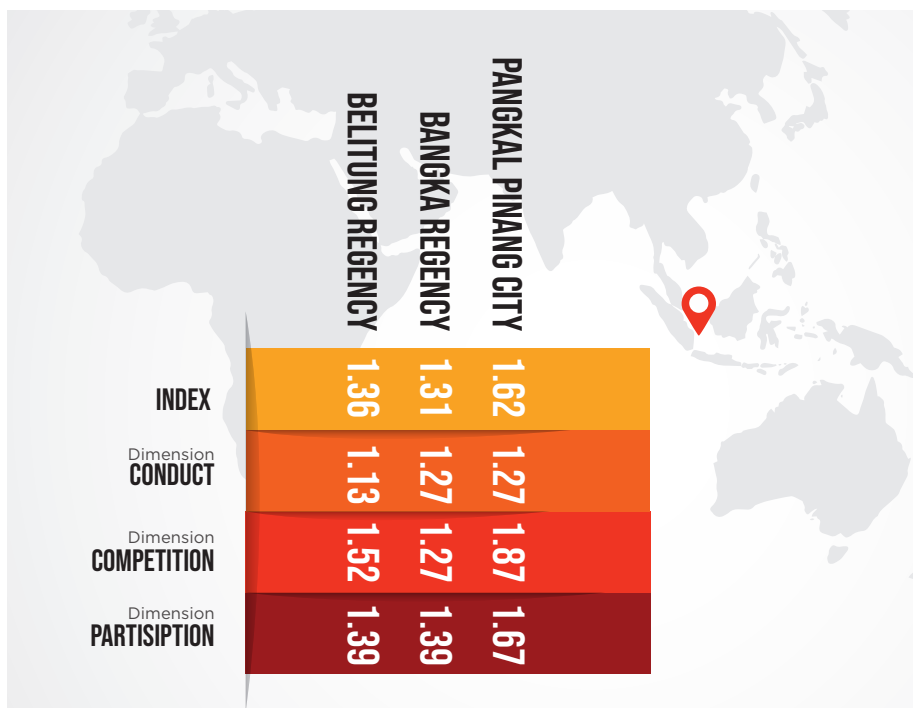
The same is true for North Lampung Regency. Generally, this regency scores in the low-vulnerability range; only its participation dimension is considered in the medium-vulnerability range. This was because of a lack of society's efforts in monitoring

(3,00) combined with the absence election reports to election supervisors. NGOs and CSOs who monitors election, while present in small numbers, did not conduct any advocacy to push for follow-up actions against identified violations. In the dimension of competition, particularly the variable of campaign, money politics is still as prevalent as in previous elections. For example, the case of civil servants handing over gift packages containing staple food to support a candidate - this case was a scandal processed all the way to a final guilty verdict proven in North Lampung State Court. In the dimension of electoral conduct, electoral violence is still quite concerning. In the previous election, intimidation against EMB members happened more than three times.

3.9 Bangka Belitung

Even though Bangka Belitung Province is not holding a regional head election, three districts here will hold elect their respective heads. Based on the electoral vulnerability index, the three districts are considered low-vulnerability. The complete data is available in the following table.

Table 3.9
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of Bangka Belitung Province



Out of the three regions in Bangka Belitung electing their heads in 2018, Pangkal Pinang City scored in the low-vulnerability range, with only candidacy variable needing a special concern. This was because the previous mayoral head election saw a candidate being disqualified for not fulfilling administrative requirements. This may reoccur in 2018. The disqualification was because Pangkal Pinang City KPU was negligent in checking that candidate's administrative requirements, despite clear facts that the candidate is not administratively eligible. As a result, the election supervisors ordered the candidate be disqualified. The case continued in the State Administrative Court. Although the candidate appealed their disqualification in the State Administrative Court, they still weren't able to run.

3.10 Riau Islands

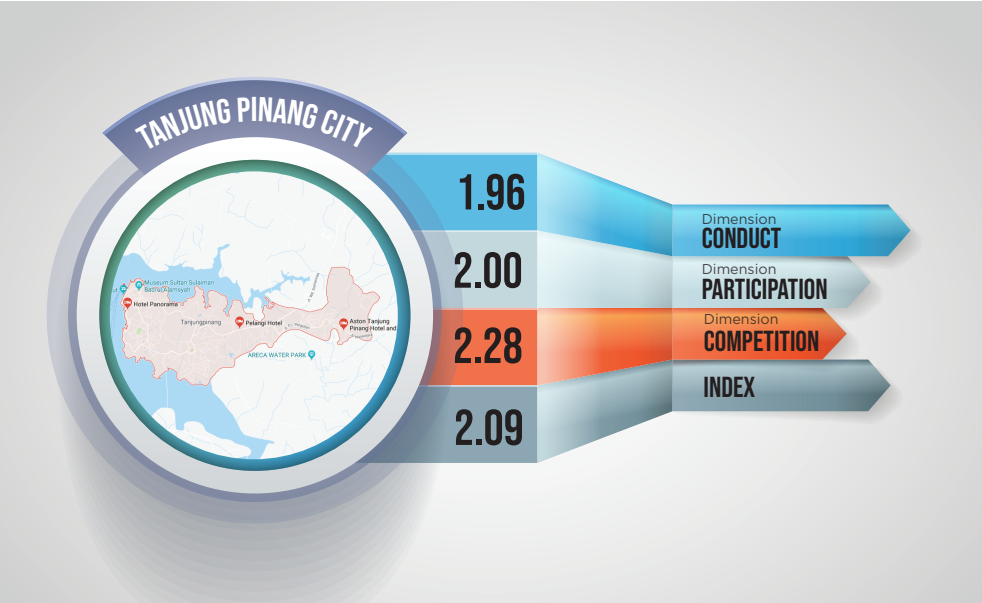
Riau Islands Province will not hold their gubernatorial election in 2018. Instead, Tanjung Pinang City is the province's only district to elect their head (in this case, their mayor) in 2018. Tanjung Pinang City is considered somewhat vulnerable (2.09). Broken down per dimension, Tanjung Pinang scored lowest in electoral conduct (1.96), followed closely by participation (2.00) and finally competition (2.28).

Competition dimension is most vulnerable in Tanjung Pinang because the current incumbent pair will both run but in different, competing tickets in 2018. The internal conflict between two incumbent pairs will potentially create areas of vulnerability when it comes to competition. Particularly because, in the previous election, the civil service is suspected to be involved in campaign practices that benefits incumbents. For example, in the 2015 gubernatorial election, a civil servant invited a candidate to deliver campaign speech and distributed stickers supporting that candidate. If two currently-ruling incumbents are competing against one another, civil service will be likely to take sides and partake again in campaign.

Despite this competition dimension, two other dimension in Tanjung Pinang City ought to look at the other two dimensions: participation and electoral conduct. In the dimension of participation, we also must anticipate. One of the factors of vulnerability in participation is the complete absence of official report from NGOs/CSOs conducting or caring enough about elections in Tanjung Pinang.

Although the dimension of electoral conduct scored the lowest (1.96), there is an important note that must be looked at. In the previous election, DKPP permanently fired an election supervisory committee member. Certainly, this indicates an issue of integrity when it comes to electoral conduct. Also, violence against EMB members have happened 1-3 times. EMB members have also suffered from intimidation. A number of analytical reports also revealed that the racist tendencies in Jakarta’s Gubernatorial Election against Chinese Indonesians will manifest as well in Tanjung Pinang Mayoral Election. Thus, although generally sitting comfortably within the medium-vulnerability range, a number of particular vulnerabilities in Tanjung Pinang must be watched carefully. The complete data for Tanjung Pinang Mayoral Election is available below:

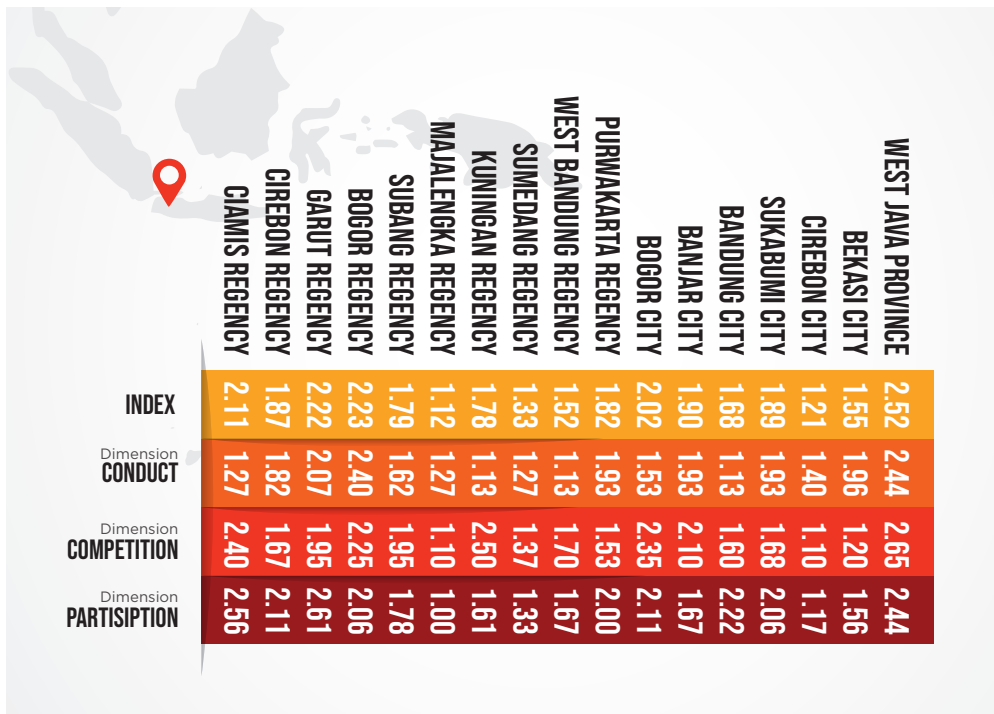
Table 3.10
 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
 Index of Provinsi Riau Islands



3.11 West Java

West Java Province will hold regional head elections at the province level as well as in 16 of its districts. Generally, West Java’s vulnerability is within the medium and low range. Medium vulnerabilities are detected in the province level (2.52), Bogor city (2.02), Bogor Regency (2.23), Garut Regency, and Ciamis Regency (2.11). Other regions in West Java scored within the low-vulnerability range. The complete data for West Java’s EVI is available in the table below:

Table 3.11
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of West Java Province



	WEST JAVA PROVINCE	BEKASI CITY	CIREBON CITY	SUKABUMI CITY	BANDUNG CITY	BANJAR CITY	BOGOR CITY	PURWAKARTA REGENCY	WEST BANDUNG REGENCY	SUMEDANG REGENCY	KUNINGAN REGENCY	MAJALENGKA REGENCY	SUBANG REGENCY	BOGOR REGENCY	GARUT REGENCY	CIREBON REGENCY	CIAMIS REGENCY
INDEX	2.52	1.55	1.21	1.89	1.68	1.90	2.02	1.82	1.52	1.33	1.78	1.12	1.79	2.23	2.22	1.87	2.11
Dimension CONDUCT	2.44	1.96	1.40	1.93	1.13	1.93	1.53	1.93	1.13	1.27	1.13	1.27	1.62	2.40	2.07	1.82	1.27
Dimension COMPETITION	2.65	1.20	1.10	1.68	1.60	2.10	2.35	1.53	1.70	1.37	2.50	1.10	1.95	2.25	1.95	1.67	2.40
Dimension PARTISIPIATION	2.44	1.56	1.17	2.06	2.22	1.67	2.11	2.00	1.67	1.33	1.61	1.00	1.78	2.06	2.61	2.11	2.56

The 2018 West Java Gubernatorial Election is predicted to be the center of public eye. West Java is the most populous province in Indonesia. West Java is also the battleground between two political powers in the 2014 Presidential Election. Even though generally West Java’s indices scored in the medium-vulnerability range, it is not impossible that higher vulnerabilities arise.

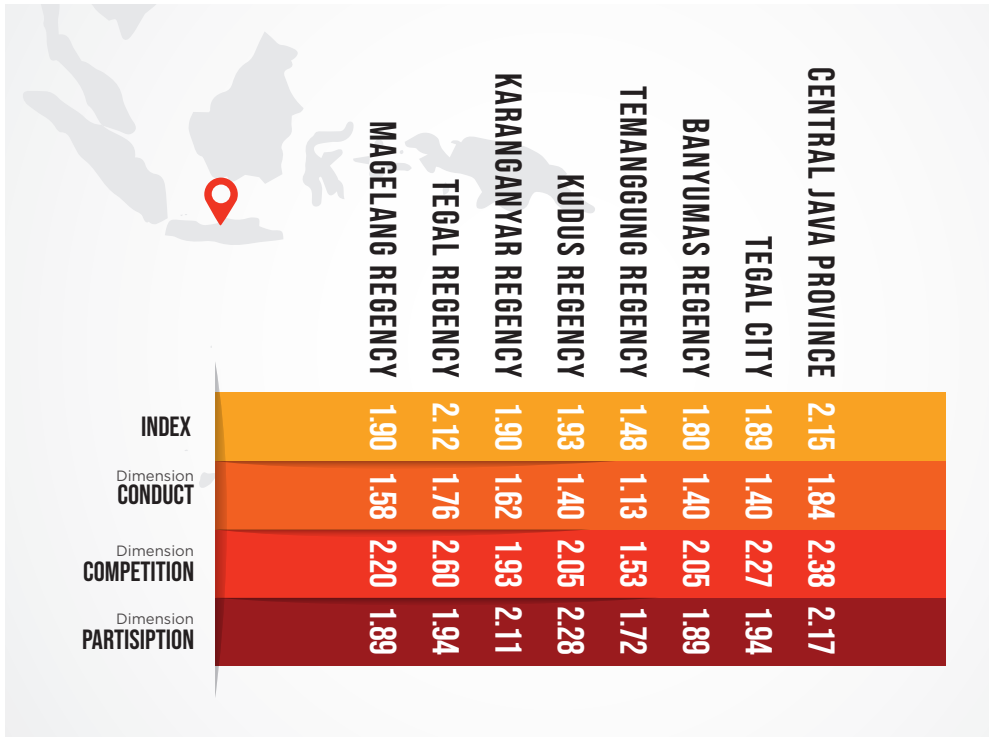
Seen from the numbers, West Java scored equally in all dimensions (conduct, competition, and participation). In the dimension of electoral conduct, Bogor and Garut Regencies are with medium-vulnerability. In the dimension of competition, Banjar City, Bogor City, Kuningan Regency, Bogor Regency, and Ciamis Regency are with medium-vulnerability. In the dimension of participation, Sukabumi City, Bandung City, Bogor City, Purwakarta Regency, Bogor Regency, Garut Regency, Cirebon Regency, and Ciamis Regency are with medium-vulnerability. Besides those mentioned above, other dimensions for districts in West Java score within the low-vulnerability range.

The medium-vulnerability scores were detected both in the previous regional head election as well as in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election. There were a number of ethical code violations in the 2013 Regional Head Elections, including by a sub-district election supervisor in Banjar City and a Garut Regency KPU commissioner; and in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections by KPU commissioners of Cianjur and Karawang Regencies. Other cases that appeared in the 2013 Regional Head Elections and 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections were physical threats and intimidations. Problematic campaigns through the use of racial/religious sensitivities and smear campaign were also frequently found in the 2013 Regional Head Elections.

3.12 Central Java

Central Java will hold their gubernatorial election, one mayoral election, and six regent election in 2018. Central Java Province and Tegal Regency are in the medium-vulnerability range with respective scores of 2.15 and 2.12. Other regions in Central Java scored in the medium-vulnerability range as seen in the following table:

Table 3.12
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Central Java's vulnerability, scoring 2.15, is considered medium. What must be anticipated in Central Java is the dimension of competition (2.38) on the variable of familial relations (3.00). This is because the wives of incumbent regents of Klaten and Pekalongan ran as candidates in the previous regional head election. The variable of campaign (2.33) also must be watched carefully because civil service was seen as involving themselves actively in campaigns in previous elections in Cilacap, Pemalang, and Wonosobo Regencies.

In Cilacap Regency, the incumbent moved positions during elections. The voting rights variable (3.00) of the participation dimension (2.17) must be watched carefully due to low voter turnout (less than 50 percent) along with high number of voters (three percent) in the Additional Voter List (DPTb - for those who votes without being registered). Meanwhile, for the dimension of electoral conduct (1.84), the variable to watch is violence against EMBs (2.33). Pekalongan Regional

Head Election in 2015 saw an election supervisor being assaulted when handling the voting simulation.

Meanwhile, Tegal has the vulnerability score of 1.89, with competition dimension scored at 2.27. This must be anticipated in the 2018 Regional Head Election, particularly regarding the variable of familial relations (5.00). In the previous regional head election, the incumbent mayor of Tegal is the younger sibling of a Brebes Regent and of a running candidate for Tegal regent. For the dimension of participation (1.94), the vulnerability potentials arise in the variable of society's monitoring/control (2.50). This is because there were no election reports by any NGOs/CSOs monitoring the election submitted to the election supervisors. Furthermore, for the dimension of electoral conduct, the variable of EMB professionalism (2.20) must be watched closely. This is on providing adequate accessibility into polling stations for those with disabilities.

In Banyumas Regency (1.80), the concerning area of vulnerability is on the variable of campaign (3.00). The highest vulnerability in this dimension is in the variable of campaign (3.00) regarding the use of state facilities such as official cars in the previous regional head election. Meanwhile, for the dimension of participation (1.89), the variable of society's monitoring/control (3.00) must be watched closely because there are no NGOs/CSOs conducting advocacy or reporting about election to election supervisors. In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.40), the vulnerable variable is EMB professionalism (2.20).

Although Temanggung Regency has a low vulnerability index (1.48), the dimension of participation must be watched carefully (1.72). The variable of society's monitoring/control (2.50) is vulnerable because there are no reports and advocacy by election-monitoring NGOs/CSOs. In the dimension of competition, the campaign variable (2.33) is vulnerable because of the prevalent abuse of official cars and money politics for campaign the previous regional head election. Meanwhile, for the dimension of electoral conduct (1.33), EMB professionalism (1.40) must be watched closely particularly due to legal uncertainty caused by EMB changing their electoral policies more than twice.

Meanwhile, Kudus Regency's vulnerability is quite low (1.93). However, in Kudus Regency's dimension of participation (2.28), the variable of society's monitoring/control (2.50) must be watched closely because there are no reports and advocacy by election-monitoring NGOs/CSOs. In the dimension of competition (2.05), the variable of campaign (3.00) on the case of provision of staple food and the abuse

of official state cars for campaign must be anticipated. In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.40), the variable of EMB professionalism (2.20) must be watched closely, particularly in terms of the provision of accessibility for persons with disabilities.

For 2018, Karanganyar Regency has a low vulnerability index (1.90). Despite so, the potential of vulnerability still exists particularly in the dimension of participation (2.11). The absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring/watch and reporting to election supervisors is a potential area of vulnerability. In the candidacy variable (3.40) under the dimension of competition (1.93), overlapping support for independent candidates and candidate disqualification seen in the previous regional head election must be watched carefully. Meanwhile, for the dimension of electoral conduct, (1.62), possible areas of vulnerabilities are in the variable of EMB professionalism (2.20) due to the lateness signing NPHD between Karanganyar Regency Election Supervisory Committee and the Regent.


Tegal Regency has a vulnerability index of 2.12, classifying it in the medium-vulnerability range. The dimension to watch here is competition (2.60) particularly in the variables of familial relations (5.00) and campaign (3.00). In Tegal Regency, so many instances of money politics occurred although only one was proven and indicted in court, which is the scandal of Balapulang Sub-District. On familial relations, the previous regional head election saw that the Brebes Regent, Pemalang Vice Regent, and Tegal Mayor are related. In the dimension of participation (1.94) in Tegal Regency, the variable of society's monitoring/control (2.50) must be watched because there are no reports from election-monitoring NGOs/CSOs. In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.76), the variable most prone to vulnerability is EMB professionalism (2.60) when it comes to provision of access for persons with disabilities.

