



INDONESIA

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

2020-2022

I. Introduction

The Open Government Indonesia (OGI) National Action Plan (NAP) is a key document that becomes the core implementation of open government practices in Indonesia. The NAP is comprised of commitments resulting from the co-creation between Ministries/Agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Each commitment includes detailed milestones to ensure the implementation of this commitment. Each commitment also reflects OGI's values, namely **Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, and Inclusion**.

The Open Government Indonesia (OGI) National Action Plan (NAP) for the 2020-2022 period is the sixth NAP in OGI's ten-year journey. The OGI NAP implementation supports the 8th President's mission, namely "Clean, Effective, and Reliable Government Management" and is part of the development agenda in the 2020-2024 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN), especially **Strengthening the Stability of Politics, Defence, Law, Security, and Transformation of Public Services**. In addition, the implementation of the sixth OGI NAP is part of the government's efforts to support the achievement of the global agenda, namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The commitments agreed in the OGI national action plan are aligned with the goals of the SDGs.

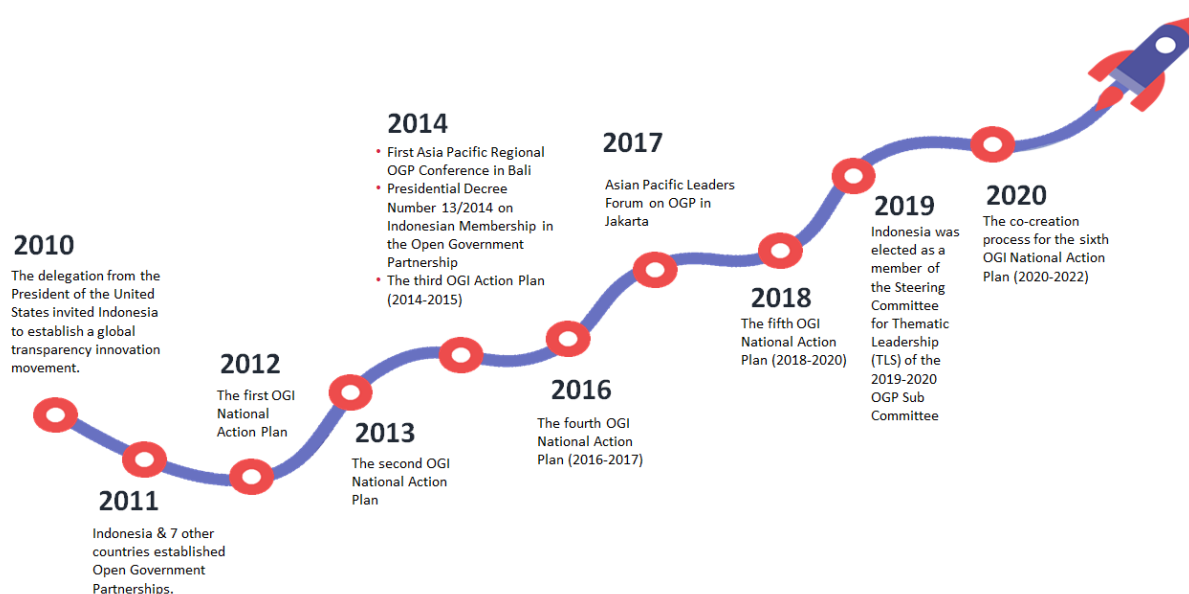
This OGI NAP was prepared when Indonesia is facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this period's central theme is the **Post-Pandemic COVID-19 Recovery**, which aims to accelerate Indonesia's recovery from the pandemic. Moreover, the theme is in synergy with the Government Work Plan (RKP) 2021 themed "Accelerating Economic Recovery and Social Reform." Furthermore, several strategic issues will be encouraged, namely strengthening public services, anti-corruption, fiscal transparency, access to justice, community participation, and gender perspective public policies.

II. Open Government Indonesia

A. The Journey of Open Government Indonesia

In general, the OGI's journey began in 2010, when a delegation from the Government of the United States invited the Government of Indonesia along with seven other countries to meet and establish a global innovation and transparency movement. Furthermore, in 2011, Indonesia and seven other countries established the Open Government Partnership (OGP). In 2012, the Government of Indonesia launched its first open government national action plan. Until 2020, the Government has compiled six open government national action plans.

Figure 1. Open Government Indonesia Journey



B. The Development of National Action Plan 2020-2022

1. Formulation, Consultation, and Public Consultation for National Action Plan

The formulation of national action plan was held jointly through a co-creation mechanism between the Ministries/Agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). In the early stages of this mechanism, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that represents the public were involved in determining the policy direction for implementing Open Government practices. Community involvement will ensure the achievement of goals in sustainable development

Figure 2. Timeline of Co-Creation Process for the 2020-2022 NAP



The action plan formulation for the 2020-2022 period has 4 (four) stages. The first stage is collecting the initial proposals from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The early stage, which lasted for six months from January to June 2020, accepted 25 proposals. During this period, the National Secretariat of the OGI and the

proposing CSOs held a bilateral meeting to deepen the discourse of the proposed NAP.

