



Indonesia Civil Society Forum 2022
Advancing Inclusive Democracy in Indonesia
Jakarta, 30 - 31 March 2022



Group 9: Democracy, Anti-Corruption, and Civil Society

31 March 2022, 10:15 AM -12:00 NOON

Corruption and inefficient bureaucracy hinder economic growth and human development, as well as undermine democracy. To curb this trend and reaffirm good governance, civil society must be at the forefront of pushing for greater accountability and democratic governance. Strengthening public accountability is a major factor in the fight against corruption; public officials must be obligated to explain fully and fairly to the public how they carry out their public responsibilities and use public funds. An active and empowered civil society is essential to ensuring the fight against corruption and the abuse of public power. Civil society organizations (CSOs) have proven their value as supervisors and representatives of citizens' interests. A strong civil society will help strengthen the consolidation of Indonesian democracy and fight corruption by working with state institutions. Civil society can often find local solutions to bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption because decentralization has given them the freedom to adapt to their locality. This situation underscores the important role of local CSOs to hold bureaucrats accountable and encourage transparency to reduce the risk of corruption.

ICSF 2021 underlines that Indonesia is currently at a crossroads in fighting corruption, with a decrease in scores on the Corruption Performance Index and Democracy Index by the Economist Intelligent Unit. The main driving force behind this decline appears to be political corruption, including high-cost public elections and oligarch tendencies. The participants agree that Indonesia needs a strong and independent Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), supported by empowered civil society and public education to fight political corruption and oligarchy recklessness.

At ICSF 2021, anti-corruption was the main theme. Key conclusions and recommendations include (1) the need to ensure that the KPK remains effective and independent, (2) the government at all levels needs to collaborate with citizens and the public for the supervision and monitoring of government funds, and (3) the importance of strengthening the role of civil society to be more collaborative, as watchdogs and providing oversight, in building grassroots movements, and to affirm and advocate for corruption victims. The session will reflect on what has happened since last year, and how civil society's efforts to identify and fight corruption can be further strengthened.

Guide Questions:

1. How effective are the efforts of civil society to support the role of the increasingly powerful Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and maintaining anti-corruption norms and values?
2. How successful is the government's mechanism to prevent corruption during the COVID-19 pandemic, among others in terms of planning, budgeting, and budget sources, to the process of applying for assistance?
3. What support system is available for civil society to develop the anti-corruption movement?
4. What has the OMS and the government done to engage women and youth to minimize corruption?
5. What kind of prevention efforts should be done so that corruption can be eliminated from Indonesia?

6. How can the use of technological innovation help a country eliminate corruption?

HOSTED BY *Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)*

Coach: Almas Ghaliya Putri Sjafrina, ICW

Issue Champions:

- Wijayanto, Executive Director of LP3ES
- Titi Anggraeni, Senior Activist of Perludem and Muhammadiyah
- Jull Takaliuang, Director of minaesa Conscience Foundation