In Magelang Regency (1.90), areas of vulnerability to anticipate is the variable of campaign (5.00) under the dimension of competition (2.20). In the previous regional head elections and presidential/legislative elections, incumbent candidates used state facilities and civil service as tools of campaign. In the dimension of participation (1.89), the variable to watch is society's monitoring/control (2.00) as there are no reports from election monitoring NGOs/CSOs. In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.58), the variable of violence against EMBs (2.33) must be anticipated. In the past, violent assault has been suffered by election supervisors when managing and handling voting simulation for the regional head election as well as for the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections.

3.13 East Java

East Java Province will hold regional head elections in 19 regions - the province holding the most regional head elections in 2018. East Java will hold their gubernatorial elections, 13 regent elections, and five mayoral elections in 2018. The vulnerability indices of East Java's regions scored within the medium and low range, none in the high-vulnerability range. Despite so, conflict potentials should not be dismissed. In East Java's 2008 Gubernatorial Elections, the voting was repeated three times in Madura - a spectacular failure unique to this region. It needs special attention because the list of contestants are not that different between 2008 and 2013. That said, generally the vulnerability index of East Java Province is in the medium-vulnerability range (2.68). The following is the complete

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	JOMBANG REGENCY	BONDOWOSO REGENCY	LUMAJANG REGENCY	MADIUN REGENCY	MAGETAN REGENCY	PASURUAN REGENCY	TULUNGAGUNG REGENCY	PAMEKASAN REGENCY	NGANJUK REGENCY	BOJONEGORO REGENCY	BANGKALAN REGENCY	SAMPANG REGENCY	PROBOLINGGO REGENCY	MADIUN CITY	KEDIRI CITY	PROBOLINGGO CITY	MOJOKERTO CITY	MALANG CITY	EAST JAVA PROVINCE
INDEX	1.79	1.87	1.89	1.57	1.40	2.11	1.83	1.95	1.22	1.58	1.49	1.78	2.10	1.57	1.54	1.57	1.69	1.44	2.68
Dimension CONDUCT	1.13	2.18	1.87	2.16	1.60	2.31	1.98	1.82	1.13	1.27	1.40	1.93	1.69	2.04	1.49	1.36	1.89	1.13	2.76
Dimension COMPETITION	2.63	1.27	1.92	1.47	1.42	2.72	1.75	1.95	1.50	1.37	1.33	1.75	2.48	1.57	2.13	1.67	1.43	1.43	2.92
Dimension PARTISIPIATION	1.50	2.22	1.89	1.17	1.22	1.33	1.78	2.06	1.00	2.06	1.72	1.67	2.06	1.17	1.00	1.67	1.78	1.72	2.39

As mentioned above, generally East Java's regions scored within the medium-vulnerability index. Such is the case when it comes to the score per dimensions: 2.76 for electoral conduct, 2.92 for competition, and 2.39 for participation. In the dimension of electoral conduct, the most vulnerable variable is EMB's integrity. Based on DKPP's data, in 2013 Regional Head Elections the DKPP made three verdicts against East Java Provincial Bawaslu and one against East Java Provincial KPU. All of those verdicts are due to those EMBs not treating all election participants equally and fairly. In the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections the DKPP made one verdicts each against East Java Provincial Bawaslu and Pamekasan Regency Panwaslu due to tinkering with votes. Such bad track records must be closely watched. More so because for 2018, many EMB commissioners have never served before, so much so that one region has an EMB not having any prior experience in conducting elections.

In the variable of competition, two variables must be watched closely: candidacy and familial relations. In candidacy, a number of findings contributed to its high score: findings in the candidacy stages of 2013 Regional Head Election. One of the most pertinent problems are overlapping support (one candidate being backed by more than one political parties). Besides that, overlapping support towards individual candidates also appeared, as well as candidacy disqualification by East Java Provincial KPU, a decision which was later annulled by Surabaya State Administrative Court.

Meanwhile, for familial relations, a nominated candidate for the East Java gubernatorial Election is a relative of a nominated regent candidate in East Java. Even though this does not directly increase vulnerability, it is likely that familial relations create conflicts of interest because two election contestants are blood siblings even though in different races: one a governor candidate and the other a regent candidate.

Based on the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Bawaslu RI, out of the 10 variables under three dimensions, seven variables need to be taken into account. Although out of the seven variables none showed a high score, however some districts reveal a high vulnerability in those variables. The seven variables are as follows.

Firstly, EMB integrity is highly vulnerable in Sampang and Madiun Regency with the score of 3.0. In Sampang Regency, during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, a commissioner of Sampang Regency

KPU was fired by a DKPP verdict. Meanwhile, in Madiun Regency, during the 2013 Regional Head Election, a commissioner of Madiun Regency KPU was reprimanded by a DKPP verdict.

Secondly, EMB professionalism is highly vulnerable in Mojokerto City (3.0). In the 2013 Regional Head Elections, a polling station revoted because a village election officer allowed one person to vote twice under the reason of representing a sick family member. Besides that, in Mojokerto City, no disability access was provided during its 2013 Regional Head Election as well as the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections.

Thirdly, candidacy is highly vulnerable in Tulungagung Regency and Lumajang Regency (3.0). In the 2013 Regional Head Elections in Lumajang Regency, a nominated candidate was supported by more than one political parties and eventually disqualified for not actually being eligible. Meanwhile, in Tulungagung Regent Election in 2013, an ineligible nominated candidate was disqualified by the KPU.

Fourthly, campaign is highly vulnerable in Jombang Regency with 4.30 and in Pamekasan Regency with 3.00. In Jombang Regent Election in 2013, smear campaign was circulating during campaign, incumbents use the regional budget to hand out cooking oil as gift for voters in hopes of getting their vote. In the 2014 Presidential Election, a banner appeared with the writing of “the Guard of Prabowo Supporting Jokowi”, which was subsequently protested by Prabowo Subianto’s campaign team. In Pamekasan Regency during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, racism-addled campaign was strong and state facility was used to campaign for a regional legislative candidate.

Fifthly, the contestant variable is highly vulnerable in Pasuruan Regency with 4.0. It is likely that the incumbent regent/vice-regent will face off in different tickets. In Pasuruan Regent Election in 2013, a person was found in more than one political parties’ members list - this problem is still contested up to this very day. Also in 2013, a conflict sparked between campaign teams of different political parties.

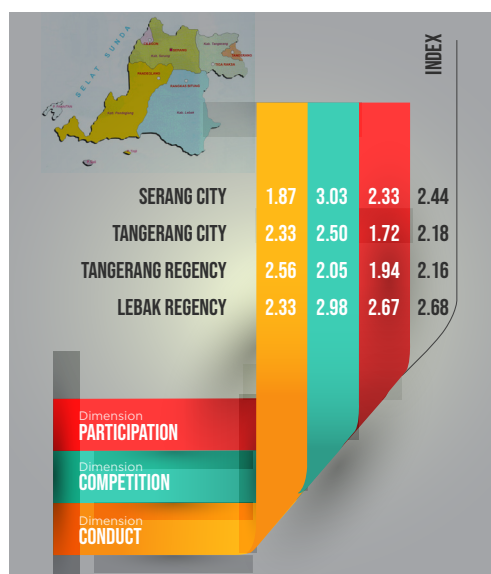
Sixthly, familial relations is highly vulnerable in seven regions all with a score of 3.0: Probolinggo City, Kediri City, Probolinggo Regency, Sampang Regency, Nganjuk Regency, Pasuruan Regency, and Jombang Regency. This is the variable with the widest spread. Just like in Probolinggo Mayoral Election in 2013, the wife of Probolinggo's then-mayor ran as a mayoral candidate and subsequently elected as mayor. The same pattern of wife of incumbent running to replace her husband also happened in Probolinggo Regent Election in 2013. The wife of Probolinggo's then-regent ran as a regent candidate and subsequently elected as regent. In the other five regions, the same thing is possible to occur due to familial relations with incumbents.

Seventhly, society's monitoring and control is highly vulnerable in four regions: Probolinggo Regency and Pamekasan Regency with 3.5, followed by Sampang Regency and Bondowoso Regency. In Probolinggo Regency and Pamekasan Regency, there were no identified advocacies conducted by NGOs/CSOs related to election monitoring and reporting of electoral conduct violations during their previous regional head elections and in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election. The absence of reporting by election-related NGOs/CSOs certainly affected the regional head election process. Particularly as in Bondowoso Regency and Sampang Regency, no monitoring organizations seemed to be inclined to monitor their elections from one election onto another.

3.14 Banten

Four regions in Banten will elect their heads in 2018. Two of them are cities and two of them are regencies. Overall, the four regions in Banten score within the medium-vulnerability range. The highest vulnerability index was found in Lebak Regency (2.68), followed by Serang City (2.44), Tangerang City (2.18), and Tangerang Regency (2.16). The complete data is available in the table below:

Table 3.14. 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Banten Province



Based on the table above, Lebak Regency scores within the medium-vulnerability range. However, the competition dimension there scores almost within the high-vulnerability range (2.98). Meanwhile, Lebak Regency's other two dimensions are well within the medium-vulnerability range: electoral conduct is 2.33 and participation 2.67.

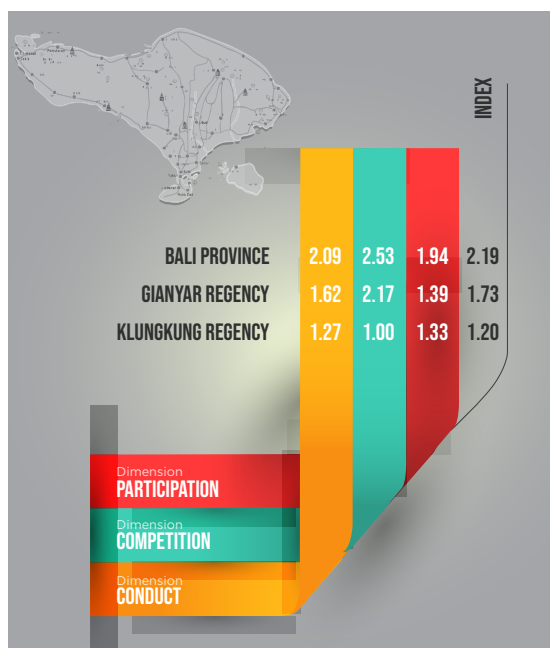
The same is seen in Serang City. Although generally this region scores within the medium-vulnerability range, it scored as highly vulnerable in the competition dimension with 3.03. This is because of its familial relations variable, which scores 5.00 or extremely vulnerable, due to the nominated candidates are closely related with the governor and a number of regents and mayor across Banten Province. Serang City is with medium-vulnerability for participation dimension (2.33) and with low-vulnerability for electoral conduct dimension (1.87).

Meanwhile, Tangerang is not very different with Serang and Lebak. Tangerang City has an average index of 2.18 with each of its dimensions scoring 2.33 (conduct), 2.50 (competition), and 1.72 (participation). Tangerang Regency has an average index of 2.16 with each of its dimensions scoring 2.56 (conduct), 2.05 (competition), and 1.94 (participation).

3.15 Bali

Bali Province will conduct three regional head elections: Bali gubernatorial election, Gianyar regency election, and Klungkung regency election. Electoral vulnerability index of Bali is classified as with Medium-vulnerability with an index of 2.19. While the other two regencies has low vulnerability. For further Please see the following table:

Table 3.15 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Bali Province



The vulnerability to watch in Bali is regarding the dimensions of electoral conduct and competition. Both are within the medium-vulnerability range, respectively scoring 2.09 and 2.53. Electoral conduct scored within the medium-vulnerability range due to a sacking of Karangasem Regency Election Supervisory Committee during their regent elections in 2015. The same case reoccurred during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election. Meanwhile, Gianyar Regency and Klungkung Regency are with low-vulnerability, but we ought to watch Gianyar's competition dimension in particular, as it scored within the medium-vulnerability range. This is because the EMBs there suffered from intimidation by unknown attackers during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections.

3.16 West Nusa Tenggara

West Nusa Tenggara Province will hold its gubernatorial election, a mayoral election for Bima City, a regent election for East Lombok Regency, and another regent election for West Lombok Regency. Generally, West

Nusa Tenggara scores within the medium-vulnerability range. The vulnerability indices of West Nusa Tenggara are 2.54 for its gubernatorial election, 2.47 for East Lombok Regency, 2.31 for Bima City, and 2.1 for West Lombok Regency. The complete data is available in the following table.

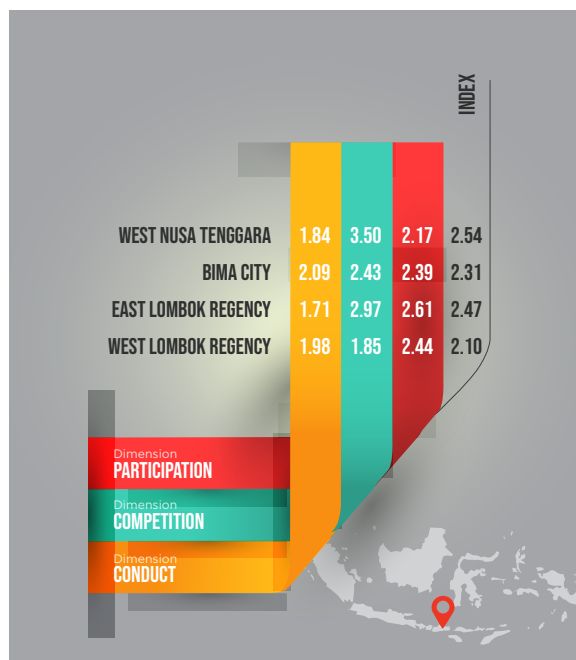


Table 3.15 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of West Nusa Tenggara

The electoral conduct dimension in West Nusa Tenggara's gubernatorial election scored in the low-vulnerability range (1.84), while its competition dimension scored really high in the high-vulnerability range (3.50).

Its participation dimension scored within the medium-vulnerability range (2.17). The competition dimension's high-vulnerability here is due to all its variables. Those variables under competition dimension, and their scores, are candidacy (3.00), campaign (5.00), contestants (3.00), and violence (3.00). The very high score for the variable of campaign (5.00) is due to campaign materials containing strong racism found in the previous regional head election.

For example, circulation of pamphlets smearing the ethnicity and character of a Chinese-Indonesian candidate in Central Lombok. Bima Regency saw smear pamphlets mentioning that it is haram (forbidden in Islam) to vote for women as executive head. The same racist undertones also arose during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, particularly against Sasak and Chinese ethnicities.

Candidacy variable scored quite high as well (3.00). This was due to up to 13,457 suspected duplicate support for individual candidate in Central Lombok and Sumbawa regencies. Less in quantity but just as concerning was in West Sumbawa: 1,749 support was proven as duplicates and subsequently disqualified. A number of candidates also claimed that they were supported by a certain political party, supported by a recommendation letter they claimed to have been issued by the parties' central chapter. However, the party's regional chapter in Sumbawa wasn't willing to confirm the letter.

The contestant variable also scored quite high (3.00). This is because recently a fight broke when groups supporting different regent candidates met each other in a previous regent election's campaign.

Next, the level of vulnerability in all districts have quite an equal score between the medium-vulnerability and high-vulnerability categories. From that index, the pattern that sticks out is the competition dimension. Almost all regions have a very high score in the variables of campaign, contestants, and familial relations. For example, in East Lombok, the campaign variable scored really high (3.67).

It is known that a regent candidate handed out money in a pesantren during campaigning for a previous regent election. Also, it is indicated that the civil service and state facilities were used to campaign. During the previous regent election in West Lombok, the running incumbent allegedly conducted money politics and received a cease-and-desist letter, the candidate also used state facilities to campaign on their behalf. Familial relations was also quite high in East Lombok Regency and Bima

Regency with 3.00 During the previous regent election in East Lombok, some regent candidates had family relations with governor candidates, and recently a candidate ticket is known to be related with regional heads elsewhere.

3.17 East Nusa Tenggara

East Nusa Tenggara Province will hold their gubernatorial election, as well as ten regent elections. Among all regions here, only one is highly-vulnerable: South Central Timor Regency with 3.05. Other regions are with medium-vulnerability such as East Nusa Tenggara province (2.80) and low-vulnerability such as Sikka Regency (1.84) and East Manggarai (1.97). The complete data for East Nusa Tenggara is available in the following table:

Table 3.17
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of East Nusa Tenggara Province

	SOUTHWEST SUMBA REGENCY	ENDE REGENCY	KUPANG REGENCY	ALOR REGENCY	SOUTH CENTRAL TIMOR REGENCY	EAST MANGGARAI REGENCY	ROTE NDAO REGENCY	MAGEKO REGENCY	CENTRAL SUMBA REGENCY	SIKKA REGENCY	EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE
INDEX	2.14	2.03	2.12	2.27	3.05	1.97	1.85	2.63	2.00	1.84	2.70
Dimension CONDUCT	2.67	2.36	2.13	1.80	3.38	1.53	1.80	2.58	1.40	1.27	2.44
Dimension COMPETITION	1.77	1.77	2.02	2.40	2.82	1.43	1.90	2.42	1.52	2.17	2.68
Dimension PARTISIPIION	2.06	2.00	2.22	2.56	3.00	2.89	1.83	2.89	3.00	2.00	2.94

The high score of vulnerability is seen in all dimensions: conduct (3.38), participation (3.00), and competition (2.82). The high score in conduct is due to the variables of EMB integrity (4.00) and EMB professionalism (3.80). In the previous regional head election, DKPP permanently fired two KPU commissioners and temporarily suspended one KPU commissioner. During the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, DKPP issued a reprimand to South Central Timor Regency KPU for failing to act on the regency election supervisor's strong recommendation to retake the votes.

In the previous regional head election, the KPU Secretary, Treasurer, and a staff member was proven to have conducted a criminal act. High vulnerability was also seen in the dimension of participation (3.00) due to the variables of right to vote (3.00) and society's monitoring/control (4.00). The number of additional voters in the previous regional head election and the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election in the Additional Voter List (DPTb) was more than three percent.

Also, no NGOs/CSOs here conduct election monitoring and watch. Finally, in the dimension of competition, its high vulnerability is due to the variables of candidacy (4.60) and campaign (3.67). In the previous regional head election, overlapping support by individual and political parties for individual candidates were detected, exacerbated by disqualification by KPU and dispute in the candidacy process. There were four cases of the use of state facility in campaign. Conflict between candidates also occurred in the previous regional head election, particularly between the incumbent and the challenger.

Generally, East Nusa Tenggara Province is in the upper levels of the medium-vulnerability range (2.70). The dimension of participation (2.94) is also highly vulnerable due to local character (3.00) and society's monitoring/control (3.50). East Nusa Tenggara's geographic condition – a collection of many remote and isolated islands – makes it difficult to distribute information and equipments to all polling stations. There is also an absolute absence of NGOs/CSOs reporting about elections. In the dimension of competition (2.68), vulnerabilities in the variables of candidacy (3.40) and familial relations (3.00) must be anticipated. There are rumors that the wife of current East Nusa Tenggara governor will run in attempt to be the next governor, and that the wife of current Rote Ndao regent will run in attempt to be the next regent there.

In the dimension of electoral conduct (2.44), the variables of EMB professionalism (3.00) and violence against EMBs (2.33) must be anticipated. In the previous regional head election, an election supervisor in Ende Regency was assaulted by a candidate's campaign team. In West Manggarai, a number of ballot boxes were burnt by rogue assailants. When it comes to EMB professionalism, budget issues is an area of concern. The budget approved by Rote Ndao Regency is only half of the proposed budget. Meanwhile, the DKPP reprimanded an EMB during the previous regional head election due to negligence in conducting an electoral process.

Alor Regency's score (2.27) is in the medium-vulnerability range. The highest vulnerability is seen in the dimension of participation (2.56) due to lack of society's monitoring/control (4.00). Like the previous region, in Alor there are no NGOs/CSOs to watch the election, advocate for electoral betterment, and report on violations. The dimension of competition (2.40) must be anticipated due to the variables of campaign (3.00) and familial relations (3.00). The vulnerabilities are due to campaign materials that incite hatred and horizontal conflict between different ethnicities and groups, exacerbated by the familial relations between legislative members, election supervisors, and Regency KPU commissioners.

In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.80), the variable to watch is violence against EMB members (3.00). In the previous regional head election, voter data update officers and village election officers were assaulted by unknown assailants in Mutiara Bay Sub-District of Alor Regency. In Wewaria Sub-District of Ende Regency, a sub-district election supervisor was assaulted by a legislative candidate, emboldened by the fact that he is a son of a tribal community head.

