

PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP COUNTRIES

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INDONESIA

The 2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Implementation Plan recognizes that, through provision of technical assistance¹, G20 countries can assist other countries in becoming States Party to, and effectively implementing, relevant international instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

1. National anti-corruption programmes/tools that could be shared with other countries:

Establishment of anti-corruption agency

Since 2002, Indonesia has continuously strengthen the institution and capacity of its anti-corruption agency. Its authorities encompass corruption prevention, investigation, and prosecution. This experience could be shared with other countries that are planning to establish similar agency.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE ² :	 Institution-building
	 Capacity building

The use of information technology and social media to prevent corruption

Latest development in information technology and social media platforms can be utilized to prevent corruption. Indonesia has developed and launched several applications to support corruption prevention efforts, such as LAPOR (a public complaint platform on the delivery of public services), GRATIs (mobile apps on gratification control), JAGA (a platform that provides interactive menu to monitor: licensing procedures and mechanisms, education services delivery, hospital service management), and e-LHKPN (an electronic asset disclosure program for government and public officials).

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE ² :	 Institution-building
	 Capacity building

2. Existing anti-corruption technical assistance programmes

Indonesia-Africa and Middle East Technical Cooperation Program on Good Governance

The program focuses on sharing of experience, best practices, and efforts to realize sustainable development. The program's emphasis is on the issues of government reform, accountability, anti-corruption, and community engagement.

POTENTIAL OUTREACH:

Multilateral

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Secretariat National Coordination Team SSTC Indonesia
technical.cooperation@kemlu.go.id

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK³:

The Indonesia South-South and Triangular Cooperation is the platform to provide technical assistance to Central, Southern, and Western Asia, ASEAN, Africa, Palestine, and the Pacific. This platform is focused on issues related to development, good governance, macro economic management, etc, including anti-corruption. This platform is managed by the Ministry of National Development Planning/ BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Secretariat.

3. Recent technical assistance provided

- In 2014, under program Indonesia-Africa and Middle East Technical Cooperation Program on Good Governance, Indonesia held series of workshops for senior level government officials of Palestine, Yemen, Sudan, Liberia, Mozambique, Gambia, Madagascar, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Iraq, and Egypt. The topics was discussed are:
 - Indonesia Government System: Constitutional Political and Administrative Reform;
 - Progress on Bureaucratic Reform in Indonesia: Issues and Challenges;
 - Increasing Government Accountability and Trust between Government and Citizens;
 - Restoring legal order and anti-corruption;
 - Local service delivery.
- Under bilateral cooperation between Indonesia KPK and CAC Timor Leste, since the establishment of CAC Timor Leste in 2010, both agencies has supporting each other in many ways, including capacity building. In cooperation with the GIZ Indonesia, KPK Indonesia has shared its experience on how to develop an effective anti-coorruption agency through capacity building program which includes best practice sharing, discussion, and secondment.

4. Challenges and gaps in providing technical assistance

Technical assistance provided by Indonesia mostly arranged not in centralized manner. The assistance provided by the relevant ministries using their allocated budget from the government. Eventhough, Indonesia is willing to help other developing countries to improve, as developing country itself, Indonesia has limited capacity to fund technical assistance. To address this problem, Indonesia invite donor countries to support this program through triangular and bilateral cooperation. triangular cooperation is a useful tool to promote closer collaboration among developing countries and traditional donors.

5. Current anti-corruption priorities

The current President's Anti-Corruption Priority Agenda focuses on strengthening the government effort in developing clean, accountable government reform and law enforcement integrity. This priorities are expressed in the medium term development plan 2015-2019, under the General Policy Directive "Preparing a Strong Development Platform". This directive focuses includes improving the quality of public service supported by a clean, transparent, effective and efficient bureaucracy; increasing the quality of law enforcement and the effectiveness of prevention and eradication of corruption efforts; and strengthening the democracy.

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- 1 Technical assistance should be understood in line with UNCAC provisions, and cover relevant programs aimed at strengthening capacities in the prevention and fight against corruption as well as both public and private sectors' integrity*
 - 2 For further information on each of these forms of technical assistance please refer to <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/20-24June2016/V1603598e.pdf>*
 - 3 Institutional framework under which the program is undertaken (e.g, agency responsible for implementing the program, other agencies involved, legal framework, etc).*