

# GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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**The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is the preeminent international organisation advancing the practice of public participation (P2).**

**IAP2 supports people who implement or participate in public decision-making processes. IAP2's focus on practical tools and best practices has made it the primary resource for developing public participation processes.**

IAP2's Core Values, Code of Ethics, and Public Participation Spectrum are foundational elements of effective public participation processes. IAP2 encourages individuals and organisations to adopt and incorporate these principles into their processes.

IAP2 carries out its mission to advance and extend the practice of public participation by organising and conducting professional development activities to serve the learning needs of members.

# FACTS

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Asia Pacific

# Transformation of citizen expectation

The rising phenomena of citizen's expectation to the government Influenced by four transformations that has been occurred over the past few decades, – **globalization, democratization, information and communication technologies.**

- Led to greater demands on the state to deliver services, adequate economic opportunities, and skills.
- Declining citizen trust in government institutions dealing with representation, law and order, and economic management.
- Many countries in Asia Pacific region have been under tremendous stress to meet the rising expectations of citizens.

# Challenges for AP-SDGs Implementation

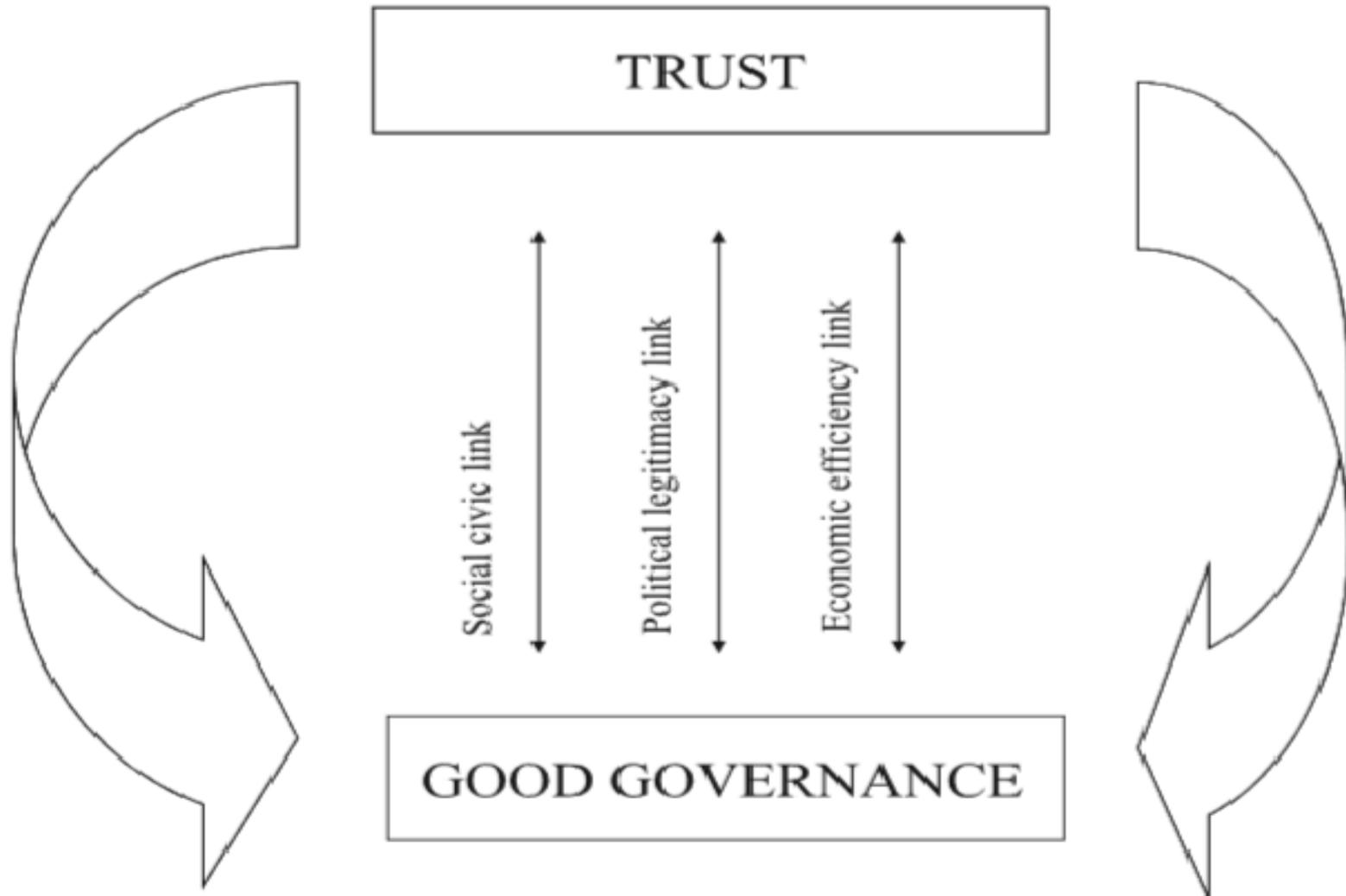
- Asia Pacific Countries Committed to Achieve SDGs
  - Much progress has been made in Asia and the Pacific region in the 15 years of implementation of the MDGs.
- Despite the progress:
  - As many as 743 million people in the Asia Pacific region continue to live in extreme poverty.
  - The gap between the rich and the poor has increased.
  - Many vulnerable groups facing inequalities in access to health, education and basic services including watsan.
  - Moreover, environmental factors exacerbate vulnerabilities.