Rote Ndao Regency with low vulnerability (1.85) needs to be watched when it comes to its EMB professionalism variable under electoral conduct dimension (1.80). The fund received by the regency election supervisor here is very limited and does not allow for effective supervisory work.

In the dimension of competition (1.90), the variable of campaign (3.00) is vulnerable due to insulting between different candidates and the practice of money politics. Meanwhile, for the dimension of participation (1.83), the society's monitoring/control variable must be anticipated, due

to the absence of NGOs/CSOs that conduct election monitoring/watch, advocate for election betterment, and report violations to election supervisors.

Although Sikka Regency is considered with low-vulnerability (1.84), the variable of familial relations (3.00) under the competition dimension (2.17) must be watched due to familial relations between a candidate and the incumbent. In the dimension of participation (2.00), the variable of society's monitoring/control (4.00) must be anticipated due to the absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring and advocacy. In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.27), the variable of EMB professionalism must be watched due to the availability of budget and support for EMB secretariat.

The vulnerability in Ende Regency is in the medium-vulnerability range (2.03). The vulnerability in the dimension of conduct (2.36) must be watched, particularly when it comes to electoral violence (3.67) due to how in 2014 in Ende, an election supervisor was assaulted by a legislative candidate, emboldened by the fact that he is a son of a tribal community head. In the dimension of participation (2.00), the potential area of vulnerability is the variable of society's monitoring/watch (3.00) due to the absence of reports by NGOs/CSOs monitoring elections. In the dimension of competition (1.77), the variable of familial relations (3.00) must be watched. In the previous legislative election, a legislative candidate was the family of regency KPU and election supervisor.

With 1.97, East Manggarai Regency is considered with low vulnerability. However, a variable to watch closely is the society's monitoring/control (5.00) under the dimension of participation (2.89). In East Manggarai, there is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors. For the dimension of conduct (1.53), the variable of EMB professionalism (2.60) must be watched when it comes to legal certainty and budget availability. In the dimension of competition, the vulnerable variable is campaign (2.33) due to the use of racism in campaign as well as the involvement of civil servants in campaign.

Nagekeo Regency has medium-vulnerability with a score of 2.63. In 2018, this region must watch the dimension of participation (2.89), particularly the variable of society's monitoring/watch. Another area that is prone to vulnerability is the complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors.

In the conduct dimension (2.56), the variable of EMB professionalism is prone to vulnerability because in the previous regional head election, DKPP fired five Nagekeo Regency KPU commissioners. This, along with all other obstacles faced by Nagekeo Regency, is a clear reminder that EMB professionalism is prone to vulnerability in 2018.

In the dimension of competition (2.42), particularly-vulnerable variables are candidacy (3.00) and campaign (3.67), due to overlapping support, candidacy dispute, and disqualification of candidates. Also, in the previous regional head election as well as in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, there were campaigns laced with racism.

In Southwest Sumba (2.14), the variables to anticipate are EMB integrity (4.00) and EMB professionalism (3.00) under the dimension of electoral conduct (2.67). In the previous regional head election, there were criminal allegations against the KPU, which resulted in the Waikabubak State Court issuing a verdict of 13 months of prison against the chairperson of Southwest Sumba KPU. Adding to the criminal sentence was the DKPP firing a Southwest Sumba KPU commissioner due to impartiality.

In the dimension of participation (2.06), a particularly-vulnerable variable is society's monitoring/control (3.50) because there is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors. In the dimension of competition (1.77), campaign variable must be watched as we are likely to see money politics, active campaign by civil service, and the use of state facilities.

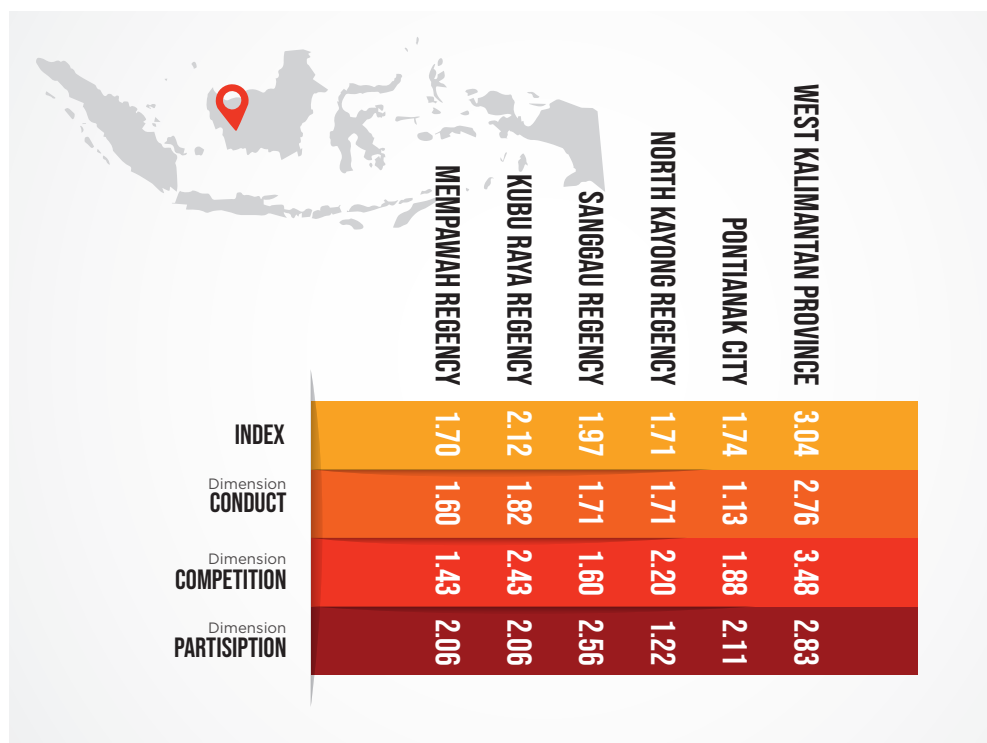
Kupang Regency (2.12) has a score within the medium-vulnerability range. The variable to watch there is society's monitoring/control under the dimension of participation (2.22). There is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors. Particularly-vulnerable variables in the dimension of electoral conduct (2.13) is EMB professionalism (3.40) due to the likely vote counting manipulation by sub-district election officers (PPK) as well as possible problems with budget availability for the 2018 Regional Head Election. In the dimension of competition (2.02), the variable to watch is campaign (3.67) for possible racism-laced campaign materials, tension between ethnicity groups, and money politics.

In Central Sumba Regency (2.00) whose score is within the medium-vulnerability range, the variables to watch are rights to vote (5.00) and society's control/monitoring under participation dimension (3.00). On rights to vote, the turnout in the previous regional head election is low (41 percent) although it increased in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election to 50 percent. One of the factors of low turnout is the harsh geographic condition, making polling station access difficult. The number of voters listed in the Additional Voter List (DPTb) in the previous regional head election and in the 2014 Legislative election is high: more than three percent. Also, there is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors. In the dimension of competition (1.52), the variable to watch is conflict between contestants. Meanwhile, in the dimension of electoral conduct, the variable prone to vulnerability is EMB professionalism due to problematic availability and disbursement of budget for conducting the electoral stages and secretariat.

3.18 West Kalimantan

In 2018, West Kalimantan will hold its gubernatorial election, a regent election, and a mayoral election. The level of vulnerabilities in this province is quite diverse between one region and another. The gubernatorial election is highly vulnerable (3.04). However, the Kubu Raya Regency election is in the medium-vulnerability range (2.12), and other four regions score quite low. The complete data for West Kalimantan is available in the table below:

Table 3.18
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of West Kalimantan Province



Generally, West Kalimantan is the province with the third highest vulnerability score with 3.04 for the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index. West Kalimantan's score of 3.04 classifies it as highly vulnerable. The highest contributor to this province's high score is the dimension of competition (3.48). All variables under West Kalimantan's competition dimension scores within the high-vulnerability range, particularly for campaign (4.33) and contestants (4.00).

West Kalimantan's electoral conduct dimension scored 2.76, within the medium-vulnerability range. Although so, its variable of violence against EMB is quite high (3.67). The participation dimension also scored quite high, in the upper levels of the medium-vulnerability range (2.83). Contributing to that score are the following variables: voting rights and local characteristics.

The variables of campaign (4.33) and contestants (4.00) was due to racism-laced campaign, spear campaign, the circulation of hoax,

and horizontal conflict in previous elections. In Kubu Raya Regency, a racism-laced campaign material was seen in the previous regional head and presidential/legislative election. Also the active involvement of civil service and the practice of money politics, although hard to definitively prove. This condition is exacerbated by the prevalence of money politics, which is difficult to prove despite its many occurrence, due to lack of evidence and the absence of witness willing to provide their testimony. The involvement of civil service and the use of state facilities to campaign is found in Singkawang City by a candidate.

The variable of violence against EMB has quite a high score: 3.67. This was because of a case which arose during the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election in which the office of Kubu Raya Regency KPU was attacked by the supporters of a running candidate. Physical assault was also suffered by the sub-district election supervisors of Teriak Sub-District in Bengkayang Regency during their election in 2015. The violence did not stop there because towards the 2018 Regional Head Election, the facilities of Singkawang City KPU has been destroyed by a supported of an independent candidate.

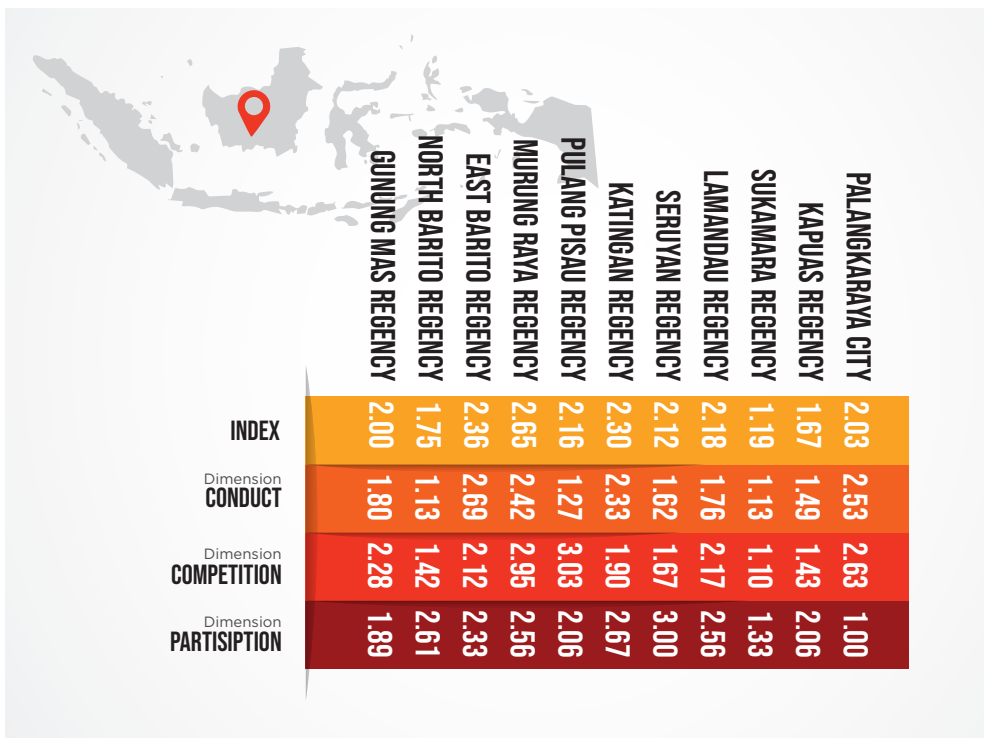
Based on the data in the table above, the dimension scores of districts electing their heads in 2018 in West Kalimantan is in the medium and low vulnerability ranges. However, digging into each variable under those dimensions, a number of notes must be watched. In the dimension of participation, the variable to watch is society's monitoring/control. In Sanggau Regency and Pontianak City for instance, this variable was scored high (3.00). The same variable scored quite considerably high in Mempawah and Kubu Raya regencies with 2.50.

The pattern can be generalized. In Sanggau Regency, there are election watch CSOs but without proper coordination with the election supervisors, leading to poorly accurate and ineffective monitoring. In Kubu Raya Regency, there are election watch CSOs but they are not conducting advocacy and not submitting any reports to the election supervisors. The same case also occurs in Mempawah Regency and North Kayong Regency.

3.19 Central Kalimantan

In Central Kalimantan, 11 districts will elect their head. Generally, districts here scored within the medium and low vulnerability ranges. Regencies with low vulnerability are Kapuas (1.67), Sukamara (1.19), and North Barito (1.75). Other districts in Central Kalimantan besides those three has medium-vulnerability. Further data is available in the following table:

Table 3.19 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Central Kalimantan Province



Referring to the data above, the particular dimension to watch in Palangkaraya City (2.03) is competition (2.63), particularly because under the variable of campaign, the use of racism and horizontal conflicts during campaign was rife in the previous regional head election and is predicted to reoccur in 2018. Also likely to reoccur is the use of state facility (Dharma Wanita / wives of civil servants' organization office) for campaign.

The EMB integrity under dimension of electoral conduct (2.53) must be watched as in the past, DKPP fired a number of Palangkaraya City commissioners. Besides violation of ethical codes, there were also criminal cases: during the 2013 Mayoral Election, three Palangkaraya City election supervisors and one secretariat staff was indicted in a corruption case amounting to IDR 200 million, leading to all of them being punished with 1 year jail sentence. The availability and disbursement of budget for the 2018 Regional Head Election also must be anticipated due to poor communication between the election supervisors and the regional government. Meanwhile, there is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors.

Kapuas Regency (1.67) has quite a low vulnerability score, however the voter data that still contains duplicate and ineligible voter data must be improved. Violence against EMBs also must be anticipated as the election supervisors faced threats from supporters of a candidate in the previous election. For the dimension of competition, racism-laced campaign materials must also be anticipated for it is widely used in the previous election. Also rife is money politics and the use of state cars to operationalize campaign. In the dimension of participation, the geographic condition of five sub-districts (Mandau Telawang, Pasak Talawang, Kapuas Hulu, Central Kapuas, and Timpah) makes it very hard for voters to access polling stations due to distance.

Sukamara Regency has a low-vulnerability score of 1.19. However, EMB professionalism needs to be watched as election politics often change. Long distance between voters and polling stations must also be anticipated. In the variable of society's monitoring/control, there is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors.

This is not so different with other regions: Lamandau Region (2.18). Stakeholders in Lamandau must watch the dimension of conduct, particularly EMB professionalism. The signing of regional grant agreement document (NPHD) to disburse budget weakens the supervisors in conducting regional head election stages that are ongoing. The variable of violence against EMB must be watched due to forcing and threats by candidate campaign team towards election supervisors.

In the dimension of competition, the campaign variable must be watched. In Lamandau, campaigns are still loaded with racist sentiments such as "locals", "non-locals", or ethnically/religiously charged statements. On the variable of candidacy, areas of vulnerability include

familial relations between the governor of Central Kalimantan and West Kotawaringin Regent. Running candidates in 2018 also is related with Seruyan Regent and a candidate for Sukamara Regent. There is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors.

Seruyan Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.12. In 2018, in the dimension of electoral conduct, EMB professionalism needs to be watched due to late signing of NPHD and problematic disbursement of EMB budget. Violence against EMB also must be anticipated because in past elections, EMBs suffered from threats and intimidation. In the dimension of competition, the use of state facilities such as multi-purpose hall and position rotation must be watched as incumbents abused them in the past.

The variable of familial relations must also be watched as the incumbent is likely to run again. Also to watch is the geographic condition (i.e. distance) that makes it difficult for voters to come to polling stations. This is because a number of palm oil corporations did not allow polling stations to be established in their area despite many voters reside in that area due to being employed in those companies.

Katingan Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.30. The variable of EMB integrity under electoral conduct dimension must be watched because DKPP reprimanded five Katingan Regency KPUs in the previous election. Also, the lateness of budget disbursement may affect EMB professionalism. Meanwhile, under the competition dimension, the use of religious and ethnic issues in campaign as well as money politics must be watched.

Another thing to watch is bureaucratic mobilization. In this region, a civil servant was caught red handed with IDR 25 million that they were about to give to a candidate's campaign team. The election supervisor also found that a candidate handed out gifts containing sarongs as means to woo voters to vote for them. Each election will contain these violations. The variable of familial relations must be anticipated as a strong candidate for regent is the uncle of the Central Kalimantan Governor. In the dimension of participation, an area of vulnerability is the long distance between polling station and some voters due to geographic conditions.

Pulang Pisau Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.16. One of the vulnerable dimensions to anticipate is the dimension of electoral conduct. This is because of the voter list that may contain duplicate voters, voters not listed in the Fixed Voter List (DPT), and ineligible voters. In the dimension of competition, the practice of money politics and involvement of the civil service must also be watched. As for the dimension of participation, the voting rights variable is vulnerable due to the long distance between polling station and some voters due to geographic conditions. Other than that, there is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors.

Murung Raya Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.65. In the dimension of electoral conduct, the first stage of election budget disbursement for this regency was late. In the dimension of competition, we must anticipate money politics and conflict between different candidates or their supporters. In the previous regional head election, public facilities were destroyed during regional head elections, including two regional legislature cars, the burning of General Constructions, and a molotov bomb thrown into the regent's office. There was even a murder whose victim is suspected to be a candidate's supporter and the motive to be related to one's political inclinations.

Also to anticipate is the variable of familial relations where the incumbent and his older sibling is predicted to run. In the dimension of participation, a vulnerable variable is voting rights due to the long distance between polling station and some voters due to geographic conditions. There is a complete absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring, advocacy, and reporting to supervisors.

East Barito Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.36. The vulnerable variable in the dimension of electoral conduct is EMB professionalism. This is due to supervision budget availability. Another thing to watch is violence against EMBs because election supervisors have been assaulted and threatened by candidates' campaign teams in past elections. In the dimension of competition, what must be anticipated are money politics candidacy dispute. In the dimension of participation, a vulnerable area is the absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring and advocacy.

North Barito Regency has a low vulnerability score of 1.75. Despite so, the dimension of participation in this regency is in the medium-vulnerability range (2.61). Meanwhile, the participation dimension is

particularly vulnerable because in terms of voting rights, many voters still have significant problems accessing the polling stations. The main issue is geographic conditions, for instance, in Lemo Village of Central Teweh Sub-District, voters must make the arduous crossing of the treacherous Riam River to access their polling station. Also, although generally low in vulnerability, the dimension of electoral conduct (1.13) must be watched when it comes to provision of polling station access for persons with disabilities. In the dimension of competition (1.42), the vulnerable variable is campaign, particularly when it comes to the abuse of state facilities for campaign.

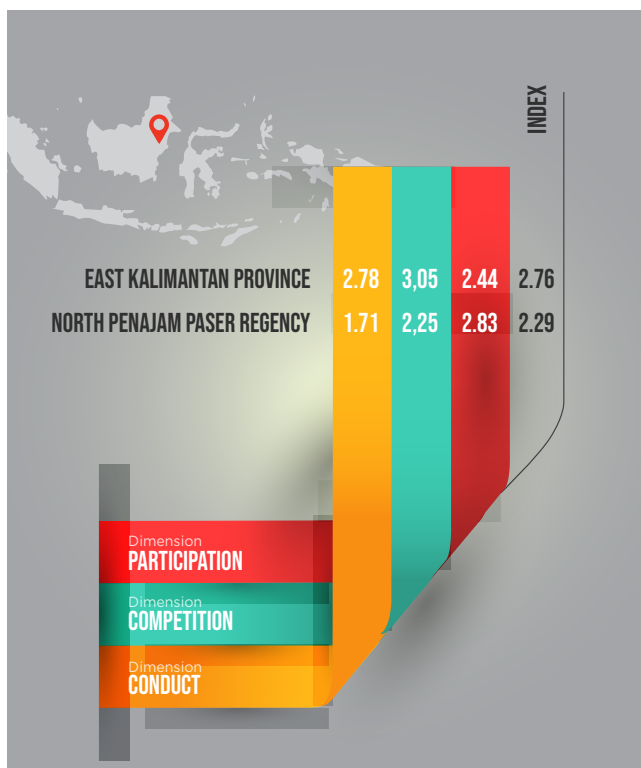
Gunung Mas Regency has a score in the medium-vulnerability range (2.00). Its highest contributor is the candidacy and familial relations variables under the competition dimension, because the incumbent has familial relations with the Regency KPU chairperson. The dimension of participation (1.89) is the second biggest contributor to Gunung Mas' vulnerability score. The variable of society's monitoring/control must be watched as there are no NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring and advocacy here. The dimension of electoral conduct (1.80) also need to be watched when it comes to the variable of violence against EMB. There has been more than three physical assaults and threats thereof suffered by Gunung Mas Regency KPU and election supervisors in the previous regional head election.