The second stage is the discussion of the initial NAP proposal with the relevant directorates at the Ministry of National Development Planning, also known as Bappenas. This stage aims to synergise the RAN OGI with the Government Work Plan (RKP). This stage lasts for four months, from June to September 2020. The next stage occurs from August to November to discuss the proposed NAP with related Ministries/Agencies and CSOs.

The fourth stage is a workshop on finalising the NAP proposal with related Ministries/Agencies and CSOs. This stage consists of a series of activities carried out on 11, 14, and 15 December 2020. On 11 December, the National Secretariat of OGI held a multi-stakeholder forum that invited all Ministries/Agencies and CSOs involved in formulating the OGI NAP. Meanwhile, on December 14th and 15th, the secretariat held a workshop to finalise and set the agreement on the proposed NAP by inviting Ministries/Agencies, related directorates at the Ministry of National Development Planning, and CSOs. This final workshop's outcomes are joint agreements between Ministries/Agencies and CSOs to implement the 2020-2022 OGI NAP milestones. The agreement becomes the basis for the commitment in the NAP.

Figure 3. The 2020 NAP Co-Creation Process in Numbers



2. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the 2020-2022 NAP is slightly different from the previous periods. During the implementation of previous NAPs, only Ministries/Agencies reported the co-creation activities by quarterly into the Monitoring and Evaluation System of the Presidential Staff Office (*Sistem Monitoring dan Evaluasi Kantor Staf Presiden - SISMONEV KSP*). However, the progress of implementation cannot be accessed by the public, so it does not meet the aspect of transparency. Therefore, in the 2020-2022 period, a summary of the activity progress in the SISMONEV KSP will also be presented on the Open Government Indonesia website (ogi.bappenas.go.id) which is open and available to the public.

The reporting period for the activity progress of each Ministry/Agency that was originally carried out every quarter is changed to every semester. The new reporting period will require related ministries and agencies to report every once in six months and four reports in two years. This change is intended to let Ministries/Agencies and CSOS to focus on implementing the NAP and produce more leveraged outputs.

Additionally, CSOs will report their co-creation activities with Ministries/Agencies into the monitoring and evaluation system available on the OGI website. With the reports from Ministries/Agencies and Civil Society Organizations, the public can see in detail the co-creation schemes carried out during the implementation of the 2020-2022 OGI NAP. In this way, we will be able to see how civil society participated in the government activities.

III. Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan 2020-2022

1. Encouraging Open Contract in the Government Procurement Activities

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
Indonesia Corruption Watch	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Information Commission 2. Government Goods and Services Procurement Policy Agency
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Indonesia already issued the Public Information Disclosure Law (<i>Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik - UU KIP</i>) Number 14 of 2008, which gives the public the right to access government-managed information. <i>UU KIP</i> also requires the government to disclose various government's information.</p> <p>However, after almost ten years of <i>UU KIP</i> implementation, only a few government agencies have the same perspective regarding public information disclosure, including government procurement of goods and services (<i>Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa Pemerintah - PBJP</i>). Many government agencies consider this information, especially contract documents should be excluded or cannot be accessed by the public.</p> <p>The Indonesians also find it challenging to monitor government projects because access to <i>PBJP</i> information is not provided. The lack of community participation in overseeing the <i>PBJP</i> project is one of the factors causing this sector to become highly prone to corruption. Throughout 2019, 64% of corruption cases handled by law enforcer were related to the procurement of goods and services.</p> <p>During COVID-19 pandemic, information disclosure regarding government procurement of goods and services in handling the pandemic is also limited. Even though the public procurement has become very urgent during pandemic, this activity should not neglect the principles of transparency, accountability, and require intense supervision to prevent abuse and corruption.</p>

	<p>The idea of disclosing the government procurement of goods and services contract is a continuation of the 2018-2020 OGI NAP, particularly in terms of increasing the transparency of the <i>PBJP</i> process which targets all publications of procurement documents in the form of open data.</p> <p>However, until mid-2020, the target in the previous NAP has not been fully achieved. In addition, the Central Information Commission has not finalised the draft of Information Commission Regulation on Public Information Service Standard which regulates the information disclosure of goods and service procurement sector.</p>
What is the commitment	Encouraging Information Disclosure related to Government Goods and Services Procurement Activities
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>Clear regulations will provide legal certainty and eliminate multiple interpretations of information disclosure in the process of goods and services procurement for public institutions.</p> <p>Besides, community monitoring in the procurement of government goods and service, both in general and during an emergency, will be more effective if complete and open procurement information is available, such as job specifications, work volume, and job descriptions. The open contract documents allow communities to access available information and provide input to government and monitor project implementation. Information disclosure can result in the procurement of quality goods and services and promote budget efficiency.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government and CSOs can use this data to further analyse the effectiveness and potential for fraud in procurement.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is in line with Open Government values, namely transparency and accountability. The existence of information related to procurement of goods and service activities shows the transparency of government activities. Furthermore, this transparency will encourage government accountability due to public oversight.
Why is this commitment relevant	This commitment supports the Priority Activity in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, namely Improving the Quality of Public

