OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

INDONESIA 2014 - 2015
OGP ACTION PLAN

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1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF OGP IN INDONESIA (2014-2015)

Indonesia's journey in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) has grown increasingly strong since its role as founding member of OGP as a new innovative global movement in September 2011. Series of milestones and achievements in Indonesia's openness journey has led to a collective confidence that the country's open government initiative (Open Government Indonesia – OGI) is in a sustainable path of progression. This continued progress is an indication of the country's burning spirit for reform and continued path to democracy since 1998. The waves of reforms, democratic consolidation, and public participation since 1998 have altogether unleashed a snowball effect of continuous forces that propel the OGI to stand and grow strong until today. Not to mention, OGP's unprecedented global growth to 64 countries has been positively influencing the dynamics of open government reforms in Indonesia that has challenged the country to a constant mode of improvement.

Started with a bold journey in introducing numerous open government reforms in 2012 and embracing civil society as equal partner, OGI has now grown beyond public rhetoric and leaders' lip services. Indonesia had already undertaken a second round of action plans in 2013, making this 2014-2015 action plans the third wave of our action plans since OGP's launching in 2011. This pleasant surprise of progress demonstrates our collective and national belief that open government is the prerequisite for a modern government and is key to unlock Indonesia's potentials in the economy, public services, and innovation. Thus, any "gap" between action plans should be avoided to retain the momentum. There were 21 (from 38 in 2012) action plans implemented in 2013 focusing on high-impact basic services, which included various new initiatives and milestones that shaped the year in which Indonesia became the Lead Chair of OGP; from meaningful youth engagement on open government through Model OGP (MOGP) competition to a national crowd-sourcing ideas competition on open government called "SOLUSIMU" (Your Solution).

"...Open government is the prerequisite for a modern government and is key to unlock Indonesia's potentials in the economy, public services, and innovation."

This year of 2014 and the year 2015, Indonesia is undertaking even a more ambitious yet strategically pragmatic set of open government reforms. We continue to adhere in response to the 3 OGP Grand Challenges; 1) Improving Public Services; 2) Increasing Public Integrity; and 3) More Effectively Managing Public Resources, which have helped structure our action plans for the past three years. As Indonesia is undergoing a political change in 2014, OGI – instead of acting lame-duck fear of political dynamics – is capitalizing on the momentum to pursue further variety of reforms. Translating the bright ideas our ordinary citizens have chimed in through SOLUSIMU and through a long comprehensive public consultation with new stakeholders – academia, youth and private sector, the action plans now set to target wider impacts with 47 actions on the list.

Our action plans are also engineered to follow several principles:

1. First, we are strengthening our **Triple Track Strategy** to allow for easier execution and communication to different audiences, hence leading to higher probability of success. These tracks group the action plans into various orientations: 1) strengthening of existing government programs and initiatives, 2) provision of common portals, and 3) platform to accommodate sub-national levels or new initiatives.

2. Second, the design of Indonesia's 2014-2015 action plans is aligned with our Lead Chairmanship theme of "**Promoting Public Participation**". This has translated into many action plans that enable civic participation.

3. Third, we keep our focus on **deepening to sub-national** provinces and city level, where we highly regard the central role of local governments in making open government action plans a real impact in citizen's daily lives.

4. Last but not least and most importantly, we have taken seriously the recommendations provided by our **IRM Reports issued in 2013**, such as continuing to push further implementation of our Access to Public Information Law. Other adoptions of the recommendations are reflected throughout the action plans as explained in this document.

Finally, we hope this new set of action plans will stretch our openness journey and strengthen the foundation of our governance towards an inclusive development characterized by a mature and open society. Open government is indeed critical to sustain our democratization and pursuit of good and open governance. And most importantly, openness is good for Indonesia's development.

2. OGP AS AN INTEGRAL PART TO INDONESIA'S DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM AGENDA

Indonesia has taken a continuous reform agenda throughout the last decade with open government as one of its key priorities. Open government is at the central catalyst of reform but also an integral part to Indonesia's development and reform agenda. Many of OGP pillars are identical with the key theme of Indonesia's bureaucracy reform efforts, i.e. clean, accountable, reliable, and responsive government. Indonesia's open government's implementation cuts across various theme – such as anti-corruption, national development agenda, and ease of doingbusiness – and also across various sectors including natural resources management, education, and other public services.