3.20 East Kalimantan

In 2018, East Kalimantan will hold its gubernatorial election. It will also hold a regent election in North Penajam Paser Regency. Both are considered with medium-vulnerability: East Kalimantan with 2.76 and North Penajam Paser with 2.29. The complete data is available in the following table:

Based on the scores in all dimensions (conduct, competition, and participation), East Kalimantan scored 2.76. Dimension value of conduct is 2.78, competition dimension 3.05, and participation dimension 2.44. The value of competition dimension in East Kalimantan province is higher, supported by the following variables: campaign (3.00), competition (4.00), and familial relations (3.00). Meanwhile, North Panajam Paser scored 2.29 With conduct being 1.71, competition being 2.25, and participation being 2.83.

Table 3.20
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of East Kalimantan Province



3.21 South Kalimantan

South Kalimantan will hold four regional head elections. Those four regions are with medium and low vulnerabilities. The regions with low-vulnerability in South Kalimantan are Tapin Regency (2.19) and Tabalong Regency (2.34), while regions with medium-vulnerability are South Hulu Sungai Regency (1.81) and Tanah Laut Regency (1.56). The complete data is available in the following table:

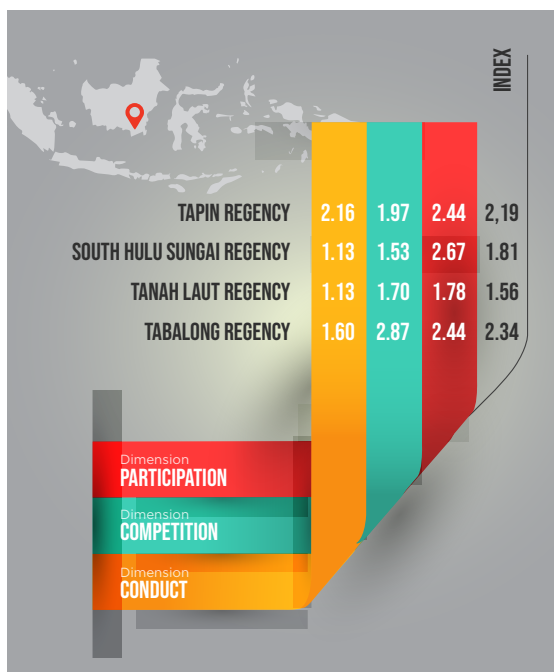
Referring to the table above, no regions are in the high-vulnerability range both when it comes to the

dimension average as well as per variable. The highest score when it comes to dimension is the competition dimension in Tabalong Regency. The second highest score is in the participation dimension of South Hulu Sungai Regency. Meanwhile, the lowest score when it comes to dimension is the conduct in South Hulu Sungai Regency and Tanah Laut Regency.

Tapin Regency has a score in the medium-vulnerability range (2.19). However, its participation dimension score soared. A number of fact led to that soar. A main contributor is the absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring/watch there. Also, although voter turnout is generally very high (70 percent), the number of turnout of voters with disabilities is lower than 30 percent.

This condition emphasizes the need to pay attention to voter participation and society's electoral awareness. This is because geographically, many voters will find it difficult to access their polling stations. Piani Sub-District in Tapin Regency is remotely located in steep mountains. Whereas in Hatungun and Salam Babaris Sub-Districts only accessible with unpaved road, rain will make these regions very difficult

Table 3.21
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of South Kalimantan Province



to access. Besides the topography of steep mountains and having many unpaved roads, Tapin Regency also has North Candi Laras and South Candi Laras sub-districts at the riverbank. It is well known that if the river's current is strong due to weather, voters accessing the polling station using boat will have difficulty due to risks of drowning.

Other than the dimension of participation, the dimension of electoral conduct must also be watched. In the previous election, DKPP has made verdicts against EMB commissioners. Although the NPHD has been signed, which means budget has been disbursed, the budget is approved only after heated debates with the regional government due to Tapin Regency's regional budget being on a deficit. A number of threats against EMB members by candidates and/or their supports also often occur.

Not unlike in Tapin Regency, in South Hulu Sungai Regency the most vulnerable dimension is also participation. This is mainly due to the absence of NGOs/CSOs monitoring the election and reporting to election supervisors. The absence of NGOs/CSOs has led to zero reports or election-related advocacy being received by election supervisors. Because of that, there is no society's monitoring/control. This is exacerbated by low voter turnout in South Hulu Sungai Regency of only 68 percent and only 30 percent of voters with disabilities use their right to vote. The voter turnout increased to 76 percent in the 2014 legislative election. However, it plunged low again to 65 percent in the presidential election. Geographically, South Hulu Sungai Regency is not very difficult for voters to access their polling station. Therefore, there are no identified difficulties for voters to exert their voting rights.

In Tanah Laut Regency, the area of vulnerability is also the same with Tapin and South Hulu Sungai. In Tanah Laut Regency, the participation dimension is the most vulnerable, although still scoring lower compared to the other two regencies (see table). The second most vulnerable dimension is competition, and finally at the bottom is electoral conduct. Generally, the arising problem is like what happens in the other two regencies. One issue is the lack of NGOs/CSOs concentrating in electoral monitoring. The absence of NGOs/CSOs that monitors and watches the election cripples the local practice of democracy. Although voter turnout is 70 percent in the previous regional head, legislative, and presidential election, but voters of disabilities' turnout is still lower than 30 percent.

A vulnerable variable in Tanah Laut Regency's dimension of participation is when it comes to the number of voters in the additional voter list being more than 3 percent in the previous regional head election. This certainly creates room for violation that must be anticipated by EMB commissioners and electoral stakeholders. Besides the dimension of participation, because there is only a small difference between that and competition (see table above), the vulnerability when it comes to competition must be watched. There are a number of past instances that spark concern for 2018. For example, the familial relations between one Tanah Laut regent candidate and previous regents. Also, there is a massive likelihood that the regent will run again. In the previous regional head election, the election result was disputed by supporters all the way to the Constitutional Court.

The highest vulnerability index in South Kalimantan is found in Tabalong Regency. Out of the three dimensions, competition is the most vulnerable for Tabalong. A strong contributor for vulnerability in competition is the practice of money politics, often conducted by each candidate through the provision of envelopes containing money handed out right before the polls open. A person suspected to be member of a campaign team was caught red handed handing out these envelopes. Despite this one instance, it is difficult for EMBs to submit hard evidence for money politics. Besides money politics, the issue of racism is also rife in the previous election. The issue of "local sons" versus "non-locals" often arise during campaign.

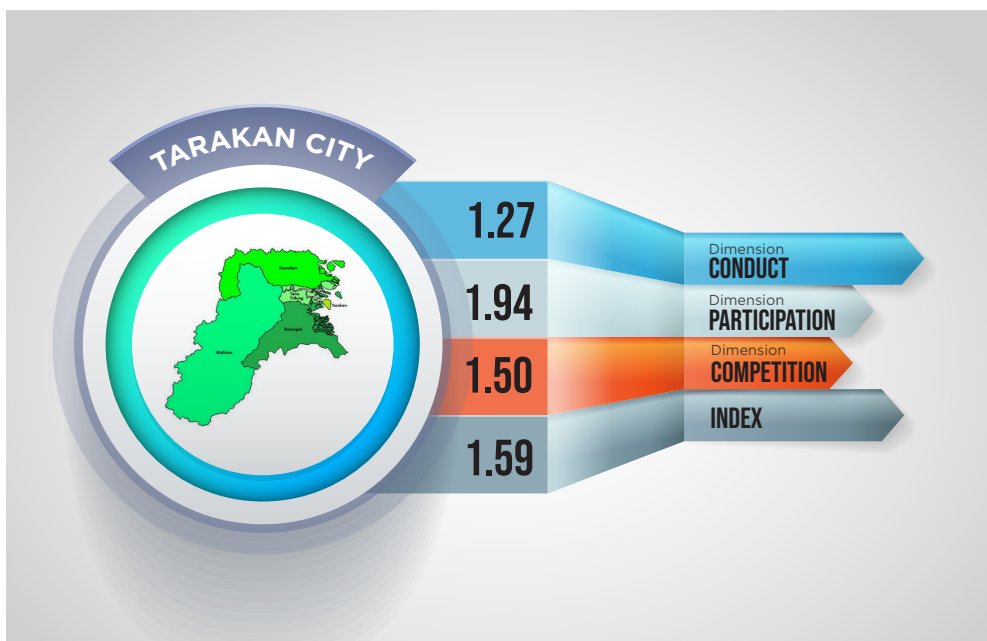
Vulnerability in competition is also contributed by the competition between incumbent regent and the incumbent vice regent - both now competing to be the next regent. There are also familial relations between the candidate in the 2013 regional head election and the incumbent. There is also familial relations between the former regent and a candidate ticket from another regency in South Kalimantan. The incumbent's political maneuvers will certainly affect the civil service. In the past, position rotation was conducted

six months prior to the regional head election. The good news from Tabalong regency is the presence of an NGO concentrating in guarding the election. However, despite its presence, this NGO does not report officially to the election supervisors when they find electoral violations. This means that the NGO's capacity in conducting electoral monitoring must be improved.

3.22 North Kalimantan

There is only one election to be held by North Kalimantan in 2018: the mayoral election of Tarakan City. This election has low vulnerability, because the average score of all its dimensions is 1.59. Its conduct dimension scored 1.27, competition 1.50, and participation 1.94. Below is the complete data for North Kalimantan.

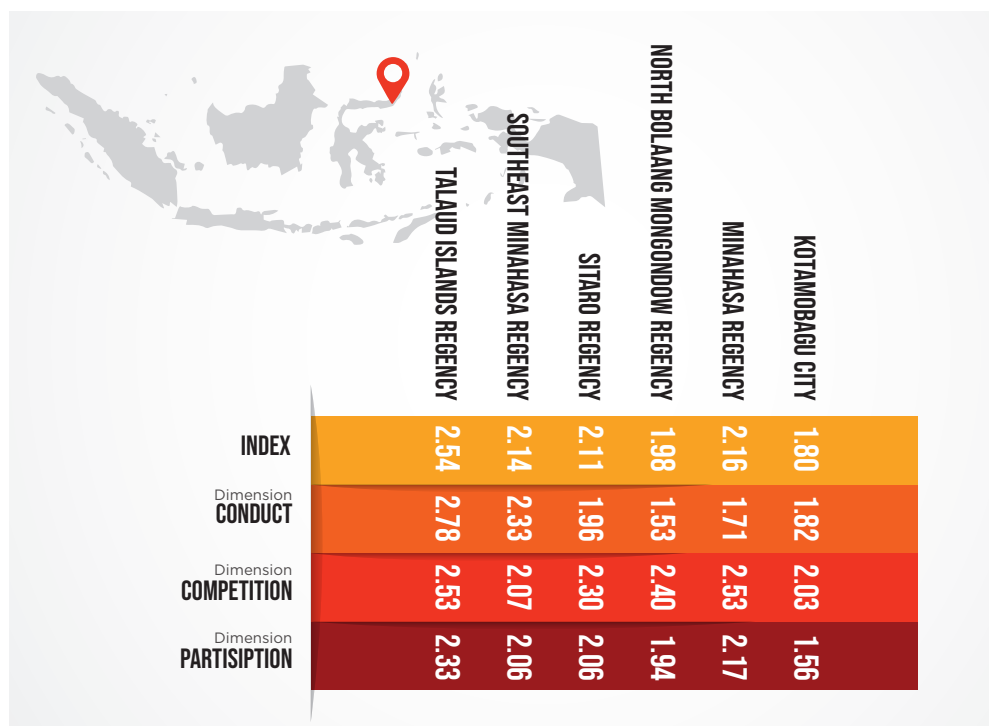
Table 3.22
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of North Kalimantan Province



3.23 North Sulawesi

In 2018, North Sulawesi Province will hold regional head elections in six districts. Based on our assessment, four regencies are in the medium-vulnerability range: Minahasa (2.16), Sitaro (2.11), Southeast Minahasa (2.14) and Talaud Islands (2.54). Meanwhile, the other two districts: Kotamobagu City (1.80) and North Bolaang Mongondow Regency (1.98) are in the low-vulnerability range. The complete data for North Sulawesi is available in the following table:

Table 3.23
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of North Sulawesi Province



From the data above, Kotamobagu City has low vulnerability (1.80). Although so, this city has the highest vulnerability compared to other regions, Particularly when it comes to competition (2.03). The variable of familial relations there is 3.00 due to a candidate being related with the incumbent.

Meanwhile, for the dimension of electoral conduct (1.82), the EMB integrity variable is scored 2.00. This is due to legal problems when it comes to supervision. Meanwhile, for the participation dimension (1.56), although it has the lowest vulnerability score, the absence of reports from NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring and advocacy necessitates concern upon this dimension.

Minahasa Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.16. Its competition dimension (2.53) scored far more higher than the other two dimensions. One of the highest-scoring variable under competition is campaign (4.33), way in the high-vulnerability range. This is because in past regional head election, there were smear campaigns on the issue of church domination and racism-laced sentiments. Similar issues are likely to arise again in 2018. The previous election also saw money politics, active involvement of civil servants in campaign, and the abuse of state facilities for campaign. The conduct dimension is generally in low vulnerability range (1.71). However, on the variable of violence against EMB, the index is at medium-vulnerability (2.33). This was due to threats against Minahasa Regency KPU commissioners and Minahasa Regency election supervisors in the previous regent election. The variable of society's monitoring/control under participation dimension (2.17) also needs to be watched because there are no reports from election monitoring NGOs/CSOs submitted to election supervisors.

North Bolaang Mongondow Regency has a low-vulnerability score of 1.98. The vulnerable variable in the dimension of electoral conduct (1.53) is EMB professionalism. This is due to budgeting issues. North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Regional Government is more responsive to allocating budget for electoral conduct compared to electoral supervision. The variables to watch under the dimension of competition (2.40) are campaign (3.00) and familial relations (3.00). Although candidacy process has not commenced, candidate nominees have exchanged heated statements through the media. In the previous regent election, there are familial relations between incumbents and other candidates. Meanwhile, in the dimension of participation (1.94), the variable of society's monitoring/control must be watched due to the small number of election watching NGOs/CSOs in this regency.

The same problems occur in Sitaro Regency. This region has medium vulnerability (2.11) with the highest vulnerability being the dimension of competition (2.30). Vulnerable variables are campaign (3.00) and contestants (3.00). Campaign materials laced with racism,

hoax, provocation, and horizontal conflict are often used in the previous election and is expected to be used again in the 2018 Regional Head Elections. Also will reoccur is the practice of money politics and the involvement of civil service in campaign. In the dimension of competition (2.30), the variable of contestant is vulnerable because the vice regent is predicted to run to become the next regent as an independent candidate. In the dimension of electoral conduct (1.96), the potentially vulnerable variable is EMB professionalism (2.20). This is due to regional head election disbursement.

Meanwhile, in Southeast Minahasa, the dimension contributing mainly to its medium-vulnerability score of 2.14 is the electoral conduct dimension (2.33) through variables such as EMB professionalism (3.00) and violence against EMB (3.00). The vulnerability in that dimension comes from the problem in disbursing election supervisory budget - the amount is smaller than previously agreed between Panwaslu and Regency Government - which may compromise the quality of supervision. Meanwhile, in the aspect of electoral conduct, in the previous head election, the Regency KPU and Panwaslu offices were attacked by supporters of a losing candidate during the vote tabulation process.

In the dimension of competition (2.07), the variable of candidacy (2.60) is potentially vulnerable as in the past regional head election, the KPU disqualified a candidate ticket when both incumbents are competing. The ticket was also relatives: the husband of the incumbent Southeast Minahasa Regent who will run again is the Talaud Islands regent. In the dimension of participation (2.05), the high amount of voters in the additional voter list (DPTb) increases the potential of vulnerability in the 2018 Regional Head Election. There is an absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring, voter education, and reports towards the election supervisors, which is a variable of vulnerability.

Talaud Islands Regency has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.54. The main contributor of that score is the dimension of electoral conduct (2.78) where the EMB integrity and EMB professionalism variables are scored 3.00. This is because in 2013, a regency KPU commissioner was fired due to being partial, while another one was strongly reprimanded in 2014 due to manipulating votes. Meanwhile, Talaud's competition dimension has a score of 2.53. That score was contributed by candidacy (3.80) and contestants (3.00). Those two variables are within the high-vulnerability range, hence must be anticipated properly.

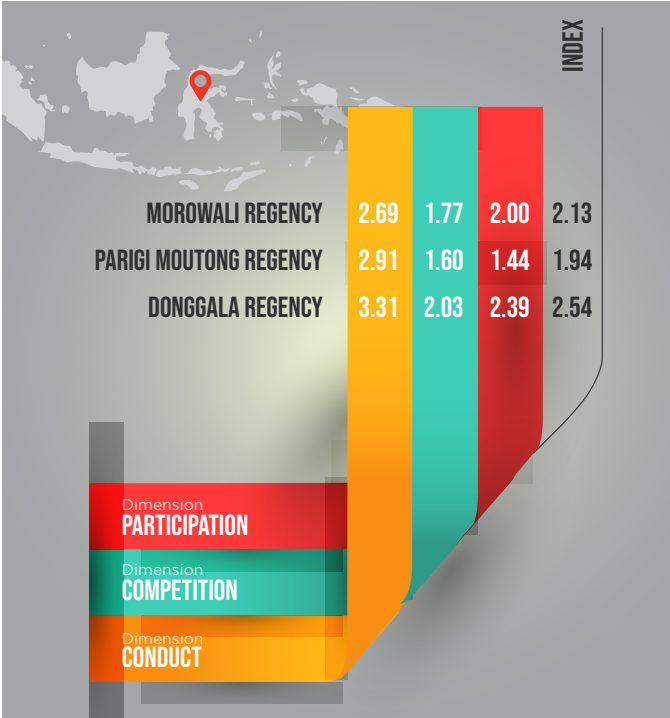
There were overlapping support for independent candidates in

the previous head elections. There were also cases where an ineligible candidate ticket was disqualified, which led to a dispute about disqualification. In 2013, there was a conflict between candidates of Riung and North Riung Villages – this must be anticipated so as not to reoccur. The participation dimension has a score of 2.33. The potential area of vulnerability is society’s monitoring/control (4.00) due to the absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring, voter education, and reports possible violations to supervisors.

3.24 Central Sulawesi

Central Sulawesi will hold three regent elections: Morowali, Parigi Moutong, and Donggala. Two regencies are with medium-vulnerability: Morowali (2.13) and Donggala (2.54), while one is with low-vulnerability: Parigi Moutong (1.94). The complete data of Central Sulawesi is available below:

Table 3.24
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of
Central Sulawesi Province



The data above shows that Donggala Regency (2.54) scored in the medium-vulnerability range. The highest vulnerability there is in the EMB integrity variable under its conduct dimension (3.31). This was because prior DKPP sanction due to compromised EMB neutrality, followed by corruption of regional head election budget by the KPU chairman and treasurer. Meanwhile, in the dimension of competition (2.013), the candidacy (3.80) and campaign (2.33) variables are potentially vulnerable. In the previous regional head election, an ineligible candidate was disqualified and there was a dispute surrounding that process. In the campaign stages, a campaign team handed out money, proven as guilty in court and given 4 (four) months of jail time as punishment.

In the dimension of participation (2.39), the variable of local characteristics (3.00) must be watched. In Pimembani Sub-District, the system of election is using proxy by tribal head like the token system in Papua. People's vote there is decided only by the tribal head, who casts the vote into the ballot in the name of all villagers, resulting in a 100 percent voter turnout there with all the votes given to one candidate.