to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>Communications, especially the Priority Program "Strengthening public information and communication governance at the central and regional levels", namely the Compilation of Public Information Openness Index and Priority Activity namely Institutional Arrangements and Business Processes, especially the Priority Program "Implementation of Integrated Electronic Procurement System ", namely the Development of Centralized Electronic Procurement System.</p> <p>This commitment is also in line with the target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 16, namely "Strengthening an Inclusive and Peaceful Society for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels", especially at Target 16.6: "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels", and Target 16.10: "Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, per national regulations and international agreements".</p>	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Issuance of revised Information Commission Regulation on Public Information Service Standards. one part of which regulates the disclosure of information on the	January 2021	December 2022

procurement of goods and services		
2. The issuance of Information Disclosure Index with one of the indicators related to the disclosure of information on the procurement of goods and services	January 2021	December 2022
3. The information disclosure on government procurement of goods and services, including procurement during emergencies by optimising the national procurement portal or information system developed by the National Public Procurement Agency	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		

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Other actors involved	State actors involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Provincial Information Commission 3. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency International Indonesia (TII) 2. National Secretariat FITRA 3. Indonesia Budget Centre 4. Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FOINI)

2. Increasing the Quality of Complaint Settlement for Public Services through SP4N-LAPOR!

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
PATTIRO (Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional - Regional Center for Research and Information)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Since its launch in 2012, LAPOR! has become the main channel for the public in submitting complaints on public service practices organised by the government and other public service providers. To this date, the number of complaints received by LAPOR! has reached 1,705,245 complaints. Along with the stipulation of LAPOR! as a National Public Service Complaint Management System (<i>Sistem Manajemen Pengaduan Layanan Publik Nasional</i> - SP4N) based on Regulation of the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2015 concerning the Road Map for the Development of a National Public Service Complaint Management System, there are currently many complaint managers at the agency level that have been connected to LAPOR!. Based on the data on the lapor.go.id page, the number of agencies connected to LAPOR! includes 653 agencies, consisting of 34 Ministries, 100 Institutions, 34 Provinces, 391 Regencies, and 94 Cities.</p> <p>However, out of all the agencies connected to LAPOR!, only 122 (19%) can be considered good. This indicator is based on the assessment of the follow-up which is at least 50% of the total number of incoming complaints. This number does not consider the speed of response to complaints. If it is reassessed by the indicator of response speed, the number of complaint management agencies that fall into the <i>good</i> category will decrease.</p> <p>The data show that despite the level of public enthusiasm for LAPOR! continues to increase, improvements in the performance of the agency of the complaint has not barely</p>

	<p>shown. If this is not fixed, there is a possibility that the level of public trust in LAPOR! and the level of public motivation to make complaints will decline.</p> <p>This decline must be prevented as public complaints are significant, not only as a basis for improving public services but also as a reference for agencies in making decisions, formulating programs, and strengthening policies.</p>
What is the commitment	Increase the responsiveness of public service complaint agencies linked to SP4N-LAPOR! to encourage an increase in the number of complaints that are followed up quickly.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>Whether organised by the State or other agencies, public services sometimes do not follow the public's expectation. The public often faces the slow administrative process, the bad goods and/or services, the imposition of unreasonable service rates, and the less sympathetic treatment of employees as service recipients, which cause losses both material and non-material. To convey these complaints, the public needs a complaint channel that can respond quickly to the problems they face.</p> <p>This commitment is expected to increase the responsiveness of SP4N-LAPOR! complaint managers. The high level of responsiveness of the complaint manager can thus minimise society's loss due to poor public service delivery. A high level of responsiveness can also increase public confidence in the complaint manager and the public service provider. To a higher degree, fast complaint service will also increase the accountability of public service delivery.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is relevant to the Open Government's values, namely transparency and accountability. By getting a fast response, the level of public trust in SP4N LAPOR! will increase too. This increased public trust will further encourage an increase in the number of complaints on the LAPOR channel. It will ensure the sustainability of LAPOR! as a channel to strengthen public services transparency. In the end, the delivery of public services will also be more transparent and accountable.
Why is this commitment relevant to	This commitment will support the 16 th SDGs Goal, namely Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, especially target 16.7, to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative

Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>decision-making at all levels and 16.6, namely developing effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>This commitment is in line with one of the national priorities in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, namely Public Service Transformation. This program will be implemented through electronic-based public services (e-service), strengthening community supervision of public services' performance, strengthening the innovation ecosystem, and strengthening integrated services.</p>	
Additional Information	<p>The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform has also compiled a road map for the 2020–2024 national public service complaint management system which will soon be stipulated in Ministry Regulation. Based on the roadmap, in 2020, the target number of incoming complaints is 227,995 with 60% resolution rate; in 2021 the target of complaints is 454,790 with 70% completion rate, and in 2022 the target for complaints is 909,580 with a resolution rate of 80%. Based on the road map, it is also targeted that the establishment of Complaints Management Functional Employee will be carried out in 2021. Overall, the strategy to achieve this roadmap will be carried out by strengthening four aspects, namely: 1) Institutional Strengthening; 2) Optimization of Information Technology; 3) Human Resource Capacity Building; 4) Strengthening Communication and Public Participation; and 5) Strengthening the SP4N LAPOR! Coordination Hub.</p>	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Complaint reports via SP4N-LAPOR! are followed up immediately (target completion rate is at least 45% of the	January 2021	December 2022

number of complaints received in 2022)		
2. Improvement of management performance of SP4N-LAPOR! by government agencies (target 30% government agencies follow up at least 45% of reports in 2022)	January 2021	December 2022
3. Disclosure of data and information related to public complaints	January 2021	December 2022
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	1. Presidential Staff Office 2. Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia

		3. Ministry of Home Affairs 4. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

3. Developing One Data Indonesia Action Plan at Local Government Level

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
Publish What You Pay Indonesia (Yayasan Transparansi Sumber Daya Ekstraktif)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>In June 2019, the President issued Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia. This Presidential Regulation requires the harmonization of data obtained by each ministry and agency, so that it is more accurate, up to date, integrated, accountable, accessible, and shareable. This policy is a form of the government's seriousness in running an integrated open government from the regional to the national level.</p> <p>In implementing One Data Policy, there are challenges in terms of institutional, sectoral egos, bureaucratic problems and relations/coordination, central-regional relations, the technical problems related to production-format and data protection etc. However, this problem must be resolved wisely, because various policies, development programs, and all kinds of public services for the community require robust and accurate data to be right on target, effective and efficient as well as meet the targets and quality of the main development goals.</p> <p>One Data Indonesia must be able to show the achievements of various development programs and be used not only for policy makers at the central level, but also to the smallest government units in the village.</p>
What is the commitment	To oversee the implementation of the One Data Indonesia policy and encourage coordination, monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of the One Data Indonesia policy at the sub-national level through the preparation of the One Data Indonesia local action plan.
How will the commitment contribute	Information disclosure and availability of valid, complete, accurate, and integrated development data are essential as

to solving the public problem?	one of the crucial instruments in achieving an open and informative government.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This program will support Open Government values, namely transparency and accountability. Up-to-date and open data integration will make it easier for the government to create policies that are more targeted and enable better public participation.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>This commitment will support government policies in digital transformation, using global technology that is cross-sectoral in the planning, implementation, monitoring and performance evaluation processes. In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the government will encourage the implementation of One Indonesian Data in the context of utilizing interconnected, standardized, and shareable data, as well as using analysis from big data to improve the accuracy of planning, performance implementation of development and the accuracy of development supervision.</p> <p>Also, this commitment is related to the target of SDGs No. 16: "Strengthening an Inclusive and Peaceful Society for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels", especially in Target 16.6: Developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, following national regulations and international agreements.</p>	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Encouraging One Data Indonesia action plans at the regional level through pilot projects in the NTB Province, Riau Province, East Java Province, Semarang	January 2021	December 2022

City, Banggai Regency, and Brebes Regency.		
Contact Information		
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Bureau of Statistics 2. Geospatial Information Agency 3. Ministry of Finance 4. Ministry of Communication and Information 5. Provincial and Regency/City Government
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

4. Community-Based Evaluation for Development Programs

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
Yayasan TIFA	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Community involvement in the development process has been opened in the planning process starting from the village to the national level, for example, through the Development Planning Conference (<i>Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> - Musrenbang). Unfortunately, community involvement often only stops at that stage. The public has not been much involved in the process of program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.</p> <p>Communities, as beneficiaries of government programs, should be directly involved in assessing whether the program is useful, needs to be continued, reviewed, or should be stopped and replaced with a more appropriate program. This public assessment is to ensure that development program activities have been carried out. It is also a mechanism to assess the impact of these programs and feedback to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of public budgets.</p> <p>This mechanism allows direct community involvement in assessing the impact and benefits of a development program. It is possible because Community-Based Evaluation for Development Programs is implemented using community involvement in an open process between the community and the government. There is a structured discussion with policy managers, communities, and experts to produce assessments and recommendations related to ongoing programs.</p>

What is the commitment	To introduce and encourage the community-based evaluation for development programs in several pilot project areas.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	Implementing the Community-Based Evaluation focuses on evaluating the benefit and impact of the program for the community. However, it does not include the technocratic evaluations such as budget absorption and administrative order. The Community-Based Evaluation aims to be able to evaluate development programs according to community needs. Therefore, communities can use available resources more efficiently for programs that provide benefits to the community.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is aligned with the Open Government value, namely accountability and participation within the government activity. Public participation and involvement in evaluating government programs will increase government accountability in carrying out development programs. Besides, this commitment supports open government reforms because it allows the public to have a say in determining whether a program is appropriate to continue, continue with improvements, or should discontinue.
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>This program will support the 16th SDGs Goal, namely Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions, especially indicator 16.7, which ensures responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision making at all levels and 16.6, namely developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>With the 2020-2024 RPJMN, this commitment encourages the strengthening of the Coordination of Policy Implementation and Evaluation of Public Services to monitor the implementation of the Community Satisfaction Survey in the public service delivery unit.</p>
Additional Information	Canada and Japan have implemented the Community-Based Evaluation method with positive results. By implementing the program in the 90s, Canada's Government succeeded in achieving a balance and even