One of the perfect example of how open government has seamlessly been fused into the national agenda is the effort against corruption as a high call program. With the issuance of Presidential Decree on Corruption Prevention and Eradication, a national strategy was launched along with a comprehensive action plan to support it. Detail descriptions of the embodiment of Open Government action can be seen through several action streams (refer to exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. Open Government Action Stream in Indonesia
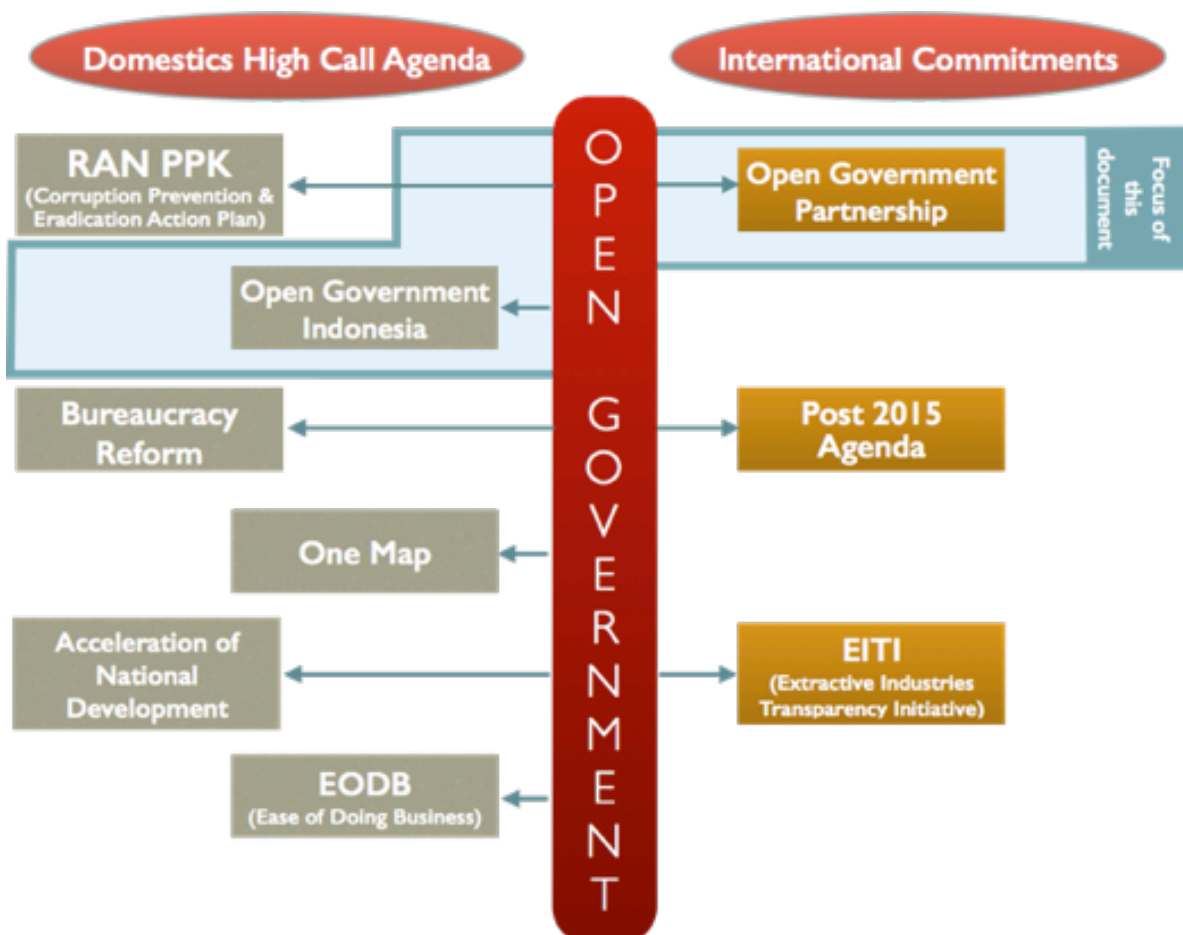
3. ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

After the implementation of two round of OGI Action Plans in the last two years, there are many lessons learned emerging especially during the development of the action plan itself. In the past, the action plan development had only involved the Government of Indonesia together with the decent representation of civil society organization; mass awareness and public participation was still at its minimum level. The public could access the first draft and final version of the action plan, but could not actively participate actively in giving recommendations. In 2014, a couple of breakthroughs were made in developing the Indonesia Open Government Action Plan:

1. **Promoting transparency in each step of action plan development process** where not only the first draft and the final version of the action plans, but also the working documents as a result of every meeting/ focus group discussion are publicly accessible through OGI website. Within each working documents, comments from stakeholders and changes are made visible such that the public can follow the development process dynamics.