Morowali Regency has medium-vulnerability (2.13), its conduct dimension has an index of 2.69, due to EMB integrity (3.00) and EMB professionalism (3.40). There were DKPP verdicts that permanently fired a number of regency KPU commissioners due to being negligent in conducting re-vote in a number of polling stations.

In the dimension of competition (1.77), the familial relations variable (3.00) is prone to being vulnerable. The younger sibling of incumbent regent is a strong contender to be the next regent winning the 2018 regent election. In the dimension of participation (2.00), an area of concern is how 12,000 voters were not allowed to vote in the previous election due to not being given permission by their company. The absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring/watch is an area of vulnerability.

Parigi Moutong Regency has low vulnerability (1.94). Out of the three dimensions, the highest vulnerability lies in conduct (2.91). A variable that contributes most to that score is EMB integrity (3.00). DKPP has issued temporary suspension for EMB commissioners due to problems with ballots. In EMB professionalism, in the past the approval

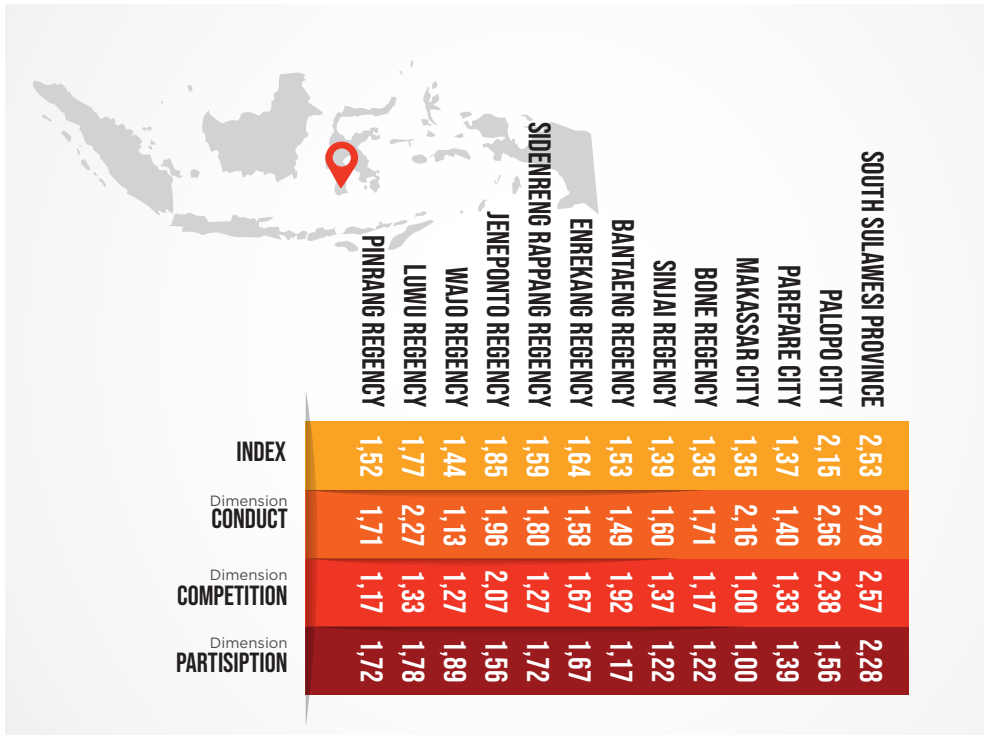
for supervision budget was also problematic, potentially creating ineffective supervision for 2018.

In the dimension of competition (1.60), the incumbent will run again which can be an area of concern, if without proper supervision, when it comes to the potential abuse of state facilities for campaign and civil service's impartiality. Finally, in the dimension of participation (1.44), the vulnerable variable is voting rights (2.33). Around 60,000 voters are without e-KTP. Also, there are no NGOs/CSOs to report on electoral violations and advocate for electoral betterment there.

3.25 South Sulawesi

South Sulawesi will conduct a gubernatorial election and regent/mayoral elections in 12 districts. Almost all of those regions are with low-vulnerability, except for two in the medium-vulnerability range: South Sulawesi province (2.53) and Palopo City (2.15). The complete data is available in the following table.

Table 3.25
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of South Sulawesi Province



The table above reveals that the province is vulnerable mainly due to conduct dimension (2.78), almost in the highly-vulnerable range.. This was because an election supervisor in Sidenreng Rappang (Sidrap) regency committed a criminal act. For the other two dimensions, this province scored the following: competition is 2.57 and participation is 2.28. Several big problems include the involvement of civil service in campaign by incumbents, familial relations in the previous regional head election, and violence suffered by voters that are not officially reported.

Palopo has medium-vulnerability due to its conduct (2.56) and competition (2.38) dimensions. This was due to DKPP firing a number of EMB commissioners and reprimanded some others due to lack of impartiality in the previous regional head election. In the previous regional head election, Palopo Supervisory Committee Office suffered

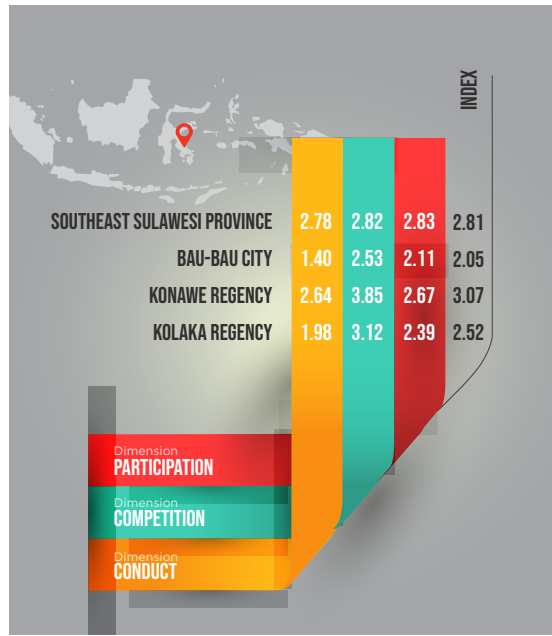
from arson by unknown assailants. Also, there were more than three cases of intimidation suffered by EMB members. Money politics was also rife there, although the evidence thereof is still difficult to obtain.

Other districts in South Sulawesi has low vulnerability, although a number of vulnerable areas are detected. Makassar City has medium-vulnerability when it comes to its conduct (2.16), due to DKPP having fired a number of EMB commissioners there in past elections. Jeneponto Regency has medium vulnerability when it comes to competition (2.07) and Luwu Regency has medium-vulnerability when it comes to its conduct (2.27). In Jeneponto, that score was contributed by close family relations between a nominated candidate for the 2018 election and a state office secretary. Meanwhile, EMBs there has been threatened by the incumbent, exacerbated by a number of candidates being disqualified and refuting those disqualification in the candidacy process. In Luwu, that score was contributed by DKPP's verdict in firing the EMB and reprimanding one due to negligence in conducting electoral process.

3.26 Southeast Sulawesi

Southeast Sulawesi will conduct a gubernatorial election, one mayoral election in Bau-Bau City and two regent elections in Konawe and Kolaka. Overall, for 2018, Southeast Sulawesi has the fifth highest vulnerability index amongst all provinces in Indonesia. This province scored 2.81 – in the upper levels of the medium-vulnerability range. In the district level, only one regency has high-vulnerability: Konawe Regency (3.07). The others has medium-vulnerability: Kolaka Regency with 2.52 and Bau-Bau City with 2.05. The complete data is available in the following table:

Table 3.26
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of Southeast Sulawesi Province



Southeast Sulawesi’s 2018 EVI score (2.81) is within the upper levels of the medium-vulnerability range. Even so, a number of dimensions scored pretty high here, such as the EMB integrity and EMB professionalism variables (3.00 each) of the electoral conduct dimension. A factor contributing to that high score was two DKPP verdicts firing five Southeast Sulawesi Provincial KPU commissioners. They are deemed to have violated the election principles of independence, honesty, fairness, and proportionality.

In the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, the DKPP fired one Kendari City Panwaslu member and strongly reprimanded another. The DKPP also fired one sub-district election committee member and strongly reprimanded four Kendari City KPU Commissioners. On the other hand, when it comes to voter data, in the previous regional head election as well as in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, there are still many voters listed that are duplicates, fictitious, dead, not old enough to vote, and/or active members of the military/police force. Provision of disability access was also limited to the braille template for persons with vision impairment.

Violence against EMB happened in the form of destruction of Regency KPU's car and secretariat in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election.

In the dimension of competition (2.82), the variables to watch are campaign (3.67) and familial relations (3.00). There are racism-laced campaign being circulated. The racism-laced campaign often heard are "local sons" versus "non-local". This happened widely in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election. Such racism-laced campaign rhetorics is likely to reappear in 2018. On the variable of familial relations, in 2018 a candidate nominee is very closely related with the incumbent.

The dimension of participation has quite a high score, which is 2.83, although still within the medium-vulnerability category. That score is contributed by the following variables: voting rights (3.00) and local characteristics (3.00). On the variable of voter participation, in the previous regional head election and in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, only less than 40 percent of voters used their right to vote. On the variable of local characteristics, Southeast Sulawesi's geography, a combination of mountains, valleys, and open sea, makes it difficult to travel from one point to another. There are many areas that are difficult to access particularly when addled by bad weather.

Generally, Southeast Sulawesi's index is quite high on the dimensions of competition and participation. In the dimension of competition, campaign is quite a vulnerable variable. In the dimension of participation, society's monitoring/control reveals to be quite a vulnerable variable.

Konawe Regency is the district with the fifth highest vulnerability in Indonesia. Konawe Regency has a vulnerability index of 3.07. That score is mainly contributed by the variables of campaign and familial relations (5.00), EMB integrity (3.00), candidacy (3.40), voting rights (3.00), and society's monitoring/control. On the variable of campaign, arising issues are racism-laced campaign, hoax, and provocation that appears in campaign. There are also money politics under the disguise of social care. Civil service was also found to be actively involved

in the campaign activities of a candidate. Election supervisors found that there are candidates directly taking part in providing social assistance to the society when it's supposed to be done only by regional government, including using official cars, to campaign.

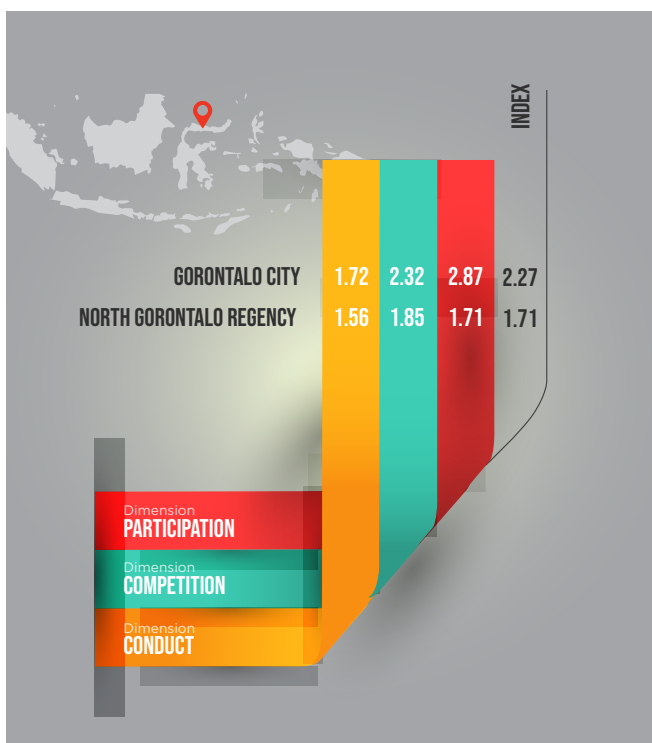
The variable of familial relations carries vulnerabilities as well. In 2018, an incumbent regent runs again. In the previous election, there are regent candidates found to be closely related with regional heads elsewhere, even with EMB commissioners. On the variable of EMB integrity, in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, DKPP issued a verdict on ethical code violation against a Regency KPU commissioner because they approved a candidate's registration despite having not submitted all required forms. On the variable of EMB professionalism, in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election, DKPP also issued a verdict firing the Regency KPU chairperson due to dispute in candidacy and poor efforts in providing polling station access for persons with disabilities.

All regions in Southeast Sulawesi to elect their heads in 2018 has a high vulnerability score when it comes to familial relations variable. In Kolaka Regency in the previous regional head election, for instance, different candidate tickets are related one another. A relatively high score was also detected in society's monitoring/control. In Bau-Bau City, there are NGOs/CSOs monitoring the election but without any advocacy efforts or reports lodged to the supervisors. This shows how low the public participation is when it comes to monitoring the regional head election process there.

3.27 Gorontalo

Gorontalo will not conduct its gubernatorial election in 2018. However, it will hold one mayoral election in Gorontalo City and one regent election in North Gorontalo Regency. Gorontalo City has a medium-vulnerability index of 2.27 while North Gorontalo Regency has a low-vulnerability index of 1.71. The complete data is available in the following:

Table 3.27 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Gorontalo Province



Based on the table above, Gorontalo’s dimensions all scored medium and low when it comes to their vulnerability. However, the EMB integrity variable in Gorontalo City scored quite high (3.00). This was due to a past DKPP verdict on EMB impartiality. In the previous regional head election, the City KPU was suspected to be partial to a candidate and was issued a reprimand by DKPP. In the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections, five City KPU commissioners were fired despite only having been in position for three months.

Besides that variable, another highly-vulnerable variable was violence against EMB (3.00). This was because there was violence against Gorontalo City election supervisors in the previous election. The violence was in the form of threats that the supervisor’s house will be destroyed, resulting in their home being thrown with rock, shattering the windows, and also physical beating of a polling station supervisor by a candidate supporter/ This was because that candidate behind

the violence was disqualified three days before the polls. The City KPU Secretariat was once surrounded by mobs and received threats as well.

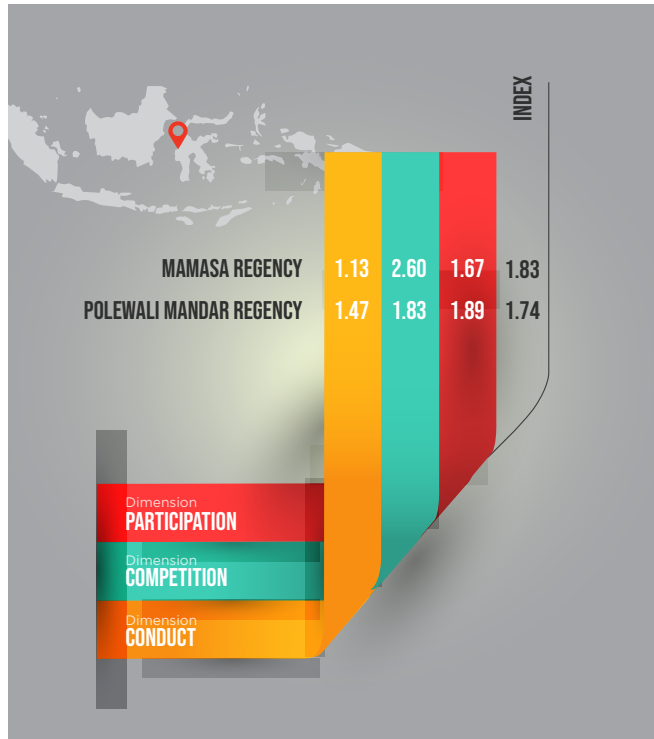
The campaign variable scored quite high in the two districts electing their heads in 2018: Gorontalo City (3.67) and North Gorontalo Regency (3.00). The high score is due to smear campaign rife in Gorontalo. There were family-insulting rhetorics conducted personally. Also, money politics are conducted in a sub-districts by running candidates. We have also found information about the active involvement of the civil service in supporting one candidate ticket and mobilize civil servants to attend campaign events.

Finally, in North Gorontalo Regency's 2013 regent election, a candidate was alleged to have perpetrated immoral acts, including money politics disguised as distribution of crop seeds. Just like in other regions, position rotation was conducted by the incumbent by putting their civil servant supporters in strategic sub-districts to campaign for them.

3.28 West Sulawesi

In 2018, West Sulawesi will hold two regent elections: Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mandar Regency. These two regions have low-vulnerability. The complete data of West Sulawesi is available below:

Table 3.28
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of West Sulawesi Province



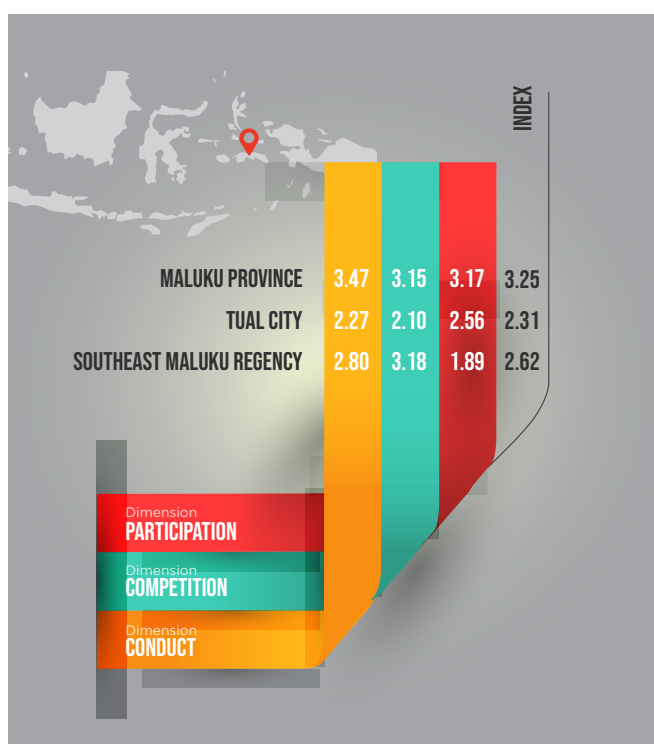
Based on the overall score of all dimensions, Mamasa Regency scores low on 1.83. Its competition dimension is higher than conduct (1.13) and participation (1.67). The competition dimension is Mamasa is higher due to campaign, contestants, and familial relations, each with 3.00.

Polewali Mandar has a low vulnerability score of 1.74. With conduct dimension scoring 1.47, competition dimension 1.83, and participation dimension 1.89, generally West Sulawesi has low vulnerability. However, it must be noted that although a province is considered not highly vulnerable, some variables score quite high, which require extra attention.

3.29 Maluku

Maluku will hold its gubernatorial election, Tual City Mayoral Election, and Southeast Maluku Regent Election in 2018. The vulnerability index for Maluku Gubernatorial Election is high (3.25). Meanwhile, Tual City and Southeast Maluku Regency are both in the medium-vulnerability range with 2.31 and 2.62, respectively. The complete data is available in the table below:

Table 3.29
2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
Index of Maluku Province



High vulnerability for Maluku Gubernatorial Election in 2018 is contributed by all dimensions, all scoring in the high-vulnerability range. High vulnerability in electoral conduct (3.47) is due to three DKPP verdicts stating that the EMB in question has violated the ethical code of election neutrality and the principles of being independent, honest, fair, and professional during the 2017 Regional Head Election. Meanwhile, in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Elections, there were nine DKPP verdicts.

High vulnerabilities are also detected in the dimension of competition (3.15) and participation (3.17). A number of problems have arisen in the past: the destruction of EMB facilities such as the arson of Central Maluku Regency KPU and West Seram Regency KPU. Not only was the building the target of violence, the commissioners of regency KPU and Panwaslu also suffered in the past from physical violence towards them. These physical violence always followed serious threats towards these EMB commissioners, amounting to more than three times.