	<p>a surplus in the state income and expenditure balance and an increase in Gross National Product (GNP). In Japan, the Community-Based Evaluation method has contributed to reforming the civil service bureaucracy and saving government spending.</p> <p>The Community-Based Evaluation aims to promote good governance and accountability through active community involvement, increase budget efficiency and performance of the State Civil Service in implementing government programs and increase public awareness regarding the transparency and accountability of development programs.</p> <p>This program will collaborate with the Japan Initiative for funding support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government in two stages: socialization and initial implementation.</p>	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Strengthening the capacity of Village Government, Village Consultative Body, village assistants, and the community to understand the concept of Community-Based Evaluation which focuses on participation, transparency, social accountability, and innovation in the two pilot project villages.	January 2021	December 2022
2. Implementing the pilot project of the Community-Based Evaluation for Development Programs in two villages.	January 2021	December 2022

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Other actors involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	Japan Initiative

5. Developing Public Service Innovation Model for Marginalised Groups

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Manusia (Lakpesdam) Nadhlatul Ulama	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	State Administration Agency
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Among the Indonesians, a few groups cannot be reached by public services due to vertical conflicts (with the government) and horizontal conflicts (with other groups). These community groups are hidden populations who do not get their rights as Indonesian citizens—the unreachable group results in a social gap between these excluded groups and other groups. For example, some groups have religious identity problems and get a negative stigma in society, such as transgender groups, traditional groups, and political victims in 1965. As a result, they are not accepted socially and politically. These groups do not have access to social interventions such as direct cash assistance because they do not have National Identity Cards leading to the government not registering them as direct cash assistance recipients.</p> <p>This program has become more significant during the pandemic and post-pandemic COVID-19. This is because social inequality contributes to the pandemic's spread (Turchin, 2020). In the United States, the most prominent victims affected by COVID-19 are African Americans, who have limited social mobility compared to other groups. Their accessibility to health services is incredibly low.</p>
What is the commitment	The dissemination of the concept of "Public Services for Marginalised Groups" to sub-national government apparatus.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	The public service model for marginalised groups uses a social inclusion approach. This approach aims to improve welfare for all groups in society, including marginalised groups. For example, providing recognition of these excluded marginalised groups in population data will open access to health services for them. This is especially important during a

	<p>pandemic so that the handling of the pandemic in marginalised communities that do not have access to health can be conducted optimally.</p> <p>By disseminating the concept of "Public Services for Marginalised Groups" to sub-national government apparatus, it is hoped that the civil servants could provide public services that embrace the marginalised groups.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This program is in line with the Open Government value, namely inclusion. The marginalised group can be included if they can get their rights as citizens in general. In other words, this program aims to make public service models that can embrace/include marginalised or excluded groups.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>This program is in line with the RPJMN Priority Program related to the Implementation of Integrated Service and Referral Systems, especially the availability of up-to-date social welfare data and Goal 1 of the SDGs to eradicate poverty.</p>	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
The number of regions that received dissemination of the concept of "Public Services for Marginalised Groups" to sub-national government apparatus (OPD)	January 2021	December 2021
Contact Information		
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

6. Implementing Regulations for the Assessment of Adequate Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities at Every Stage of Judicial Proceedings

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
1.	Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia
2.	Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IIRS)
3.	LBH Aceh
4.	LBH APIK Jakarta
5.	LBH Bandung
6.	LBH Jakarta
7.	LBH Papua
8.	LBH Masyarakat
9.	Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI)
10.	Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI)
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights 2. Supreme Court 3. Attorney General's Office 4. Indonesian National Police
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>This program is based on the Legal Aid Organization findings evaluating how the psychosocial needs of persons with disabilities' are not often adequately assessed. However, no technical regulation addresses this problem so that law enforcement officials will determine according to their capacity in practice. Yet often the identification of needs cannot be made, and the fulfilment of justice stagnates.</p> <p>Therefore, it is necessary to have an implementing regulation to assess the fulfilment of adequate accommodation needs for persons with disabilities at every stage of judicial proceedings under Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020. This implementing regulation is intended to accommodate every stage of judicial proceedings, namely in terms of the police responsible</p>

	for establishing implementing regulations for investigations, the Attorney General's Office which is responsible for prosecution and the Supreme Court responsible for creating implementing regulations for the trial stages.	
What is the commitment	Preparation and publication of implementing regulations to assess the fulfilment of adequate accommodation needs for persons with disabilities at every stage of judicial proceedings	
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	This program can be a reference for law enforcement officials to assess victims' needs, hoping to evaluate the need for adequate accommodation for victims of persons with disabilities to meet their legal needs according to their needs.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This program will support SDGs Goal 16.3, which promotes the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. This program is also following the 2020-2024 RPJMN, page 272, regarding increasing access to justice.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This program is in line with the Open Government values, namely inclusion. This program can accommodate marginalised groups' needs, especially persons with disabilities in every stage of justice.	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Technical regulations related to the implementation of assessments to fulfil adequate accommodation for persons with disabilities at every stage of judicial proceedings at the Supreme Court.	January 2021	December 2022