2. **Establishment of 2 leg platforms for public to participate actively and directly in the development of action plan:**
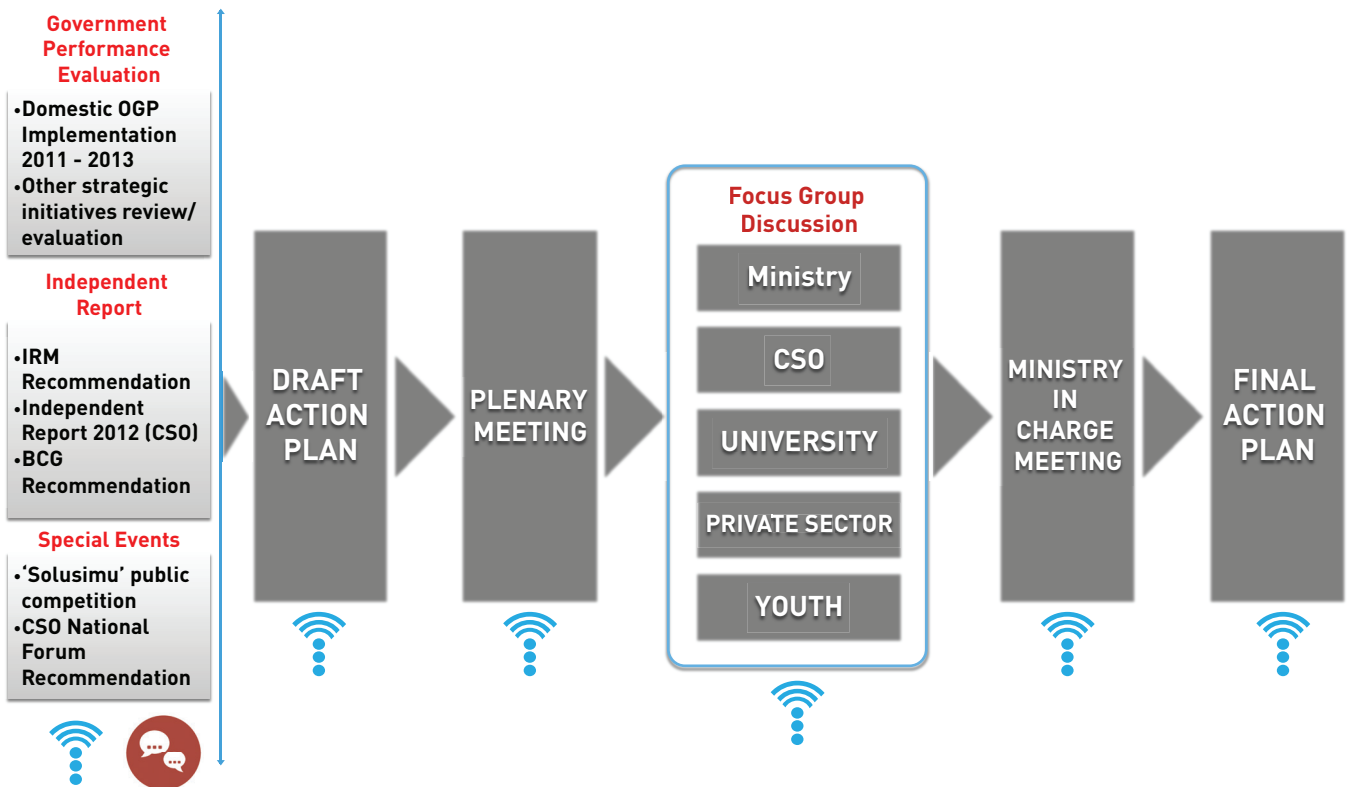
   a. People could give their ideas for action plan **through SOLUSIMU competition,** a crowd-sourcing ideas competition to improve governance especially in the bureaucracy reform; public service improvement, and anti-corruption. **More than 3,200 ideas were gathered** and judged, where selected ideas were included in the OGI Action Plan.

   b. Public are encouraged to give their opinions and recommendations to each published working documents directly to the OGI secretariat **via OGI website**.

3. **Youth as a new stakeholder group to participate actively** in each action plan development meeting.

4. Indonesian CSOs initiated a **national forum to formulate CSO's Recommendations for OGI Action Plans** to ensure inclusion of greater public voices, beyond CSOs whom are members of OGI Core Team.

Exhibit 2. Development Process of 2014-2015 OGI Action Plan

TRANSPARENCY + PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
IN FORMULATING OGP ACTION PLAN 2014-2015

Government Performance Evaluation

- Domestic OGP Implementation 2011 - 2013
- Other strategic initiatives review/ evaluation

Independent Report

- IRM Recommendation
- Independent Report 2012 (CSO)
- BCG Recommendation

Special Events

- 'Solusimu' public competition
- CSO National Forum Recommendation

DRAFT ACTION PLAN → **PLENARY MEETING** →

Focus Group Discussion
- Ministry
- CSO
- UNIVERSITY
- PRIVATE SECTOR
- YOUTH

→ **MINISTRY IN CHARGE MEETING** → **FINAL ACTION PLAN**

4. STRUCTURE OF ACTION PLAN

For the period of 2014 – 2015, a total of **47 OGI action plans** were agreed and ready to be implemented. The action plans are classified into **four groups of commitments**, which includes new ideas for government solutions as endorsed by the citizen through SOLUSIMU competition. The action plan covers 23 government institutions as implementers of the action plan. The four groups of commitments are designed to increase the quality of transparency, public participation, and public services as seen in exhibit 3 below.

Exhibit 3. Four OGI 2014 – 2015 Action Plan Commitments

Four Groups of Commitments	OGP Grand Challenges*			Number of action plans	
	1	2	3	New	Continued
Strengthen open governance infrastructure to support better public services. Star action plans: Single portal data publication through Open Data Portal Encouraging public participation in monitoring quality of public services	✔	✔		6	1
Improve quality of openness in basic public services. Star action plans: Improvement of public service quality concerning provision of clean water Development of an integrated service infrastructure for emergency Encouraging transparency in universities/colleges	✔	✔		6	-
Accelerate open and good governance practices in corruption-prone areas. Star action plans: Improvement of business license service quality Strengthening transparency and account-ability in public services concerning migrant workers management	✔	✔	✔	17	2
Improve quality of openness in common public interest areas. Star action plans: Public empowerment in waste management and surrounding areas of waste management location Encourage government and public atten-tion in fulfilling needs of people with disabilities Strengthening public services concern-ing tourism and creative economy	✔	✔	✔	15	-

* 1) Improving Public Services; 2) Increasing Public Integrity; and 3) More Effectively Managing Public Resources

Below is the brief for the star action plans in each commitment groups:

1. **Strengthen open governance infrastructure to support better public services**.

   a. **Single portal data publication through Open Data Portal**

   Portal Data Indonesia as a virtual space for all governmental data that is freely available and can be accessed for public use is precondition for an accountable, transparent, and participative government. The consistent increase of datasets and updating of open data by Ministries, Institutions, and Local Government as data supplier and the utilization of the data itself by the stakeholders can be a measure of its success. Through the availability of open data in the Portal Data Indonesia, we believe public service, innovation, and economic growth could improve. In this context, it is imperative to ensure continuality of Portal Data Indonesia in order to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals.

   b. **Encouraging public participation in monitoring quality of public services**

   Although Indonesia's competitiveness ranking in 2013 based on WEF (World Economic Forum) increased from 50 to 38, this improvement is due to improvement in infrastructure and not in public service. The Indonesian Ombudsman highlighted the worsened condition through their statement that most public complaints currently are on the performance of local government public services. On the other hand, the role of the public in monitoring the government public services quality is increasing. Thus, public involvement in ranking the quality of service along with efforts in spreading best practices in delivering public service will enhanced the improvement of quality of public service equitably.