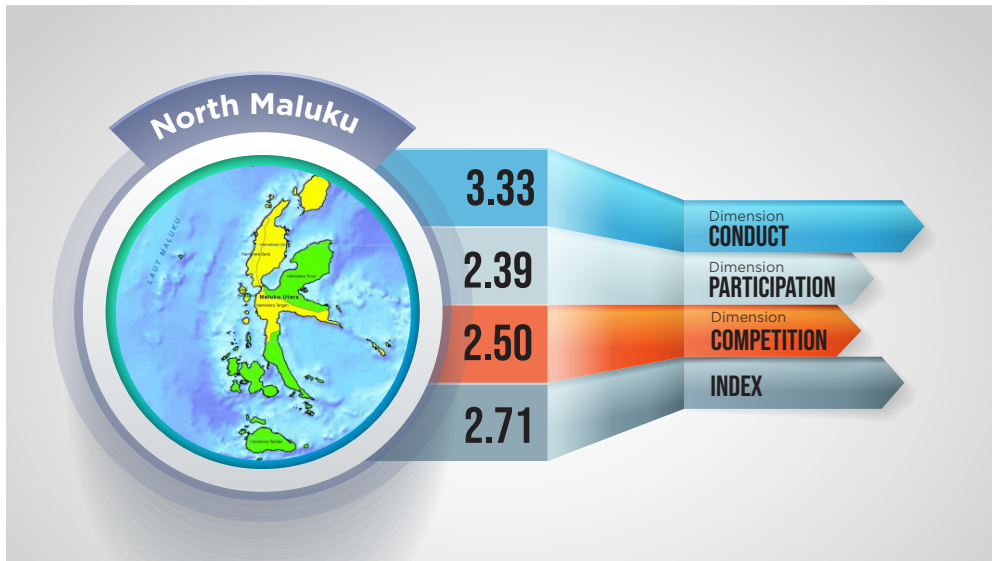
Tual Mayoral Election has overall medium-vulnerability (2.31) with its dimensions scoring as such: conduct (2.27), competition (2.10), and participation (2.56). Physical violence against election supervisors, such as was the case in 2013, is very likely to reoccur in a serious scale.

In Southeast Maluku, although the regency has a medium-vulnerability score (2.62) overall, its average is higher than Tual City. The dimension to watch here is competition, being in the high-vulnerability range (3.18). This is because in 2013, the EMB had received threats demanding them to postpone the regional head election then. Other dimensions in this regency are still in the medium and low vulnerability range.

3.30 North Maluku

North Maluku only holds one regional head election in 2018: its gubernatorial election. North Maluku has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.71. Although so, some of its dimensions scored in the high-vulnerability range. North Maluku's dimension of conduct has a high-vulnerability score of 3.33. The other two dimensions scored in the lower end of medium-vulnerability range. The complete data is available in the following table:

Table 3.30
 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability
 Index of North Maluku Province



The high vulnerability in the dimension of conduct is due to a DKPP reprimand against three provincial KPU commissioners due to allegations of vote manipulation. There was also a case where the Provincial KPU commissioner was imprisoned due to the procurement of cars in South Halmahera in the previous election. There was also a corruption case in the form of 2014 Legislative Election fund embezzlement, a case that is still stuck in the courts. Besides that, from the variable of EMB professionalism, the budget disbursement for supervision was late (like in previous regional head elections).

Other problems were findings about more than one duplicate voters and add potential of vulnerabilities. In the dimension of competition, in the previous regent election, the Regency KPU office and Central Halmahera sub-district office was destroyed by mob due to being perceived as partial. In the previous election, sub-district election supervisors in South Halmahera and Sula Islands were attacked by unknown assailants. The incident, which occurred in 2014, is an indication of vulnerability for 2018. The latest update is where threats happened

during recruitment of sub-district election supervisors in East, West, and North Halmahera.

It becomes even more vulnerable as the incumbent is all regent is running again. Candidacy dispute due to alleged fake diploma has happened in North Maluku. Campaign is rife with racist messages – the call for certain races not to vote those from outside the province or regency and instead vote for what they call “sons of the region”. Campaigning by attacking someone’s personal character or family background also often happens.

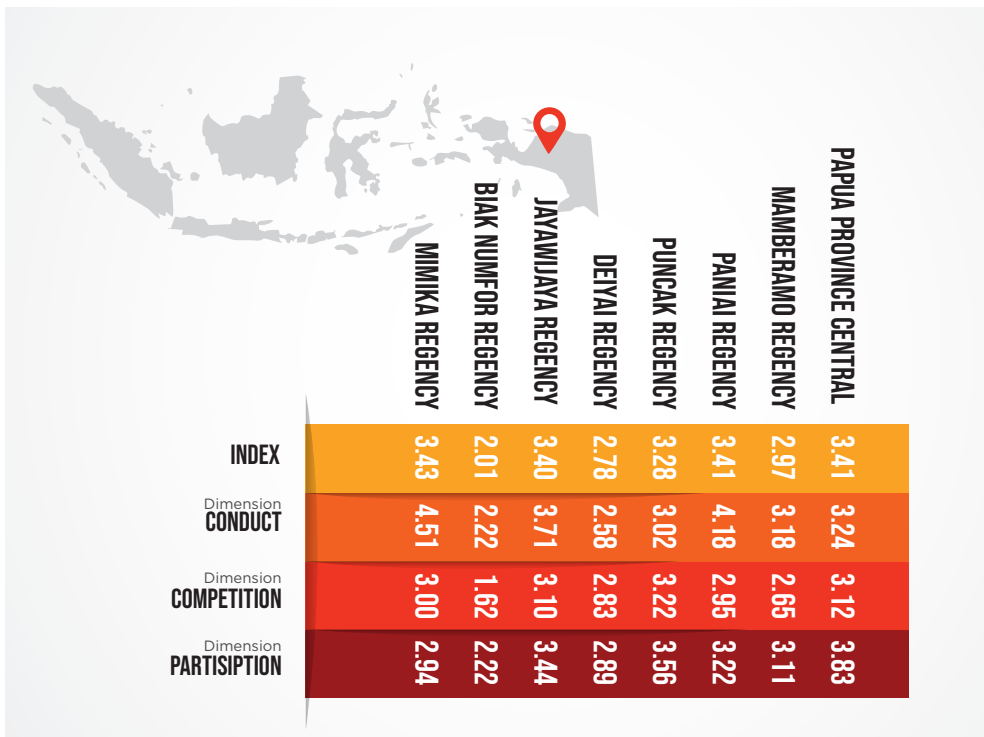
Another concern is regarding money politics. Money politics was found to have occurred in the 2017 Morotai Islands Regent Election. The sub-district head conducted money politics, by handing out envelopes each containing around IDR 100,000 to 3,000,000. Besides money politics, vulnerability is also found in the active involvement of the civil service in supporting a candidate. There are five cases in Morotai Island in which civil servants and village heads there are reported to actively endorse a candidate. Three village heads in Morotai Island was reported to have campaigned along with a candidate, while two civil servants were seen to have put up a banner supporting a candidate and took photos together with that candidate during campaign. In Central Halmahera, one civil servant who is also a village election officer joined the campaign tour of a candidate. The position most involved in campaign is village head, with the modus operandi of mobilizing their villagers.

Another area of vulnerability in North Maluku is the use of state facilities for political activities, such as state cars. In the previous election, positions were rotated one to three months before polling. Village heads who won’t support parties’ interest are often moved to less strategic locations or made redundant. Familial relations in North Maluku also needs to be watched. In the Central Halmahera regent election, a candidate ticket is the incumbent’s legally-married spouse. In South Halmahera, two of the candidate nominees are relatives of North Maluku governor.

3.31 Papua

Papua will hold its gubernatorial election and seven regent elections. Almost all regions in Papua are with high-vulnerability. The regions with high vulnerability in Papua are Papua Province and Paniai Regency, both with 3.41; Puncak Regency (3.28); Jayawijaya Regency (3.40); and Mimika Regency (3.43). Other regencies with medium-vulnerability are Central Mamberamo Regency (2.97), Deiyai Regency (2.78), and Biak Numfor Regency (2.01). The complete data is available in the table below:

Table 3.31 Table 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index of Provinsi Papua



Papua has a high-vulnerability score of 3.41. The vulnerable variables in the electoral conduct dimension are EMB integrity and EMB professionalism. In the previous regional head election, the Papua Bawaslu chairman and commissioners have been indicted in embezzling gubernatorial election fund. A number of Papua Provincial

KPU commissioner were also indicted in corruption cases, leading to them being fired by the DKPP. EMB professionalism in terms of updating the voter list must also be watched because in the past regional head election, the election supervisor found that the voter data update was not conducted properly, and the number of voters in the temporary voter list (DPS) exceeded those in the sub-district aggregate citizenship data (DAK2). Failure to properly update the voter list will also compromise availing access for persons with disabilities at the polling station because many of them are not properly recorded. Violence against EMB must be anticipated because in the past, EMB offices in Yapen, Mimika, Biak, and Paniai regencies have been attacked. In the 2014 Legislative Election, a legislative candidate also made threats towards Provincial KPU and Bawaslu commissioners.

In the dimension of competition, the vulnerable variable is candidacy due to overlapping support on candidacy and disqualification of candidates. Campaign must be watched because in the past, campaigns that incite horizontal conflict and insulting has been widely used. Campaign activities also often involve the civil service actively supporting certain candidates and use state cars. Money politics also often occur, such as in Wamena, where envelopes containing money were handed out in an open field.

In the dimension of participation, the vulnerable variable is voting rights. Papua's geographic condition – harsh mountains such as in Central Mamberamo, Asmat, and six other regencies – makes it hard for voters to access polling stations. Also, the province's local character of using noken or proxy voting by tribal chief to vote needs to be anticipated. Also needs to be anticipated is violence against voters. In the previous regional head election, these violences have resulted in deaths.

Central Mamberamo has a medium-vulnerability score of 2.97, almost reaching the high-vulnerability range. The dimension to watch here is electoral conduct, particularly the variables of EMB integrity and EMB professionalism as during the previous regent election, the DKPP fired a number of Central Mamberamo Regency KPU commissioners and reprimanded others due to allegations of vote manipulation and negligence in conducting the stages of election. The budget proposed by the election supervisors to the regional government was also not fully approved, which may compromise the quality of election supervising. Violence against EMB must also be anticipated as there are more than three instances of EMB facilities being destroyed, for instance the

arsoning of regency KPU and Panwaslu office due to the lateness in establishment of election results.

In the dimension of competition, the variable of campaign is vulnerable due to the possibility of incumbent running again which may lead to the use of state facilities and civil service in campaign. Violence between candidates also often happened, such as the destruction of ballot boxes in the villages of Asbol, Pagale, and Wenelek. In the dimension of participation, there are not enough NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring/watch in Papua.

Just like the gubernatorial election, Paniai Regency has a high-vulnerability score of 3.41. The vulnerable variable there is EMB integrity as DKPP has fired an EMB commissioner due to allegations of partial behaviors. Ethical code violations also happened when it comes to the misuse of funds budgeted for the regional head election. EMB professionalism must also be anticipated when it comes to regional head election budget's availability and the lack of polling station access for persons with disabilities. Violence against EMB must be anticipated as in the past, the regency KPU office has been burned down and received serious threats more than three times. EMB commissioners have also suffered from attempts of physical violence towards them.

On the dimension of competition, candidacy must be watched as in the previous regional head election, there are overlapping supports for a candidate, candidate disqualification, and disqualification dispute all the way to the State Administrative Court. The incumbent is running again but as a different ticket - this is an area of vulnerability that must be anticipated. Campaign can be vulnerable as many provocation about new establishment of new jurisdictions may arise. Also to watch is the mobilization of civil service, state cars, and money politics for campaign by incumbent.

The dimension of participation is vulnerable due to the geographic conditions of Papua making it hard for voters in nine district to access the polling station. Voters in those nine districts also are susceptible to intimidation to vote a certain candidate. Although there are a number of NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring, none of them does advocacy and reports to the Panwaslu. This may lead to vulnerabilities.

For Puncak Regency with a high vulnerability score (3.28), we need to anticipate the variable of EMB professionalism due to the lack of provision of polling station access for persons with disabilities

and the use of noken system, a proxy voting system where the tribal chief represents the entire villages' vote. Violence against EMB must be anticipated as there might be destruction of regency KPU and Panwaslu offices by candidates' support team as seen in previous regional head elections. Such violence against EMB is likely to reoccur in 2018.

In the dimension of competition, the vulnerable variable is candidacy due to possible disqualification of candidates and incumbents running as different tickets. The campaign variable is potentially vulnerable due to money politics, involvement of civil service, and use of state facilities to campaign by incumbent. In the variable of familial relations, there are candidate nominees to be regent who are families of incumbent regents who will run again.

In the dimension of participation, the geographic condition makes it the variable of voting rights very vulnerable as almost all polling stations in all districts are difficult to reach. Another area of vulnerability is the absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring and voter education.

Deiyai Regency has a vulnerability index of 2.78. Its most vulnerable dimension is electoral conduct. This is because of the EMB integrity variable. DKPP has fired five regency KPU commissioners due to partial tendencies. The variable of EMB professionalism must also be anticipated due to the lack of polling station access for persons with disabilities. The variable of violence against EMBs must also be anticipated due to threats and intimidations against EMBs in the previous election.

For Deiyai Regency's competition dimension, the potential variables are on disqualification and dispute thereof, as well as incumbents running again. On the variable of campaign, money politics will reoccur in the form of handing over money openly to the society. Conflict between candidates will also be an area of concern - it has happened before in Tigi Barat District, leading to re-votes. On the dimension of participation, the variable to watch is voter's access to polling stations. There are districts only accessible with plane: Bouwobado and Kaporaya. The location of villagers' house and the polling station is far between, very hard to reach. The absence of NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring is also an area of vulnerability to anticipate.

The same problem occurs in Jayawijaya Regency, which has a high vulnerability score of 3.40. The variables to anticipate is EMB professionalism and EMB integrity under the dimension of participation because in the previous regional head election, the DKPP fired a number of EMB commissioners for negligent handling of the electoral process. The problem in budget provision and disbursement needs to be anticipated as the signing of the NPHD is late. EMB professionalism is also very vulnerable as no polling station provides adequate access for persons with disabilities. Violence against EMB needs to be anticipated as in the past, more than three instances of destruction of EMB facilities, physical violence, and intimidation against EMBs have occurred.

On the dimension of competition, candidacy needs to be anticipated when it comes to the likelihood of incumbent to run again. Campaign is vulnerable to the use of racist and ethnicity-charged issues and tension. Money politics and mobilization of the civil service is likely to reoccur in 2018. Familial relations have been a problem in previous regional head election and is likely to reoccur in 2018. On the dimension of participation, one district's geographic condition that is only accessible with helicopter is certainly vulnerable to not allowing adequate access for voters to reach their polling stations. Local characteristics need to be watched and tribal chiefs tend to force villagers to vote the same way as him. There are no NGOs/CSOs conducting electoral monitoring in this regency.

Biak Numfor has the lowest vulnerability index in Papua with a medium-vulnerability score of 2.01. To anticipate here is the EMB integrity and EMB professionalism because in the past, the DKPP has fired EMB commissioners due to partial behaviors. The lateness of budget approval and disbursement must be watched in order not to compromise the quality of electoral supervision. The absence of accessible polling stations for persons with disabilities also must be anticipated in 2018.

On the dimension of competition, a vulnerable variable is candidacy due to overlapping support, candidate disqualification, and disqualification disputes. Also vulnerable is the possibility of incumbent running again, because if they do, they are likely to use state facilities and mobilize civil service to vote for them - incumbents have strongly encouraged the civil service to vote for them in the past.

Mimika has a score of 3.43, which is in the high-vulnerability range. The vulnerable variables are EMB professionalism and EMB integrity under the conduct dimension. In the previous regional head

election and in the 2014 Legislative Election, DKPP issued two firings of EMB commissioners due to impartiality and vote manipulations. Besides ethical code violations, a number of election supervisors here were also caught up in the crime of regional head election fund embezzlement. Mimika Regency Government has not allocated any budget for Mimika Regency KPU, which means they may not have any funds for 2018 Elections. In terms of violence against EMB, it may be vulnerable because in the past, KPU and Panwaslu offices have been attacked by mobs, and KPU/Panwaslu cars burnt down. Not only that, KPU and Panwaslu commissioners received threats and intimidation from candidates' campaign team.

The candidacy variable under competition dimension needs to be anticipated. Overlapping support, disqualification, and incumbents that may run again need to be anticipated. On campaign, a candidate campaign team in the past handed out money in Mimika Baru District prior to the polling stations' opening. We may anticipate incumbent as mobilization has been done by incumbent to all civil service in Papua to attend birthday parties that are also campaign events. The familial relations variable is also prone to be vulnerable as the Regency KPU chairman is a relative of regent candidate. For the participation dimension, the variable of voting rights must be watched when it comes to providing accessible polling stations for persons with disabilities. More so, voting rights may be vulnerable due to geographic conditions of seven out of eighteen districts in Mimika that are only accessible depending on the height of sea tides. Also, there are no reports and voter education efforts by NGOs/CSOs - another area of vulnerability.

CHAPTER 4

ASPECTS OF VULNERABILITY IN THE 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION

This chapter presents findings about issues commonly found in political contests, particularly regional head elections in Indonesia. We decided on these issues by interpreting field data collected by our researchers. From various aspects of a regional head election, we take a number of aspects that most frequently occur, as well as the most timely and contemporary issues faced most recently. Certainly we decide on these contemporary issues based on what we found from our research.

4.1 High Vulnerability

Based on the mapping of 2018 Regional Head Election, we found at least five aspects with high vulnerability. Each aspect contains one or more Election Vulnerability Indicators with very high score (a score of 5). Those five aspects are: Election Management Board integrity and professionalism, participation, competition, impartiality of the civil service, money politics, and security.

4.1.1 Election Management Board Integrity and Professionalism

Election Management Board integrity and professionalism is the most vulnerable aspect due to three indicators: Election Management Board impartiality, abuse of Election Management Board authority, and quality of the fixed voter list. Fixed Voter List (DPT) quality is the most vulnerable indicator, with 10 provinces giving the score 5 for this indicator. This is due to many reports lodged by supervisors and election monitors about voter data (voter data update or announcement of voter list).

The misuse of EMB authority is the next highest indicator. Five provinces gave this indicator the score 5.00. The final indicator that is highly vulnerable under the aspect of EMB integrity and professionalism is EMB impartiality, where four provinces gave it the score 5.00.

Numerous DKPP verdicts firing or reprimanding EMB commissioners also show that there is a serious problem with EMB, particularly when it comes to their integrity and professionalism. Most DKPP verdicts are on permanent dishonorable firing and strong reprimands. Those verdicts are due to misuse of EMB authority and impartiality, such as partial behaviors that benefits only certain candidates and not others. The way this often happens is when EMB commissioners promise some sort of benefits to regional head or legislative candidates. Also, some EMB commissioners treat election participants unfairly, conduct vote manipulation, made wrong calls, and negligent in conducting electoral stages.

4.1.2 Competition

The vulnerability aspects in competition has three indicators. Firstly, overlapping support from political parties in the candidacy process. Secondly, in the previous regional head election, the EMB has disqualified a candidate nominee. Thirdly, when an incumbent is running again.

Eight provinces identified the third indicator (incumbent running again) with high vulnerability score (5.00). Out of all indicators in the 2018 Regional Head EVI, this indicator is the second most vulnerable only after the quality of voter list. When an incumbent runs for office again, vulnerability increases as they are likely to use state facilities such as office cars and official buildings for campaign activities. They are also likely to mobilize the civil service to help with their campaign.

4.1.3 Participation

When the participation of society is vulnerable (5.00), there are four indicators as follows:

Firstly, on voters. Many voters are eager to use their right to vote but unable to do so. At least four provinces suffer from this problem. These voters are not able to vote due to administrative issues such as citizenship registry or not being properly listed in the voter list.

Secondly, the prevalence of violence against voters. This indicator is also used to gauge the aspect of security. Violence against voters is a significant contributor to vulnerability in people's participation in an election. Any physical violence against voters show high vulnerability in participation.

Thirdly, on geographic conditions. Many regions have challenging topography that makes it hard for voters to access polling stations.

Fourthly, on the presence and activity of NGOs/CSOs that monitors election. Many regions has no NGOs/CSOs that monitor election, educate voters through advocacy, and report possible violations to election supervisors. Those four indicators are how participation can be vulnerable in 2018.

4.1.4 Impartiality of Civil Service

This aspect is indicated by the use of state-owned facility in campaign. There are four provinces which gave the score 5 (extremely high vulnerability) for this indicator. To illustrate how partial the civil service can be, this indicator is gauged using two parameters: Firstly, the involvement of civil servants in campaign. Secondly, the use of state-owned facilities such as cars, buildings, or other facilities in campaign.