2. Technical regulations related to the implementation of assessments to fulfil adequate accommodation needs for persons with disabilities at every stage of judicial proceedings at the Attorney General's Office.	January 2021	December 2022
3. Technical regulations related to the implementation of assessments to fulfil adequate accommodation needs for persons with disabilities at every stage of judicial proceedings at the Indonesian National Police.	January 2021	December 2022
4. Technical regulations related to the implementation of assessments to fulfil adequate accommodation needs for persons with disabilities at every stage of judicial proceedings at the correctional institution.	January 2021	December 2022

Contact Information		
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

7. Strengthening the Legal Aid Information Portal

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia 2. Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IIRS) 3. LBH Aceh 4. LBH APIK Jakarta 5. LBH Bandung 6. LBH Jakarta 7. LBH Papua 8. LBH Masyarakat 9. Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI) 10. Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI) 	
January 2021 - December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights - National Law Development Agency (<i>Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional</i> - BPHN) 2. Supreme Court
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>In strengthening the implementation of legal aid policies, the Republic of Indonesia needs to build or enhance an information portal that aims to provide a database and access information for the public. The information portal will keep a centralised database that is updated with the data needed by the community.</p> <p>During the pandemic and post-pandemic COVID-19, the need for information portals is higher because face-to-face services are increasingly limited, while the need for legal assistance is always present. However, regarding the case handling database, private data confidentiality will still be guaranteed so that public access will be limited to that category of data.</p>
What is the commitment	Development of a legal aid information portal containing real-time data and easily accessible to the public.
How will the commitment	An information portal that provides access to information plays an essential role in fulfilling access to legal aid. Apart from

contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>ensuring the availability and ease of access to information, the state also needs to ensure that citizens who access this information can easily understand and make decisions according to their needs. Providing access to the public means that legal aid information is disseminated and contains directions and education that makes it easier for users. The public needs to consider the large amount of information that can deter people from crucial things in solving legal problems.</p> <p>Finally, with the database update, the public can exercise the mapping of legal needs. Later, this database will help allocate legal aid organizations to suit the conditions in the regions and the type of assistance such as litigation or non-litigation.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment is in line with Open Government values, namely transparency. Strengthening the legal aid database integrated into the information portal aims to increase transparency in legal aid provision. In addition, public trust will also grow, along with databases and access to accurate information.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>The commitment will support the 16th SDGs Goal, namely Strengthening Inclusive and Peaceful Societies for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels target 16.3, namely promoting the rule of law at the national level. And internationally and ensure equal access to justice for all. In addition, this program is under with the 2020-2024 RPJMN, page 272, regarding access to justice.</p>	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
The availability of an open and integrated legal aid information portal.	January 2021	December 2022

Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Maharani Putri S. W.
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

8. Expanding the Access and Capacity of Legal Aid Services

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia 2. Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IIRS) 3. LBH Aceh 4. LBH APIK Jakarta 5. LBH Bandung 6. LBH Jakarta 7. LBH Papua 8. LBH Masyarakat 9. Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI) 10. Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI) 	
January 2021 - December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of Law and Human Rights - National Law Development Agency (<i>Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional</i> - BPHN)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>This program is a continuation of the National Action Plan's commitment for the 2018-2020 period, namely the Expansion and Improvement of the Quantity and Quality of Legal Aid Services. During the previous period, the indicators included the availability of regional regulations and increased legal aid recipients. However, these two aspects have not covered the public's need for access to justice. Therefore, this legal aid strengthening program will focus on two factors: Legal Aid Organizations as institutions and Human Resources, which are the key to implementing Legal Aid Organizations.</p> <p>Currently, most Legal Aid Organizations are concentrated in large cities. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage the establishment of Legal Aid Organizations in small or farthest regencies/municipalities by facilitating the verification and accreditation process and providing</p>