2. **Improve quality of openness in basic public services**.

   a. **Improvement of public service quality concerning provision of safe drinking water and healthy sanitation**

   Access to clean water is a basic human which can serve several purposes: safe drinking, healthy sanitation, and as key ingredient for home production to support household earnings. However, access to adequate sanitation (including water) in Indonesia has only reached 57.53 percent in 2012. The government has target to increase the figure to 62,41 percent in 2015 and to 100 percent in 2019. To encourage the achievement of these figures, the government of Indonesia has published geospatial data of location of safe drinking water and healthy sanitation through pamsimas.org site. This step is expected to improve access and service quality in the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation.

   b. **Development of an integrated service infrastructure for emergency**

   Indonesia does not have an integrated helpdesk system for emergency/urgent services between police, hospitals, fire stations, etc., like how America has '911'. Today societies' complaints are often regarding patients requiring immediate treatments not being able to be treated by the hospital due to unavailability of doctors and patient rooms. Therefore, the development and expansion of call centers in the area of hospital services in three provinces is a great first step towards improving health services in Indonesia.

   c. **Encouraging transparency in universities/colleges**

   With almost 3,000 universities and colleges in Indonesia, higher education institutions in Indonesia is flourishing like never before hence its management becomes more crucial for the better quality of education services. Law on Higher Education published on 2012 states that each universities/colleges has to be transparent in their use of budget. However currently budget publication is still minimal and not all state universities/colleges has followed the Law. Moreover this action plan becomes more crucial as in 2014 state universities/colleges received operational grants from the Higher Education Directorate - Ministry of Education amounting to 3,2 Trillion Rupiah.

3. **Accelerate open and good governance practices in corruption-prone areas.**

   a. **Improvement of business license service quality**
   As stated before, the increase of Indonesia's competitiveness ranking in 2013 based on WEF (World Economic Forum) was not due to improvement in public services. As the improvement of business license service quality is being made, various problems arises such as the numerous overlapping licenses given. One Stop Business License Service is not yet available and operational, which should include investment and business consultation hotline in local governments. Along with the infrastructure improvements, initiation to provide business license hotline to give investment and business consultation has started. Currently consultation is only given when business directly visits the licensing office; going forward such efforts wouldn't be needed anymore.

   b. **Strengthening transparency and accountability in public services concerning migrant workers management**
   Currently according to the notes of BNP2TKI (The National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers), there are 6,5 millions migrant workers who works across 175 countries. That number doesn't include undocumented migrant workers who enter using tourist and Hajj visa. During the year of 2013, there were 4.180 complaints of migrant workers recorded; majorities are due to the desire to return or unpaid salaries. Aside from that, a variety of severe legal cases such as murders and thefts appear every year. Information availability of migrant workers activities will help the general public to monitor the implementation of programs for migrant workers.

4. **Improve quality of openness in common public interest area**.

   a. **Public empowerment in waste management and surrounding areas of waste management location**
   The weight of landfilled waste produced in Indonesia may reach up to 200 thousands tons a day in which 24 percent is generated by traditional markets. Jakarta as the capital city has 150 traditional markets, and produced more than 6,500 tons of waste per day. These set of conditions caused substantial costs to be incurred by the Jakarta provincial government to manage waste. The issue sparked an idea, initiated by the society, to perform garbage operational cost savings through participatory independent waste management in traditional markets.

   b. **Encourage government and public attention in fulfilling needs of people with disabilities**
   The number of persons with disabilities in Indonesia is currently around 1% of the the current population of 250 million people, yet until now only received minimal support. As an example, in Jakarta, the number of people with disabilities reached 163,000 but only around 20,000 has been given attention and cared for. The action plan to increase government and public attention in fulfilling needs of people with disabilities among others include providing information to the public on services available to people with disabilities and how to obtain these services.

   c. **Strengthening public services concerning tourism and creative economy**
   A total of 3,8 percent of Indonesian GDP is generated through the tourism sector while 7 percent comes from the creative economy. Moreover, tourism sector has also been a contributor to the fourth largest foreign exchange for Indonesia. Because of the considerable contribution of tourism and creative economy, access to information in tourism and creative economy is increasingly necessary in order to boost the value of innovation and tourism in Indonesia.

To view details of the 47 action plans, please refer to Appendix 1

5. ACTION PLAN GOVERNANCE PROCESS

During the course of 2014-2015, the Government of Indonesia has engineered a set of governance process to ensure quality delivery of the Open Government action plans. Key governance activities conducted in routine basis include progress reports of action plan and verification of progress every 6 months, as well as bimonthly OGI core team meeting. De-bottlenecking of action plan is not only done every 6 months but also on ad hoc basis. The governance for OGP action plan delivery is depicted in the exhibit 4 below.