Civil service is easy to lose their impartiality when incumbents run. Even though they may happen without any candidates from incumbents, the likelihood of partiality is much higher with incumbents in the race. Besides using state-owned facilities to campaign, partial civil servants misuse their power and authority to benefit certain candidates, for example by using regional budget to fund campaign activities.

4.1.5 Money Politics

Money politics is very prevalent in many regions in the previous regional head elections as well as in the 2014 Legislative/Presidential Election. Despite its prevalence, money politics are difficult to catch by supervisors. Many candidates give out money, gifts, staple food, and build public facility in hopes of buying the hearts of voters in exchange of their vote.

Facing money politics, supervisors face insurmountable difficulty in collecting witness and evidence. This index detected seven provinces as highly vulnerable to be plagued by money politics. Thus, it is the third most vulnerable indicator detected by this index.

4.2 Other Aspects

By evaluating the 2017 Regional Head Election, we find at least three important aspects captured as other vulnerable aspects for the 2018 Simultaneous Regional Head Election. The three aspects are at the heart of public discourse about issues arising in the 2017 Regional Head Election. As such, those three aspects must be looked at and prevented from arising as big problems in 2018.

4.2.1 Security

This aspect includes eight indicators: destruction of EMB facilities, physical violence against EMB, intimidation against EMB, campaign substance material, conflict between candidates/campaign team/supporters, influence of religious/tribal leaders, and violence against voters.

a. Security Aspect of the 2018 Gubernatorial Elections

By mapping how this index records the eight aspects above, two provinces (West Kalimantan and Papua) have high vulnerability when it comes to security. Twelve provinces have medium-vulnerability, while three provinces have low-vulnerability when it comes to security.

West Kalimantan's security is vulnerable due to the following indicators: destruction of EMB facilities, campaign substance material, and conflict between candidates/campaign team/supporters. In the past, there are multiple cases of candidates supporting one candidate to the point of being an angry mob and attacking KPU office, for example in

Kubu Raya Regency. There are also many campaign materials containing provocation and hoax.

In Papua, the main indicator making this province's security vulnerable is violence against voters. In the past regional head and national elections, instances of violence against voters have resulted in many deaths.

b. Security Aspect of the 2018 Regent and Mayoral Elections

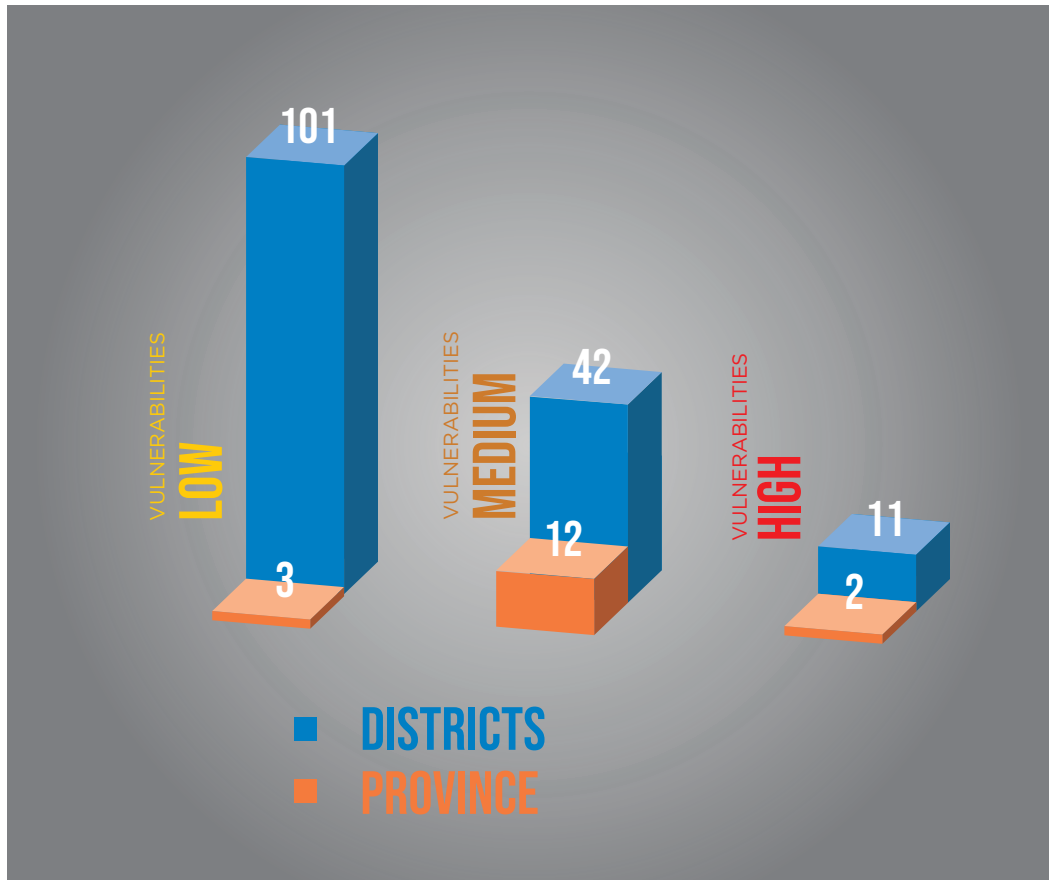
By mapping how this index records the eight aspects above, eleven districts have high-vulnerability when it comes to security. Those eleven districts are Puncak Regency, Paniai Regency, Jayawijaya Regency, Mimika Regency, Nagekeo Regency, Kerinci Regency, South Central Timor Regency, Alor Regency, Murung Raya Regency, Sukabumi City, and Tual City. 42 districts have medium-vulnerability when it comes to security, and 101 others have low-vulnerability.

Four districts in Papua where security is highly vulnerable - Puncak, Paniai, Jayawijaya, and Mimika - are plagued by the same problem. There are many cases of destruction of EMB facilities, physical violence against EMB, intimidation against EMB, conflict between candidates/campaign team/supporters, influence of religious/tribal leaders, and violence against voters.

Cases of those include the destruction of the offices of Mimika Regency KPU and Panwaslu by an angry mob in 2014. Also in 2014, a group of angry supporters hurled rocks onto the offices of Puncak Regency KPU and Panwaslu.

Meanwhile, in Nagekeo Regency, Kerinci Regency, South Central Timor Regency, Alor Regency, Murung Raya Regency, Sukabumi City, and Tual City, the most vulnerable indicator is the influence of religious/tribal leaders.

Image 4.1. Number of Regions Based on Security



4.2.2 Identity Politics

This assessment pertains on gauging the use of religion, ethnicity, or tribe clans/blood in campaign or other efforts of attaining political legitimacy. There are three areas seen in assessing identity politics: the substance of campaign material in various forms and media, familial relations between political candidates, and the influence of religious or tribe leaders.

a. Aspects of Identity Politics in the 2018 Gubernatorial Elections

Based on the mapping of 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability in the three areas mentioned above, eight provinces are with high vulnerability when it comes to identity politics: North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua, five provinces have medium vulnerability, and only four have low vulnerability.

Identity politics in North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, and West Kalimantan are dominated by potential use of identity politics in campaign substance. One of the factors that increase the likelihood of that is familial relations, for example, regent candidate and governor candidate for 2018 in West Nusa Tenggara are related to regional heads in other provinces.

Meanwhile, in East Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua, all three areas (substance of campaign material, influence of religious/tribe leader, and familial relations) are susceptible to identity politics.

b. Aspects of Identity Politics in the 2018 Regent and Mayoral Elections

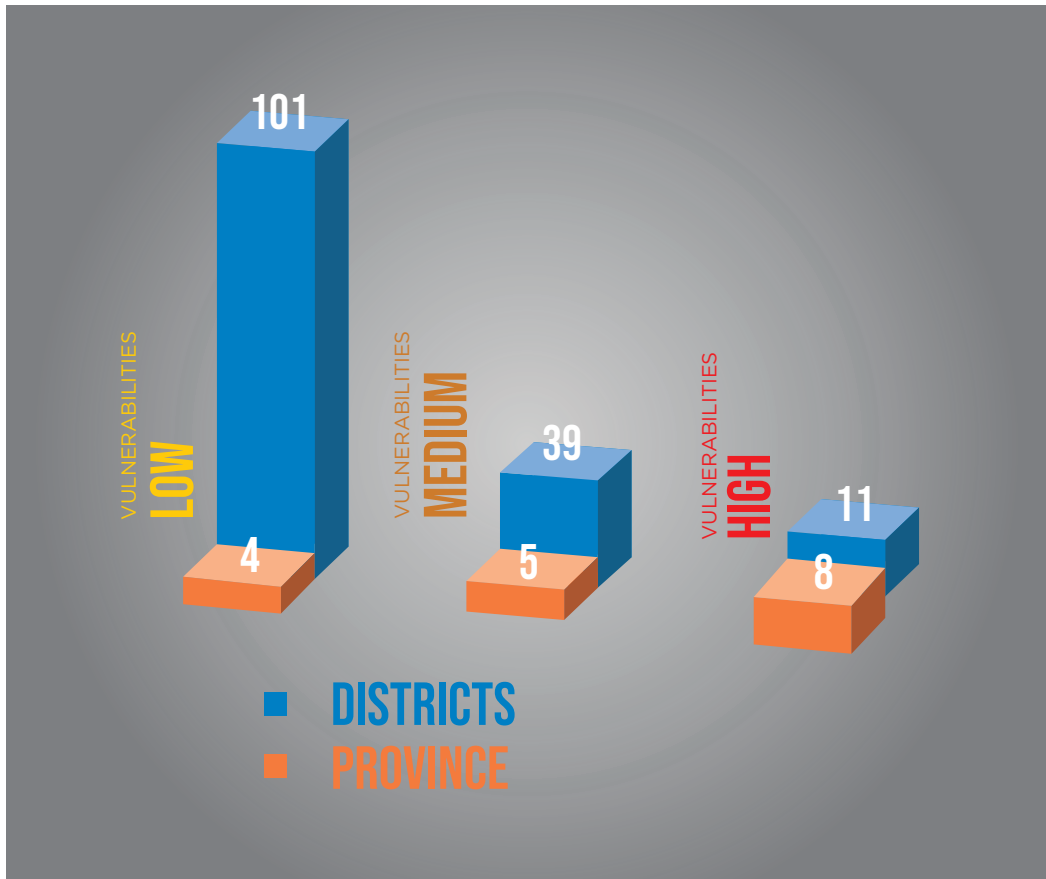
Based on the mapping of the 2018 Regional Head EVI, 14 districts are highly vulnerable to identity politics. They are Tabalong Regency, Kolaka Regency, Puncak Regency, Jayawijaya Regency, Tegal Regency, Jombang Regency, Lebak Regency, Alor Regency, North Penajam Paser Regency, Morowali Regency, Mimika Regency, Subulussalam City, and Prabumulih City, Meanwhile, 39 districts have medium vulnerability.

Finally, 101 districts have low vulnerability.

The three regencies with the highest vulnerabilities are Tabalong, Kolaka, and Konawe, particularly on campaign material substance and familial relations. In Puncak, Jayawijaya, North Penajam Paser, and Morowali regencies, the most vulnerable area for identity politics is the influence of religious/tribal leader.

In Prabumulih City, Jombang Regency, and Alor Regency, the highest vulnerability lies in campaign material substance in various forms and media. Tegal Regency's most vulnerable area for identity politics is familial relations. While in Lebak Regency, Mimika Regency, and Subulussalam City, the areas most vulnerable to identity politics are all three: campaign substance, familial relations, and influence of religious/tribal leader.

Image 4.2 Number of Regions Based on How Vulnerable They are to Identity Politics



4.2.3 Social Media

a. Social Media Aspects of the 2018 Provincial Head Elections

Our social media assessment covers two indicators: the substance of campaign materials and familial relations between candidates. The two indicators are assessed due to the prevalence of social media use in campaigning politics of identity in the 2017 Simultaneous Regional Head Election.

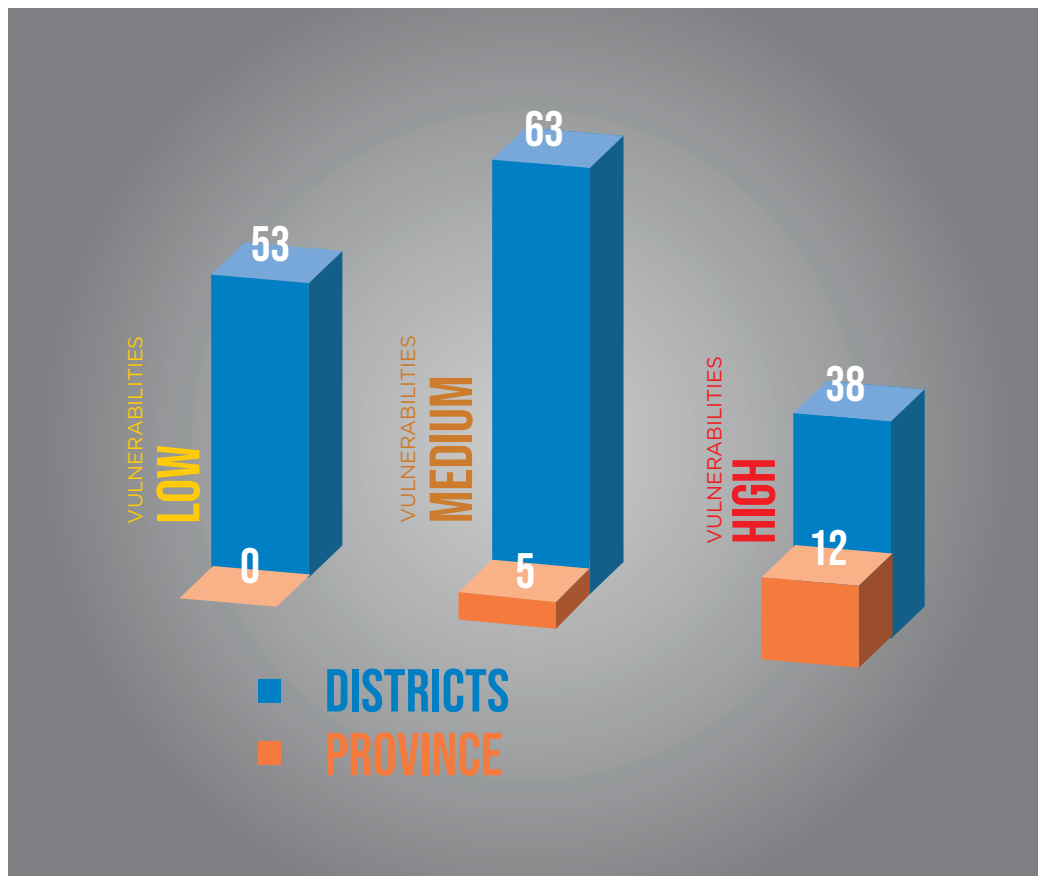
Out of 17 provinces to hold regional head elections in 2018, 71 percent of them (12 provinces) are heavy users of social media in spreading election-related issues. Those provinces are North Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, Riau, West Java, East Java, Bali, and Southeast Sulawesi. The other five provinces (29 percent of total) – Papua, Lampung, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi – are moderate users of social media. There are no provinces whose social media use is low.

b. Social Media Aspects of the 2018 Regent and Mayoral Elections

If referring to field findings, the number of social media use on election-related issues, including politics of identity, is quite detectable in all districts although to differing extents. 38 districts (25 percent) are heavy users of social media. 63 districts (41 percent) are moderate users of social media. Those districts with heavy and moderate use of social media are indeed classified as vulnerable areas prone to tensions in social media. Only 53 districts (34 percent) are low users of social media.

Out of the 38 districts who are heavy users of social media, two with the highest vulnerability score are Tabalong Regency and Konawe Regency where the campaign material are largely problematic and there are very strong familial relations between different candidates. The campaign materials there are likely to be problematic due to the use of ethnicity-laced campaign and issues of “local sons” rhetorics. Besides that, these two regencies are mining areas, which opens possibility of mobilizing voters from outside the regency if those that wins are not from that regency.

Image 4.3 Number of Regions Based on Their Social Media Vulnerabilities



CHAPTER 5

FOLLOW-UP AND RECOMMENDATIONS



5.1 Follow-up

Following up the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index when it comes to regions with high vulnerability or potentially so, Bawaslu instructs all supervisors to do the following :

1. Prevention

- a) Study the 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index as a material to understand the condition and vulnerable areas in each region.
- b) Formulate a supervising strategy to prevent electoral violations and disputes, with strong regard to local characteristics.
- c) Build meaningful coordination and intensive communication with other stakeholders such as EMBs, regional government, regional police force, regional information office, religious heads, tribal and community heads, to obtain adequate data, disseminate good information, and improve collaborative work in preventing electoral violations, particularly when it comes to the use of issues on race, ethnicities, and religion, involvement of civil service in campaign, money politics, and politics of identity, which will compromise the quality and integrity of electoral stages.

d) Optimize information dissemination, provide information sources, conduct political education towards the people, campaign teams, volunteers, and candidates through coordinated events or print, electronic, and digital mass media to prevent violations and to boost participatory supervision.

2. Supervision

a) Act proactively in executing the agenda of electoral supervision, and responsively upon receiving allegation and reports of electoral violation.

b) Strategically work with and around the organizational resource to achieve an effective supervision.

c) Strengthen supervision towards subordinate structures to ensure the integrity and professionalism of election supervisors.

d) Involve many groups in the society in election monitoring so they help us detect and report potential violations, particularly when it comes to voter list, racism-laced campaigns, money politics, active involvement of civil service in campaign, and politics of identity.

3. Acting on Violations and Conflict/Dispute Resolution

a) Actively and periodically reports to your superiors on handling electoral violations.

b) Strengthen coordination with law enforcement to be on the same page with them in making the enforcement of electoral laws and election-related criminal acts integral between different offices.

c) Strengthen the understanding and ability of supervisors in investigating and deciding regional head election administrative violations and dispute resolution.

d) Strengthen coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Civil Service Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform, and the Commission of Civil Service to closely watch and maintain the impartiality of civil service and prevent the abuse of state facilities in campaign.

e) Provide easy access for the society in reporting suspected election violations.

5.2 Recommendations

The 2018 Regional Head Election Vulnerability Index reveals concerning areas of vulnerability in all three dimensions: electoral conduct, competition, and participation. Based on that, Bawaslu realizes that preventing these vulnerabilities from marring 2018 Regional Head Election's quality needs involvement from all stakeholders. Thus, Bawaslu recommends the following actions for the following actors:

1. General Election Commission

- a) Improve supervision to any subordinate structures to ensure the integrity and professionalism of conducting the regional head election.
- b) Ensure the professionalism of all subordinate structures in order to conduct all electoral stages in accordance to the law.
- c) Watch closely any arising problems with the voter list and guarantee that all eligible voters are able to use their right properly.
- d) Watch closely overlapping support from political parties in candidacy and problems that may arise when resolving candidate disqualifications and disputes thereof.
- e) Ensure that all polling stations are accessible by voters so that no voters need to face challenging geography just to cast their vote.

2. Election Contestants (Political Parties and Candidates)

- a) Campaign ethically without using racism, money politics, civil service, and state facilities in the campaign process;
- b) Maintain the solidarity of political parties in the process of candidacy;
- c) Heed relevant legal regulations in all stages of the regional head election.

3. Ministry of Home Affairs

- a) Supervise the process of budgeting for regional head election and its supervision, and ensure that the disbursement process is smooth and timely;
- b) Supervise the civil service to guarantee their impartiality in any elections;
- c) Follow-up any recommendations from election supervisors regarding any violations perpetrated by civil service and regional government.

4. Regional Government

- a) Guarantee and expedite the procurement and disbursement of budget to conduct regional head elections;
- b) Prevent the use of state facilities in any campaign;
- c) Maintain the impartiality of civil service and follow-up any recommendations from election supervisors regarding any violations perpetrated by civil service;
- d) Facilitate information dissemination about elections to improve society's participation in election monitoring.

5. Law Enforcement

- a) Protect the EMB from potential assaults, threats, or any acts of violence;
- b) Protects voters in order to ensure that they are free from physical violence and can use their right to vote in a free, fair, and independent manner.

6. Coordinating Ministry of Politics, Law, and Security

- a) Supervise and coordinate between government officials and law enforcement so they conduct their respective tasks properly.