	<p>dispensation to establish of Legal Aid Organizations in these areas.</p> <p>Furthermore, in terms of strengthening human resources, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is preparing a draft revision of the Ministry Regulation on Paralegals in Providing Legal Aid and Paralegal Curriculum. Through this policy, it is hoped that every legal aid organization that has been verified and accredited can hold at least one paralegal training for the community with at least 20 participants with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Regional support Government. Thus, in two years, at least 10,000 people are trained to become executors of legal aid and provide legal aid in the farthest areas.</p> <p>Additionally, Legal Aid Providers are drafting policies regarding legal aid service standards. However, each Legal Aid Organization is still given the opportunity to ratify and develop Human Resources in its institution with the support and assistance of legal aid administrators. With this support, it is hoped that each Legal Aid Organization will have a legal aid service standard that refers to the legal aid service standards issued by legal aid providers.</p>
What is the commitment	The expansion of access and capacity of legal aid services.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>The establishment of a Legal Aid Organization in the farthest region aims to cater to the community's legal aid needs in the outlying region. This program will also ensure that the number of Legal Aid Organizations in the most distant areas matches the community's size of requests for legal assistance.</p> <p>Furthermore, in terms of Human Resources, this program will increase the community's knowledge, competence, and skills to expand the reach of providing legal aid as legal aid providers, especially paralegals. Also, strengthening the Human Resources' capacity can be done by implementing the Legal Aid Service Standards policy in providing legal aid in Legal Aid Organizations.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is in line with Open Government values, namely participation and inclusion. With the training for

	<p>paralegals, the community can increase access to justice in various regions, especially in the farthest regions.</p> <p>Besides, the establishment of Legal Aid Organizations in the farthest regions enforces inclusion. The most distant areas have always been regions with lower resources than big cities centralised in Java Island. Therefore, this program will include people in the farthest regions by gaining access to justice with Legal Aid Organizations's existence in their areas.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>This commitment will support the 16th SDGs Goal, namely Strengthening Inclusive and Peaceful Societies for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels and mainly target 16.3, namely promoting the rule of law at the national level. And internationally and ensure equal access to justice for all. This program is also under the 2020-2024 RPJMN, page 272, regarding increasing access to justice.</p>	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Increase the number and distribution of legal aid service providers.	January 2021	December 2022
2. Increase the number and capacity of paralegals.	January 2021	December 2022
3. Implementation of legal aid service standards by legal aid organizations	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Maharani Putri S. W.	
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

9. Encouraging the Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups and Gender in Providing Legal Aid for Victims

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia 2. Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IIRS) 3. LBH Aceh 4. LBH APIK Jakarta 5. LBH Bandung 6. LBH Jakarta 7. LBH Papua 8. LBH Masyarakat 9. Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI) 10. Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI) 	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of Law and Human Rights - National Law Development Agency (BPHN)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Law No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid has acknowledged that victims are entitled to legal assistance. However, the Legal Aid Law's current implementation only provides legal assistance to the poor, which is interpreted as economically poor. Article 5, paragraph 1 of the law states that legal aid recipients include any person or group of poor people who cannot independently and adequately fulfil their basic rights. Thus, the poor's coverage, in this case, is broader than just economic, which is related to not fulfilling basic rights independently and adequately.</p> <p>On the other hand, there is also a need for legal assistance from vulnerable groups such as children, women, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities regardless of their economic conditions. In addition to the limited definition of poor, the implementation of the Legal Aid Law also prioritises litigation legal aid for suspects/defendants and the allocation of litigation budgets that is greater than non-litigation. In its implementation, legal aid organizations assist victims at the</p>

	<p>police level up to the level of court and victim assistance outside the court process is exceedingly difficult to access legal aid funds, due to the lack of budget for victim assistance.</p> <p>This program is truly relevant during the pandemic and post-pandemic COVID-19 because the level of violence has increased during the implementation of the work from home policy. LBH Apik noted that there were 90 complaints of violence from March 16 to June 7, 2020. The highest violence occurred in the household context, while other violence occurred online through threats.</p>	
What is the commitment	The inclusion of vulnerable groups and gender in providing legal aid for victims.	
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	Victims of crime for vulnerable groups will receive legal assistance, health, and court support services throughout the legal process to ensure access to justice and avoid secondary victimization. It includes other services, such as translation of legal documents when required.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment supports the achievement of Goal 5.2 of the SDGs, eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spaces, including trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation and various other types of exploitation. Also, Goal 16.3, which is to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access against justice for all. This program is under the 2020-2024 RPJMN, page 272, regarding increasing access to justice.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This program is in line with the value of inclusion in the Open Government. Inclusivity of Legal aid for victims is attainable by including Vulnerable Groups and Gender in gaining access to justice. So far, people with disabilities and women are often excluded because of law enforcers' limitations in understanding their needs as victims.	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date

1. Availability of a legal aid policy measures for victims, especially vulnerable groups and women.	January 2021	December 2022
2. There is an increase in legal aid providers' capacity, and quality to have a victim perspective and sensitivity to vulnerable groups and gender.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