Exhibit 4. 2014-2015 Action Plan Governance

2014 - 2015 ACTION PLAN GOVERNANCE
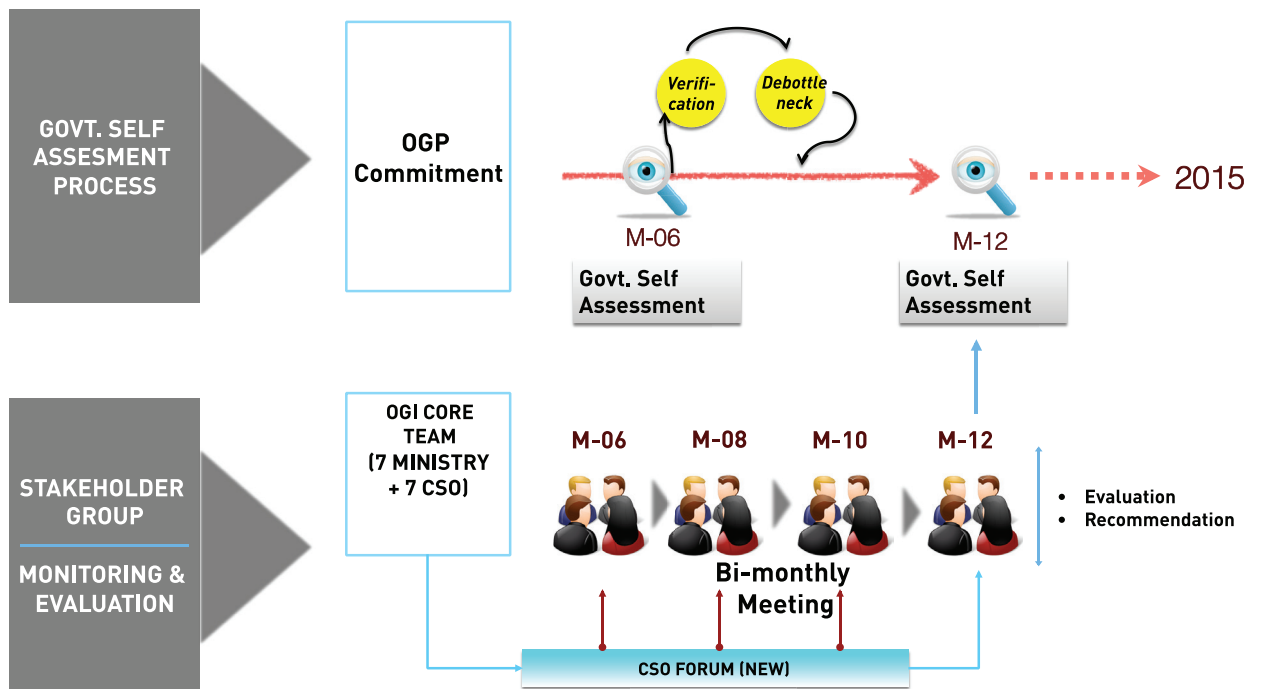
Appendix 1.
BREAKDOWN OF 2014 – 2015 ACTION PLAN

COMMITMENT GROUP 1:
STRENGTHEN OPEN GOVERNANCE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES

Strengthening Transparency Infrastructure of Public Bodies	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (Kemenko Kesra)
Number of Action Plans	1
Substance	Ministries/ agencies understand that the responsibility to provide information services to the public is an essential effort to improve service quality. Kemenko Kesra through their site will publish List of Public Information (DIP) along with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Public Information Services. Ministries/ agencies will then provide public information as stated in the DIP for the benefit of greater public.

Strengthening Infrastructure of Central and Local Information Commission	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Central Information Commission (KIP)
Number of Action Plans	1
Substance	In accordance with the Law of Access to Public Information No. 14/ 2008 (UU KIP), every public institution is obliged to provide information service to the society. As a follow up to the Law, Local Information Commission (KID) needs to be established at the provincial and district/city level. In addition to that, technical guidance for the Information Commission that sets criteria for applicants for public information is also necessary. Currently KID is still not available in all provinces, thus necessary regulations are required to accelerate the establishment of KID in all provinces.

Strengthening Institutional and Human Resources Infrastructure for Public Services	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucracy Reform (KemenPAN & RB), President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4)
Number of Action Plans	5
Substance	Open government values, such as transparency and public participation, are essential to improve public services. The development of Standard Operating Procedures and Service Standards will engage the public in every public service center. Public participation is also enhanced through the development of an integrated public complaint media throughout all provinces and the issuance of Government Regulations (PP) on public complaints. In addition, the public is also expected to be able to use and take advantage of Open Data Portal that is currently being developed.

COMMITMENT GROUP 2:
IMPROVE QUALITY OF OPENNESS IN BASIC PUBLIC SERVICES

Improve Quality of Openness in Health Services	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Ministry of Public Works (KemenPU), Ministry of Health (Kemenkes)
Number of Action Plans	4
Substance	Health is a basic need that has become a major public concern. Through this action plan, the government of Indonesia strengthens its commitment to improve quality in healthcare services through various means and innovations. Publication of available clean water data, community involvement in improving health care quality, integration of basic public services, and development of emergency service system are new actions committed by the government of Indonesia.

Improve Quality of Openness in Education Services	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemdikbud)
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	Improving the quality of education is one of the 11 National Priorities of the government of Indonesia. The action plan includes promoting financial transparency in the management of State Universities/Colleges (PTN). New ideas of innovation to improve the quality of education was received via public sourcing through 'SOLUSIMU' competition. One proposal to be executed through OGI is to develop information portal containing course materials for teachers and lecturers. Another innovation for education is the development of information portal on the availability of laboratory equipment at PTN which can be used by the public.