7. Ministry of Finance

- a) Supervise the process of budgeting (and disbursement thereof) by the regional government.

8. Civil Society

- a) The civil society must be actively involved in guarding the simultaneous regional head election by minimizing the number of potential violations that might occur;
- b) The civil society must improve the level of participation of women, persons with disabilities, and other marginal groups in the 2018 Regional Head Election.

9. Media

- a) Enshrine the journalism and broadcasting ethical code is extremely important to ensure that the regional head elections are conducted in an honest, fair, and democratic manner. The media has the most important role not to spread sensitive issues that spark conflict in the society and minimize hoax to minimize tension between candidates;
- b) Cover both sides in the context of providing constructive information for the general public

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ATTACHMENTS

EVI DIMENSION OF EACH PROVINCE TABLE

NO	DISTRICT DIMENSION VARIABLE	CONDUCT					COMPETITION					PARTICIPATION		
		EMB Integrity	EMB Professionalism	Violence Against EMB	Candidacy	Campaign	Contestant	Familial Relations	Rights to Vote	Local Characteristics	Society Monitoring/Controlling			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	NORTH SUMATRA	4.00	3.40	2.33	2.60	5.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50			
2	RIAU	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	2.50			
3	SOUTH SUMATRA	2.00	3.00	1.67	1.80	4.33	2.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	3.50			
4	LAMPUNG	2.00	3.00	1.67	1.80	3.67	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.50			
5	WEST JAVA	2.00	3.00	2.33	2.60	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	3.00			
6	CENTRAL JAVA	1.00	2.20	2.33	2.20	2.33	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.50			
7	EAST JAVA	4.00	2.60	1.67	3.00	1.67	2.00	5.00	3.67	2.00	1.50			
8	BALI	2.00	2.60	1.67	3.80	2.33	1.00	3.00	2.33	1.00	2.50			
9	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	1.00	2.20	2.33	3.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.50			
10	EAST NUSA TENGGARA	2.00	3.00	2.33	3.40	2.33	2.00	3.00	2.33	3.00	3.50			
11	WEST KALIMANTAN	2.00	2.60	3.67	2.60	4.33	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50			
12	EAST KALIMANTAN	3.00	3.00	2.33	2.20	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.33	3.00	2.00			
13	SOUTH SULAWESI	3.00	3.00	2.33	2.60	3.67	1.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	2.50			
14	SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	3.00	3.00	2.33	2.60	3.67	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50			
15	MALUKU	4.00	3.40	3.00	4.60	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.50			
16	NORTH MALUKU	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	3.50			
17	PAPUA	4.00	3.40	2.33	3.80	3.67	4.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	3.50			

EVI VARIABLES AT DISTRICTS

NO	Merangin Regency	CONDUCT					COMPETITION					PARTICIPATION		
		EMB Integrity 1	EMB Professionalism 2	Violence Against EMB 3	Candidacy 4	Campaign 5	Contestants 6	Familial Relations 7	Rights to Vote 8	Local Characteristics 9	Society Monitoring/Control 10			
1	Subulussalam City	2.00	2.60	1.67	1.80	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	3.50			
2	South Aceh Regency	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.80	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	2.50			
3	Pidie Jaya Regency	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.20	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	3.50			
4	Padang Sidempuan City	1.00	1.80	1.67	2.20	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	2.50			
5	North Padang Lawas Reg.	3.00	2.20	2.33	1.40	2.33	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
6	Batu Bara Regency	3.00	2.60	1.67	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	2.00			
7	Padang Lawas Regency	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.50			
8	Langkat Regency	1.00	2.20	1.67	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	2.00			
9	Deli Serdang Regency	4.00	2.20	1.00	2.20	1.67	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.50			
10	North Tapanuli Regency	2.00	1.80	1.67	1.80	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.50			
11	Dairi Regency	1.00	2.20	2.33	2.60	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.50			
12	Sawahlunto City	1.00	3.40	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	3.00			
13	Padang Panjang City	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.80	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00			
14	Pariaman City	1.00	2.60	2.33	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	3.67	1.00	2.50			
15	Padang City	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	4.00			
16	Indragiri Hilir Regency	1.00	2.60	1.67	2.60	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	2.00			
17	Jambi City	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	4.00			

18	Merangin Regency	2.00	1.80	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	3.00	4.00
19	Kerinci Regency	3.00	3.00	1.67	3.40	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	4.50
20	Lubuk Linggau City	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	1.67	2.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	4.00
21	Pagar Alam City	1.00	1.40	3.00	2.60	1.67	2.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	2.00
22	Prabumulih City	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	3.67	1.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	4.00
23	Palembang City	2.00	1.80	2.33	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	3.50
24	Muara Enim Regency	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.40	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.00
25	Empat Lawang Regency	3.00	2.60	1.67	2.60	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	1.50
26	Banyuasin Regency	1.00	2.20	1.67	1.80	4.33	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	2.00
27	Lahat Regency	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	3.00
28	Ogan Komering Ilir Reg.	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	3.00	3.00
29	Bengkulu City	2.00	1.40	1.00	1.80	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00
30	Tanggamus Regency	3.00	1.80	1.67	1.80	1.67	2.00	3.00	2.33	2.00	3.00
31	North Lampung Regency	2.00	1.40	1.67	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	3.00
32	Pangkal Pinang City	1.00	1.80	1.00	3.80	1.67	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
33	Bangka Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.40	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.50
34	Belitung Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.67	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.50
35	Tanjung Pinang City	2.00	2.20	1.67	1.80	4.33	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
36	Bekasi City	2.00	2.20	1.67	1.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	2.00
37	Cirebon City	1.00	2.20	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
38	Sukabumi City	1.00	1.80	3.00	1.40	2.33	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.50
39	Bandung City	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	4.00
40	Banjar City	3.00	1.80	1.00	1.40	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
41	Bogor City	1.00	2.60	1.00	1.40	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.33	1.00	3.00
42	Purwakarta Regency	3.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
43	West Bandung Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.80	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00

44	Sumedang Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
45	Kuningan Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
46	Majalengka Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
47	Subang Regency	1.00	2.20	1.67	1.80	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
48	Bogor Regency	2.00	2.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
49	Garut Regency	1.00	2.20	3.00	1.80	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	3.50
50	Cirebon Regency	2.00	1.80	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
51	Ciamis Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	2.60	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
52	Tegal City	1.00	2.20	1.00	1.40	1.67	1.00	5.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
53	Banyumas Regency	1.00	2.20	1.00	2.20	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
54	Temanggung Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
55	Kudus Regency	1.00	2.20	1.00	2.20	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
56	Karanganyar Regency	1.00	2.20	1.67	3.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
57	Tegal Regency	1.00	2.60	1.67	1.40	3.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
58	Magelang Regency	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.80	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
59	Malang City	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
60	Mojokerto City	1.00	3.00	1.67	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
61	Probolinggo City	1.00	1.40	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
62	Kediri City	1.00	1.80	1.67	2.20	2.33	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
63	Madiun City	2.00	1.80	2.33	2.60	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
64	Probolinggo Regency	2.00	1.40	1.67	2.60	2.33	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50
65	Sampang Regency	3.00	1.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
66	Bangkalan Regency	1.00	2.20	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
67	Bojonegoro Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
68	Nganjuk Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
69	Pamekasan Regency	2.00	1.80	1.67	1.80	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50

70	Tulungagung Regency	1.00	2.60	2.33	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.00
71	Pasuruan Regency	2.00	2.60	2.33	2.20	1.67	4.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
72	Magetan Regency	2.00	1.80	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00
73	Madiun Regency	3.00	1.80	1.67	2.20	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
74	Lumajang Regency	2.00	2.60	1.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.00
75	Bondowoso Regency	2.00	2.20	2.33	1.40	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	2.00	3.00
76	Jombang Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	2.20	4.33	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.50
77	Serang City	2.00	2.60	1.00	1.80	2.33	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
78	Tangerang City	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	3.00	1.67	1.00	2.50
79	Tangerang Regency	3.00	3.00	1.67	2.20	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.50
80	Lebak Regency	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.60	4.33	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
81	Gianyar Regency	1.00	2.20	1.67	1.00	3.67	1.00	3.00	1.67	3.00	1.67	1.00	1.50
82	Klungkung Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
83	Bima City	2.00	2.60	1.67	1.40	2.33	3.00	3.00	1.67	3.00	1.67	1.00	4.50
84	East Lombok Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	2.20	3.67	3.00	3.00	2.33	3.00	2.33	3.00	2.50
85	West Lombok Regency	1.00	2.60	2.33	1.40	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	4.00	1.00
86	Sikka Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
87	Central Sumba Regency	1.00	2.20	1.00	1.40	1.67	2.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	3.00
88	Nagekeo Regency	2.00	3.40	2.33	3.00	3.67	2.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	5.00
89	Rote Ndao Regency	1.00	3.40	1.00	2.60	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.50
90	East Manggarai Regency	1.00	2.60	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	2.00	5.00
91	South Central Timor Reg.	4.00	3.80	2.33	4.60	3.67	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	4.00
92	Alor Regency	1.00	1.40	3.00	2.60	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	3.00	1.67	2.00	4.00
93	Kupang Regency	2.00	3.40	1.00	1.40	3.67	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	4.00
94	Ende Regency	2.00	1.40	3.67	1.40	1.67	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
95	Southwest Sumba Reg.	4.00	3.00	1.00	1.40	3.67	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.50

96	Pontianak City	1.00	1.40	1.00	2.20	2.33	2.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	1.00	3.00
97	North Kayong Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	3.80	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00
98	Sanggau Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.40	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	3.00	1.67	3.00	3.00
99	Kubu Raya Regency	2.00	1.80	1.67	1.40	4.33	3.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.50
100	Mempawah Regency	2.00	1.80	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.50
101	Palangkaraya City	4.00	2.60	1.00	4.20	2.33	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
102	Kapuas Regency	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.50
103	Sukamara Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
104	Lamandau Regency	1.00	2.60	1.67	3.00	3.67	1.00	1.00	3.67	1.00	3.67	1.00	3.00
105	Seruyan Regency	1.00	2.20	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	4.00
106	Katingan Regency	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.60	3.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
107	Pulang Pisau Regency	1.00	1.80	1.00	3.80	2.33	3.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.50
108	Murung Raya Regency	1.00	2.60	3.67	3.80	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	4.00
109	East Barito Regency	3.00	3.40	1.67	3.80	1.67	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
110	North Barito Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	2.33	2.00	3.50
111	Gunung Mas Regency	1.00	1.40	3.00	3.80	2.33	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.00
112	Tapin Regency	3.00	1.80	1.67	2.20	3.67	1.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	2.33	2.00	3.00
113	South Hulu Sungai Reg.	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
114	Tanah Laut Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.00
115	Tabalong Regency	2.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	3.67	1.00	5.00	2.33	2.00	2.33	2.00	3.00
116	North Penajam Paser Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50
117	Tarakan City	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.50
118	Kotamobagu Regency	2.00	1.80	1.67	1.80	2.33	1.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	1.67	2.00	1.00
119	Minahasa Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.80	4.33	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.50

120	North Bolaang Mongondow Reg.	1.00	2.60	1.00	2.60	1.00	2.60	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.33	1.00	2.50
121	Sitaro Regency	2.00	2.20	1.67	2.20	3.00	2.20	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	2.50
122	Southeast Minahasa Reg.	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.60	1.67	2.60	1.67	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	2.50
123	Talaud Islands Regency	3.00	3.00	2.33	3.80	2.33	3.80	2.33	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
124	Morowali Regency	3.00	3.40	1.67	1.40	1.67	1.40	1.67	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00
125	Parigi Moutong Regency	3.00	3.40	2.33	1.40	3.00	1.40	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00
126	Donggala Regency	5.00	2.60	2.33	3.80	2.33	3.80	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	3.00	2.50
127	Palopo City	3.00	3.00	1.67	2.20	2.33	2.20	2.33	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.67	2.00	1.00
128	Parepare City	1.00	2.20	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.50
129	Makassar City	3.00	1.80	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
130	Bone Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00
131	Sinjai Regency	2.00	1.80	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.80	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00
132	Bantaeng Regency	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
133	Enrekang Regency	1.00	1.40	2.33	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
134	Sidenreng Rappang Reg.	3.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.67	1.40	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.50
135	Jeneponto Regency	2.00	2.20	1.67	2.60	1.67	2.60	1.67	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	2.00
136	Wajo Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.67	1.40	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	2.00
137	Luwu Regency	2.00	1.80	3.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.33	2.00	1.00
138	Pinrang Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	1.50
139	Bau-Bau City	1.00	2.20	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.80	2.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.33	1.00	3.00
140	Konawe Regency	3.00	2.60	2.33	3.40	5.00	3.40	5.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
141	Kolaka Regency	1.00	2.60	2.33	1.80	3.67	1.80	3.67	2.00	2.00	5.00	1.67	3.00	2.50
142	Gorontalo City	3.00	2.60	3.00	2.60	3.67	2.60	3.67	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	2.50
143	North Gorontalo Regency	1.00	1.80	2.33	1.40	3.00	1.40	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.67	1.00	2.00
144	Mamasa Regency	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40	3.00	1.40	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	3.00

145	Polewali Mandar Regency	2.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	2.33	1.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	3.00
146	Tual City	2.00	1.80	3.00	1.40	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.67	3.00	3.00
147	Southeast Maluku Reg.	2.00	3.40	3.00	1.40	4.33	4.00	3.00	1.67	1.00	3.00
148	Central Mamberamo Regency	3.00	4.20	2.33	2.60	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.33	4.00	3.00
149	Paniai Regency	4.00	4.20	4.33	3.80	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.67	4.00	4.00
150	Puncak Regency	2.00	3.40	3.67	2.20	3.67	4.00	3.00	1.67	5.00	4.00
151	Deiyai Regency	2.00	3.40	2.33	3.00	2.33	5.00	1.00	1.67	5.00	2.00
152	Jayawijaya Regency	3.00	3.80	4.33	3.40	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.33	4.00	4.00
153	Biak Numfor Regency	2.00	3.00	1.67	1.80	1.67	2.00	1.00	1.67	2.00	3.00
154	Mimika Regency	5.00	4.20	4.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.33	3.00	3.50

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT :

We asked Provincial and District Election Supervisors to collect data, collate, and answer the following questions. Answers were collected until 8 October 2017.

Note on how to fill:

1. For regions holding gubernatorial election, Provincial Election Supervisory Body fills in the questionnaire.
2. For regions holding district (regent and/or mayoral) election, District Election Supervisory Committee fills in the questionnaire.
3. Close-ended questions are marked with (x), while open-ended questions are answered with descriptive narrations
4. Answer all questions based on real conditions at the field.

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
1	Are there DKPP verdicts stating that the EMB has violated their ethical code on impartiality under the principles of: - independence, honesty, fairness, and proportionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict 	
2	Are there legal cases that has been committed by an EMB commissioner? (Including but not limited to drugs, criminal charges, corruption, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict 	

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
3	Were there any amendment of policies made by the EMB which led to legal uncertainty and confusion?	a. 0-1 amendment b. 2 amendments c. more than 2 amendments		a. 0-1 amendment b. 2 amendments c. more than 2 amendments		a. 0-1 amendment b. 2 amendments c. more than 2 amendments	
4	Were there any verdict made by the DKPP stating that the EMB is proven to have violated their code of ethics?	a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict		a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict		a. None identified b. Yes, 1 verdict c. Yes, more than 1 verdict	
5	Were there any efforts made by the regional government to obstruct the disbursement of EMB budget? (For KPU or Bawaslu)	Please explain		Please explain		Please explain	
6	Were there any reports or monitoring results related to voter data (voter data update, announcement)	a. None identified b. Yes, 1 report c. Yes, more than 1 report		a. None identified b. Yes, 1 report c. Yes, more than 1 report		a. None identified b. Yes, 1 report c. Yes, more than 1 report	
7	Were polling stations accessible for those with disabilities?	A. Yes, all polling stations were accessible B. Only some polling stations were accessible C. No polling stations were accessible		A. Yes, all polling stations were accessible B. Only some polling stations were accessible C. No polling stations were accessible			

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
8	Has there been physical destruction of EMB (KPU or Bawaslu) facilities (including but not limited to buildings, cars, equipment, etc.)	a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times		a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times		a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times	
9	Has there been any physical violence against the EMB (KPU or Bawaslu)?	a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times		a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times		a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times	
10	Has there been any intimidations against the EMB (KPU or Bawaslu)?	a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times		a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times		a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times	
11	Were there overlapping supports in the process of individual candidacy?	a. none identified b. yes, but the candidate was not disqualified c. yes, and the candidate was disqualified					

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
12	Were there political parties who supported more than one candidate/tickets?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. none identified b. yes, but the candidate was not disqualified c. yes, and the candidate was disqualified 					
13	Has the KPU, in previous regional head elections, declared any nominated candidates to be ineligible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. none identified b. yes, but the candidate was not disqualified c. yes, and the candidate was disqualified 					
14	Were any incumbent nominated to run as candidate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. none identified b. the incumbents are nominated together as a ticket, or only one of them runs c. both the incumbents compete in different tickets 					
15	Were there disputes during the candidacy process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. none identified b. yes, but without appeal c. yes, with appeal, and involving supporters 					

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
16	Were there campaign materials containing racism, hoax, or provocation that might spark horizontal conflicts?	Please explain	Please explain	Please explain		Please explain	
17	Were there practices of money politics in the previous election?	Please explain	Please explain	Please explain			
	a) were there involvement of the civil service in campaign activities?	Please explain	Please explain	Please explain			
18	b) were there the use of state facilities such as buildings, official cars, or other facilities in campaign activities?	Please explain	Please explain	Please explain			
	c) were there rotation of civil service position conducted six months prior to a regional head election?	Please explain	Please explain	Please explain			

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
19	Were the overlaps in the political parties' membership and organizational chart in your region?	a. none identified b. in the past, none was identified, but there are now c. yes, in the past and the present		a. none identified b. in the past, none was identified, but there are now c. yes, in the past and the present		a. none identified b. in the past, none was identified, but there are now c. yes, in the past and the present	
20	Are there conflict between contestants, campaign team, and supporters severe enough that it disrupts the conduct of electoral stages?	Please explain				Please explain	
	a) are there familial relations between candidates and incumbents?	Please explain					
21	b) are there familial relations between candidates and another regional head in the same province? c) are there familial relations between candidates and EMB commissioners?	Please explain				Please explain	

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
22	How many percent of voters did not use their right to vote?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. less than 30 percent b. between 31 and 59 percent c. more than 60 percent 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. less than 30 percent b. between 31 and 59 percent c. more than 60 percent 			
23	How many voters were listed in the Additional Voter List (DPTb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. less than 1 percent b. 1.3 percent c. more than 3 percent 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. less than 1 percent b. 1.3 percent c. more than 3 percent 			
24	Are there voters who would like to vote but unable to do so?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. none identified b. yes, but they did not submit any reports c. yes, and they submit a report 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. none identified b. yes, but they did not submit any reports c. yes, and they submit a report 			

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
25	Was the region's geographic conditions made it difficult for the voters to reach their polling station? (please attach your region's	Please explain		Please explain		Please explain	
26	Were there threats or intimidation towards voters by religious leaders or tribal chiefs?	Please explain		Please explain		Please explain	
27	Are there any NGOs/CSOs conducting election monitoring?	a. yes, and they do voter education b. yes, but they do not do voter education c. none identified		a. yes, and they do voter education b. yes, but they do not do voter education c. none identified			
28	How many persons with disabilities were registered in the voter list and used their rights to vote?	A. more than 60 percent B. between 31 and 59 percent C. less than 30 percent		A. more than 60 percent B. between 31 and 59 percent C. less than 30 percent			

No	QUESTION	PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS	NOTES	LEGISLATIVE AND PRESIDENTIAL	NOTES	TOWARDS 2018 REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS	NOTES
29	Were there reports of violations from election monitors reported to official supervisors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identified and reported officially (Form A1) b. identified but was not reported officially c. none identified 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identified and reported officially (Form A1) b. identified but was not reported officially c. none identified 			
30	How many cases of violence against voters happened in your region during electoral conduct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. never b. 1-3 times c. more than 3 times 			

NOTES

A series of horizontal dotted lines providing a template for writing notes.