# Distrusts from Citizen to Government

More than half of the global population expresses distrust in government's institutions accountability in carrying out social development agenda (Edelman Trust Barometer Global Report, 2016).

- Government institutions considered as overstuffed, weak, corrupt and inefficient in managing public administration.
- Government institution still perceived not capable to create an environment that facilitates private sector growth, reduces poverty, delivers valuable services and earns the confidence of their citizens — a relationship of trust that is created when people can participate in government decision-making and know their voices are heard.

# Relationship between trust and Good Governance



Source : Peride K. Blind. *Building Trust in Government: Linking Theory with Practice*, 2010.

# CONTEXTS

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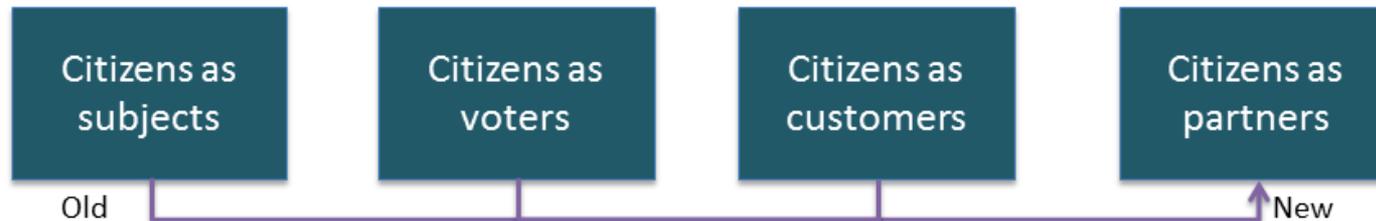
Asia Pacific and Indonesia

# Challenges in stakeholder participation

- Now days the role of public and government administration is being **transforming from authoritarianism to the deliberative process** due to the people is bored/dissatisfied with conventional processes and they also have learned from the success of the **deliberative democracy and inclusive governance** system that has been established in developed countries for past few decades.
- As a consequence the type interaction between citizen and government is shifting **from coerciveness to collaboration.**
- Although the level of progress between the countries are vary however this process will be difficult to be avoided.