COMMITMENT GROUP 3:
ACCELERATE OPEN AND GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN CORRUPTION-PRONE AREAS

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Law Enforcement	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	National Police of Indonesia (POLRI)
Number of Action Plans	4
Substance	The government of Indonesia is determined to eradicate corruption through several ways; one way is through law enforcement on the activities of the National Police. A variety of solution-based innovations to improve the quality of policing areas include: transparency in resolution of public complaints, development of online facility for traffic violations settlement, and provide information to prevent accidents. .

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Goods and Services Procurement	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Policy Institute for Procurement of Goods / Services (LKPP)
Number of Action Plans	1
Substance	Procurement of goods and services has always been in the top-5 of corruption prone areas. In this action plan, the public is invited to supervise the process together. We expect to achieve that through publication of black listed company/ personnel by the government that can be used as surveillance tool in the procurement of goods and services.

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Business Development and Investment Sector

Ministry/Institution in Charge	Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), Ministry of Trade (Kemendag), National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), KemenPAN & RB, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (Kemkopukm), Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora)
Number of Action Plans	6
Substance	The action plan in this category among others includes dissemination of the Investor Relations Unit to the provincial level. Up-to-date and accurate information on prices for basic goods will also be made available at the provincial level. As Indonesia is experiencing demographic bonus till 2035, it is therefore important to put focus on ensuring that the youth has access to information and infrastructure to build capacity for entrepreneurship.

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Land Affairs

Ministry/Institution in Charge	National Land Agency
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	In many cases, there are still many people who do not know about information and regulations on land affairs such as transition renewal, merging and splitting up land rights. The government of Indonesia is committed to continuously improve the quality of public services in the land sector by providing more comprehensive information to the public on land regulation and data. Through this action plan, we aim to improve public's access to land services information, as well as to encourage business investment through the integration of land policies and regulations.

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Management of Migrant Workers

Ministry/Institution in Charge	National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI)
Number of Action Plans	1
Substance	The problem faced by migrant workers is the lack of infrastructure to respond to migrant workers' complaints quickly in order to provide the required level of protection for working overseas. Information on vacancies from official migrant worker agency, preparation procedures, as well as complete migrant workers information will be published through BNP2TKI websites. These innovations are expected to increase transparency and accountability in the management of public services for migrant workers, including transparency on the progress of complaint resolution.

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Hajj Management

Ministry/Institution in Charge	Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag)
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	Management of Hajj is perceived to be another area of public service with high exposure to corruption. To alleviate fears of corruption, the government of Indonesia continues to make management of hajj more transparent, easily accessible and understood by citizens. Moreover, the government of Indonesia also encourages transparency and accountability in the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) specifically in marriage information services.

Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Natural Resources Management

Ministry/Institution in Charge	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (KemenkoPereko), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM), Ministry of Forestry (Kemenhut)
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	Indonesia has vast natural resources for both renewable and non-renewable energy. However, management and utilization of natural resources in Indonesia are still vulnerable to corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Therefore, the government of Indonesia continues to promote open and good governance in the extractive industry among others by applying EITI standards. Information of production volume and spatial information in the extractive industry, renegotiation of the Contract of Work (Kontrak Karya), PKP2B, implementation of Social Responsibility Programs (Tanggung-Jawab Sosial), procurement of upstream oil and gas and mining, will be made available to the public.

COMMITMENT GROUP 4:
IMPROVE QUALITY OF OPENNESS IN COMMON PUBLIC INTEREST AREAS

Improve Public Participation in Development Planning	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	BAPPENAS
Number of Action Plans	1
Substance	The government of Indonesia plans to increase transparency of public participation in the formulation of national and regional development plans, through online and offline approach. This action plan is a result from one of the ideas in 'SOLUSIMU' competition. The proposal is to create a public open forum between citizen and government to exchange ideas and discuss new innovations to support national and regional development.

Improve Public Participation in House of Representative and Regional Representative Council	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Secretariat General of the House of Representatives
Number of Action Plans	1
Substance	The House of Representative (DPR)/ the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) are the form of representation of the public's aspiration in the parliament level. Public has the right to know about the activities done by DPR/DPRD. The government of Indonesia is committed to improve transparency and accountability of DPR and DPRD by publication of institutional information and work mechanism of DPR/DPRD. Public can also find out information about the meetings of DPR/DPRD and provide immediate comment.

Improve Public Participation in Environmental Preservation	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Ministry of Environment (KemenLH)
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	The threat of continuous environmental damage, low surveillance of environmental conditions, and the emergence of conflicts between society with government and private sector are among the challenges faced by Indonesia in protecting the enviroment. The action plan in this sector aims to enhance public understanding on protecting the environment, and also to encourage public participation in environmental policy related decision making.

Community Empowerment to Handle Poor Society and People with Disabilities and Special Needs	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos), Kemenkes
Number of Action Plans	3
Substance	This action plan aims to provide easy access to information on people with special needs and its related support and health infrastructure. The establishment of community based program to support people with mental illness will be endorsed in 10-15 provinces by 2015.

Community Empowerment to Support Environmental Sustainability	
Ministry/Institution in Charge	KemenLH, Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan), Kemendag
Number of Action Plans	3
Substance	Through this action plan, the government of Indonesia seeks to increase public participation in environmental conservation efforts by strengthening the role of communities in preserving mangrove forests. The action plan in this sub-group also aims to implement a community based waste management system at a pilot traditional market.

Community Empowerment to Strengthen Agriculture Sector

Ministry/Institution in Charge	Kementan
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	Agriculture sector plays an important role in Indonesia's economy, and this sector absorps about 30% of Indonesian workers. The challenge is that young people is starting to leave the agriculture sector. The Indonesian government is determined to strengthen the agriculture sector by optimizing the function of Counseling Center at the district level, and building capacity of the younger generation in this sector.

Community Empowerment to Develop Creative Sector

Ministry/Institution in Charge	Kemenpora, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf)
Number of Action Plans	2
Substance	Various innovations are carried out to improve community development in the tourism and creative industries sector. This action plan encourages youth in using of special spaces/locations for graphic art creations. Meanwhile, the tourism sector will be strengthen by providing on-line information and mobile application for tourists activities and services.

Appendix 2.
PROGRESS TO THE 2011-2013 IRM REPORT RECOMMENDATION

A. Status of 2011 – 2013 Action Plan Completion

Based on the 1st IRM Report, there are 7 out of 12 actions that were assessed as not yet complete. The following table explains the progress of Open Government actions that were not in full completion status:

Action Plan	IRM Results		Response
	Completion	**IRM Recommendation**	
1. Poverty Reduction: Publish budget allocation information, implementation plan, and results on website, as well as develop a participation mechanism.	Substantial	• Extension building on existing implementation	• During 2012, the focus was to make information on rice subsidies program more transparent to the public. Information of rice subsidies recipients was posted in each notice board at sub-district level. • Evaluation of the distribution process of rice subsidies program involved participation from society. • In 2013, the National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) has developed a Unified Database of the poor to ensure right targeting of recipients for the right poverty reduction program, such as those around conditional cash transfers, health insurance for the poor, and rice subsidies. • The database contains social, economic and demographic information on around 24.5 million households, or 96 million individuals in the lowest welfare bracket in Indonesia. • Moving forward, TNP2K will continue to enrich and update the Unified Database. Data and information of the poor needs to be disseminated to the regional governments to further strengthen and support integration with other sub-national programs for the poor.

Action Plan	IRM Results		Response
	Completion	**IRM Recommendation**	
2. Education Subsidies: Publish budget allocation, disbursement, and expenditure data.	Substantial	• Data should be provided to the public • A simple but effective improvement to the web-based transparency and complaint mechanism	• Data for allocation of school operational fund (BOS) for each school (elementary and secondary) is available online on http://bos.kemdikbud.go.id and any complaints to the allocation and use of BOS can be submitted online thru http://bos.kemdikbud.go.id/ pengaduan • General complaints to the government programs can also be submitted to the National Complaint Handling System through LAPOR! (Via text messages or Internet). Thru LAPOR! Every complaint is disseminated to the right institution responsible to handle the complaint, both at the national and sub-national level. Follow-up responses from the institution in charge and the person who submitted the complaint can be tracked online.
3. Health Subsidies: Publish budget allocation, expenditure data, the list of recipients of health insurance, and the process to obtain subsidies.	Substantial	• Providing less aggregated, more specific data on actual spending patterns • More detailed BOK disbursements	• Established a regulation (No. HK.03.03/BI.1/984/2014 - BOK Program Transparency) which obliges community health centers or sub-district offices to publish the allocation and realization of Health Operations Funds (BOK) disbursed to their respective clinics/ areas • Published allocation and realization of BOK for each district/city at the Ministry of Health's website (http://www.gizikia.depkes.go.id/data/publicreport/bok?active=62) • Standardization of data presentation will be promoted through the One Data policy to be embarked in 2014
4. Police: Publish institution and officer profiles, costs and time for services, case status, and an annual performance report.	Limited	• Only partial information is provided through the police website • Government to improve the complaint tracking system so that the public can see how its complaints are being handled.	• In 2013, basic public services information provided by the police (such as driving license services, car registration, traffic information, etc.) are available in the One Service Portal (satulayanan.net) • National Police Department provided complaint-tracking system even thought it limited to the individual filing the complaint. In 2014-2015, the government will continue its efforts to make public the progress of complaint handling by the police (with hidden identity of the individual filing the complaint).

Action Plan	IRM Results		Response
	Completion	IRM Recommendation	
5. Civil Service Recruitment: Publish openings, requirements, recruitment process, selection criteria, test results, and announcement of hires. Also publish citizen complaints and resolutions.	Limited (Note: target completion of Dec 2013)	• Continue working to implement all of its aspects.	• Due to government decision in early 2012 to freeze hiring of civil servants, the action plan could not be implemented at its fullest in 2012. • In 2013, civil service recruitment process has been announced transparently through the website of some ministries and local governments. Some websites even have feature of complaint handling mechanism. • Open recruitment is a key norm that has been pushed by both executive and legislative branch, and is now included in the new Civil Service Apparatus Law (Law no 5 /2014) formally launched in January 2014.
6. Land Administration: Publish types of services, processes, costs and time required, and status of service requests.	Substantial	• Improve the complaint mechanism and link it to a specific authority in the internal monitoring system, as well as to an external authority charged with corruption prevention tasks • Shorten the bureaucratic process by providing online services	• The National Complaint Handling mechanism (LAPOR!) has over 80 government institutions linked to the system with a designated liaison officer. This includes 'external' institution like KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission) and Ombudsman. • Currently all land administration services are available online, including land spatial map, tracking system, and cost simulation and tracking system to reduce ineffective interaction between the public and land administration (http://site.bpn.go.id/o/Layanan-Pertanahan.aspx)
7. District Budget Information: Publish regional budgets (proposed and enacted), sub-district project and budgets, and disbursements.	Substantial	• Disclosure of detailed local budgets. • The website to be technically revised significantly	• At the province level, ~73% have disclosed detailed budgets, while at the district level it is still in progress and plan to be completed by end of 2014 (as stipulated in the presidential decree no. 2 /2014) • A portal on government institution performance and budget information at national and sub-national level (Portal Satu Pemerintah) is being developed in 2014. • Indonesia's open government action plan for 2014-2015 will expand to the legislative branch. It is expected by end of 2014 that the parliament (DPR) will make publicly available through various on-line media running of on-going meetings, meeting attendance, minutes of meetings, etc.