# An Evolutionary Continuum

## Role of Citizens



## Role of Governance and Public Administration

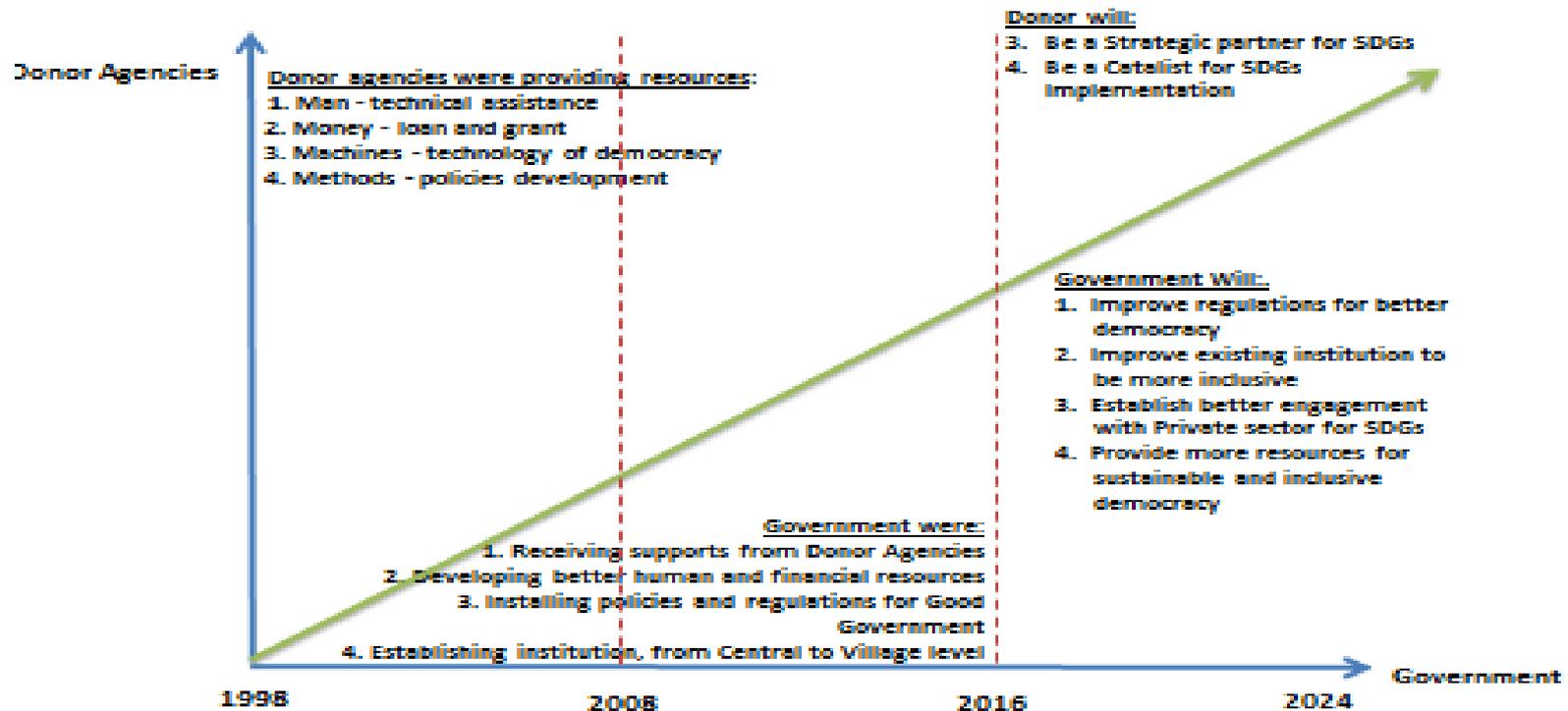


## Type of interaction



Source : Hardy (2016)

# The role of donor agencies and governments in empowering stakeholder participation in Indonesia



<u>Facts:</u> More on the establishment of System	<u>Facts:</u> More on the establishment of Structure	<u>Facts:</u> More on the establishment of Resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Regional Autonomy Laws and its supporting regulations.</li> <li>2. Decentralization to Executives at the Regencies and Cities level</li> <li>3. Establish supporting institution, such as KPK and others</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of Regional Autonomy Laws and its supporting regulations.</li> <li>2. Decentralization to Executives at the Provincials and Villages level</li> <li>3. Enhance the roles of Legislatives and</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Signed International Agenda for 2030 - SDGs</li> <li>2. Improve some regulations for sustainable development and inclusive democracy</li> </ol>

# CASE STUDIES

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Inclusive governance in Indonesia

## Case 1: Musrenbang: Community Participation in Local Development Plan

- *Musrenbang* is the term used for the development planning and multi-stakeholder consultation forums meant to encourage and promote community participation in development planning at the regional level.
- The processes are intended to complement strategic plans developed by the local government in the planning and allocation of development funds.
- The structure of community participation through *Musrenbang* was first formally endorsed by Law 25/2004 on National Development Planning, but builds on a long tradition of community organising in Indonesia.

## Case 2: Indonesia's Village Law: A Step Toward Inclusive Governance

- In late December, Indonesian President Jokowi spoke to over 700 village heads in Boyolali, Central Java, about the implementation of the year-old Village Law – a major campaign platform for both he and his rival during the 2014 presidential election.
  - The law is one of the most significant pieces of legislation since Indonesia started decentralization of Power from the center to the regions in 2001.
  - For the first time, the law guarantees that the central government allocate a specific amount of funds to Indonesia's 74,093 villages so that they can finance their own development based on their individual needs and priorities.
- While the law is lauded for providing high-level autonomy and authority to the villages, it is not without challenges, including how to ensure that marginalized groups are participants in the decision-making process.

## Some Obstacles

- The models and approaches for civic engagement in inclusive development have not been properly defined in the constitutional and development frameworks.
- At present the implementation of public participation provisions is considered to a large extent tokenism and formality and the extent of true public participation is low.
- The concept of inclusive governance is not sufficiently understood within by government officials at the local level, due to local government officials are lacked of experience in a decentralized governance approach.
- The influence of the local culture, characterized by patron - client relationships plays a role in the practices of the implementation of the inclusive government.

# CONCLUSIONS

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Governance, Accountability and Stakeholder  
Engagement

# Conclusions

- Indonesia Context
- Working toward inclusive government and society is viable and yet remains a challenge in Indonesia.
- One of the most effective ways to do this is by ensuring (through **adequate policy and supporting institutions**) and that the distinct and varied voices of those most excluded from society are given **adequate platform to speak and make changes**.
- Consequently, partnership and sufficient **engagement capacity** between and among different levels of government, the private sector, civil society, and the local people is a key element to successful implementation.
- Local wisdom all over Indonesia can be capitalised

# Conclusions

## Asia Pacific context:

- Push for substantial and wider development stakeholders participation.
  - Local government, local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions, private sector, as well as marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- Strengthening regional partnership (multi-stakeholder partnerships).
  - As vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of SDGs.
  - Further develop cooperation between intergovernmental body and international funding agencies to further accommodate more inclusive, qualified and effective development implementation.

# Enormous challenges for implementation

- The big challenge for the Asia Pacific communities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals depends on whether or not people have confidence in their government's institutions accountability.
- As was said by Ban Ki-moon;  
“building trust in government is at the core of the world's quest for peace and well-being.”

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, at the 7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government, 2007.

- Addressing good governance, particularly by supporting the countries to help them build capable, efficient, open, inclusive, and accountable institutions, is become at the top of countries' policy priorities.

# TERIMA KASIH

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