B. Response to IRM General Recommendation

The following table describes Indonesia's status and responses to the 5 general recommendations put forward in the IRM 2011-2013 Report:

IRM Recommendation	Status and responses
1. Improve OGI as an instrument of the strong transparency framework that Indonesia has instituted with its Freedom of Information (FOI) Law. It is time for OGI to move beyond areas in which government has performed well through system wide changes to encourage behavioral adjustments in line with the FOI Law. Further, since almost all OGI commitments to date have focused on providing information only via the Internet, government needs to explore alternate channels.	• The 1st track of OGI's triple track strategy is designed to strengthen and accelerate the ongoing programs. • A Presidential Decree No. 2/2014 – Corruption Prevention and Eradication was established which obligates each public institution (National & Sub-National) to comply with FOI law to set-up Information Service and Documentation Unit (PPID), develop standard operating procedure (SOP) for information services, and budget transparency. • As a result, the establishment of PPID across Indonesia has grown rapidly from 13 (2010) to 354 units (2013).
2. Select a strategic, but ambitious, scope for the next action plan. It is time for OGI to move beyond areas in which government has performed well through system wide changes to encourage behavioral adjustments in line with the FOI Law. Further, since almost all OGI commitments to date have focused on providing information only via the Internet, government needs to explore alternate channels.	• To embark on ambitious and strategic new initiatives, OGI accommodates this feature through the 2nd track (i.e. developing new information portals) and the 3rd track (i.e. launching pilot projects and new initiatives) of the OGI Triple Track Strategy. • In 2012, a community based portal of public services information called One Service Portal (Portal Satu Layanan) was developed and launched in April 2013. By the end of 2013, there were 198 public service information modules available online with an average of 8,000 – 12.000 visits per day. The goal is to publish 300 public services information through One Service Portal by end of 2014. • Efforts towards developing Portal Data Indonesia (Indonesia's Open Data initiative) are plan to take place in 2014. • OGI has also embarked the open government movement to the sub-national level by implementing three openness solutions in three pilot locations, all outside Java island (i.e. Central Kalimantan province, Ambon city, Indragiri Hulu district).
3. Deepen transparency system by strengthening structural incentives and disincentives, rather than by only highlighting best practices. It is time for OGI to move beyond areas in which government has performed well through system wide changes to encourage behavioral adjustments in line with the FOI Law. Further, since almost all OGI commitments to date have focused on providing information only via the Internet, government needs to explore alternate channels.	• Opening up information endorsed through the OGI movement is done through both on-line and conventional media. Several activities to open up information have used conventional media, such as bulletin boards. Another example is Ambon, as pilot city of OGI, who has distributed its planned budget, enacted budget, and realized budget in public areas such as public libraries. • In 2013 OGI has conducted 2 knowledge forums attended by over 200 participants from various government institutions to share know-how on info graphics design (meaningful and easily digest by ordinary citizens) based on government raw information data. We believe capacity building within the government to promote transparency to a better means. • For 2014-2015, OGI intends to publish public institutions performance (from ministries, provinces, cities, districts) on FOI Law compliance through Portal SatuPemerintah and OGI Website.

IRM Recommendation	Status and responses
4. Improve governance of the Core Team as a leading institution of OGI. Many ministries' transparency plans have been blocked by systemic bottlenecks. Those agencies need a lead institution like OGI's Core Team to address those challenges. The central government needs to confirm permanent institutional arrangements for OGI, rather than allowing OGI to continue to be tied to the President's UKP4, which is dependent on the outcome of the next election.	• The implementation of FOI law, core to OGP commitments, requires a strong and sustainable coordination between Ministry of Communication and Information and Ministry of Home Affairs. Under the leadership of UKP4, several bottlenecks for FOI implementation has been eliminated through the collaborative efforts of the 2 ministries in enforcing establishment of Information Service and Documentation Unit (PPID) at the sub-national level. • Several scenarios for OGI movement transfer of ownership and management to a more permanent government institution is underway, in preparation for the new cabinet to start in October 2014.
5. Deepen transparency system by strengthening structural incentives and disincentives, rather than by only highlighting best practices. Many stakeholders highlighted the need to improve the regulation governing the OGI Core Team, its governing arrangement, and its authority to take decisions. The Core Team should include representation from more ministries and CSOs. Further discussion is needed as to how civil society representatives are chosen, how Core Team members can encourage meaningful participation from other members of civil society, and how decision making should happen within the Core Team to give equal weight to the voices of civil society and government.	• In taking this recommendation of the IRM forward, since October 2013 OGI has increased the member of the core team to include 2 additional government institutions (i.e. Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Bureaucracy Reform) and 3 CSOs from the regions (i.e. Jari Indonesia from Central Kalimantan, GeRAK from Aceh, and KOPEL from Makassar). Now OGI core team consists of 14 institutions (7 government & 7 CSOs), and meets regularly on a bi-monthly basis. • In addition, a new CSO secretariat for OGI has been set-up to improve and accelerate communication and interaction between OGI core team and other CSOs in Indonesia.