10. Strengthening Support for Legal Aid Implementation for Access to Information

Civil Society Organization Proposer	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia 2. Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IJRS) 3. LBH Aceh 4. LBH APIK Jakarta 5. LBH Bandung 6. LBH Jakarta 7. LBH Papua 8. LBH Masyarakat 9. Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI) 10. Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI) 	
January 2021 - December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights - National Law Development Agency (BPHN) 2. Central Information Commission
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Information disclosure is a significant prerequisite for participatory and responsible management of public resources. Currently, legal guarantees related to Information Disclosure are available, namely Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning the Transparency of Public Information (Central Information Commission Law). The Central Information Commission Law is a legal guarantee to encourage information disclosure in state administration. The government's efforts that have provided legal guarantees for information disclosure should be appreciated. However, legal guarantees alone are not sufficient. Other prerequisites are needed for the law to be effective in supporting information disclosure. One of them is the availability of access for the public to get public information.</p> <p>To note, many cases faced by the community are often related to access to information causing the public to go through a mechanism for requesting information,</p>

	objections, and information disputes (the stages of mediation, adjudication, to a lawsuit in court). Therefore, this issue requires the availability of legal aid related to access to information.	
What is the commitment	Strengthening legal aid related to information disputes.	
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	This program will encourage access to public information that can help the adjudication process ensuring access to information for the community.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This program will support Open Government value, namely inclusion. With access to information, the community's dispute process, especially indigenous groups, will be easier to handle. Therefore, accommodating the needs of the often-excluded indigenous groups.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment aligns with the Strategic Priority Projects in the RPJMN 2020-2024, page 272, to increase access to justice. This program will also support the goals of the 16th SDGs, namely Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, primarily target 16.3, namely promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all.	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Implementation of recommendations from the results of study related to legal aid in handling information dispute cases	January 2021	December 2022
2. The availability of disaggregated dispute data (information dispute resolution data that has been completed in the mediation stage, non-litigation adjudication,	January 2021	December 2022

and the objection stage on the decision of information commission in State Administrative Court and District Court).		
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Maharani Putri S. W.
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Other actors involved	State actors involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Court 2. Ministry of Home Affairs 3. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

11. Integrating the Welfare Data to Strengthen the Accountability of Welfare Programs

Civil Society Organization	
Perkumpulan Media Lintas Komunitas (Medialink)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of Social Affairs
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The distribution of social assistance and subsidies in the form of good and cash has various mechanisms. So far, social assistance distribution uses more than one card so that it is inefficient and makes it difficult for recipients. Also, data on beneficiaries were not fully integrated, reducing the accuracy of targeting and program effectiveness. Previously, in the 2018-2020 OGI NAP, the strengthening of Beneficiary of Social Assistance (<i>Penerima Bantuan Iuran - PBI</i>) data accountability program was carried out using a system prepared by the Ministry of Social Affairs, namely the Social Welfare Information System - Next Generation (SIKS-NG).</p> <p>All welfare programs must refer to integrated data known as Integrated Social Welfare Data (<i>Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial - DKTS</i>). The public can access this data by using their Citizen Registration Number (<i>Nomor Induk Kependudukan - NIK</i>) and Family Identification (Kartu Keluarga - KK) to check whether they are included in the program or not. The data collection process is carried out from the village level to the central system. However, this system's success needs to be integrated with updated data from other programs. Besides PBI, it should be developed and integrated for all social welfare programs such as PKH, BPNT, KIP, KIS and even programs- other welfare programs.</p>
What is the commitment?	To increase the accuracy of targeting and effectiveness of social assistance as measured by the 5R (Right on Target, Right on Amount, Right on Time, Right on Quality, and Right in Administration).
How will the commitment	This commitment encourages the coverage of non-cash and formal financial services, especially for the poor and

contribute to solving the public problem?	vulnerable. Besides, this program will promote the digitalization of social assistance and the success of the National Non-Cash Movement (GNNT) and support Industrial Revolution 4.0.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment will support Open Government values, namely transparency and participation. The integrated data becomes accountable through an open data collection and a transparent mechanism by involving public participation with technology.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment is related to the target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 16: "Strengthening an Inclusive and Peaceful Society for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels", especially in Target 16.6: Developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, per national regulations and international agreements. This commitment also in line with the List of Strategic Priority Projects in the 2020-2024 RPJMN number 18 which is "the integration of Social Assistance into Comprehensive Social Protection Schemes"	
Additional information.	The Indonesian Government already has modalities that are good enough for integration in welfare data. Through Presidential Decree 38/2019 about One Data, there is a momentum to integrate, update, and reduce data mix-up.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Availability of integrated social welfare data that is integrated with the development of SIKS - NG	January 2021	December 2022
2. Availability of data regarding welfare program recipients	January 2021	December 2022

through an accessible platform and responsive to community feedback.		
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Maharani Putri S. W.	
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Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

12. Implementing the Social Accountability Approach in the Village Development Program

Civil Society Organization	
1. Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI) 2. Seknas FITRA (Sekretariat Nasional Forum Indonesia Untuk Transparasi Anggaran) 3. Transparansi Internasional Indonesia (TII) 4. Kapal Perempuan 5. INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development) 6. Media Link (Perkumpulan Media Lintas Komunitas) 7. Yappika (Aliansi Masyarakat Sipil Untuk Demokrasi)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	1. Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration 2. Ministry of Home Affairs
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The social accountability approach implemented in several regions has improved service quality, increased community participation, and increased collaboration between the government and the public. For example, programs that have been implemented by Wahana Visi Indonesia in NTT and West Kalimantan have increased community and <i>posyandu</i> (Integrated Healthcare Center) cadres' understanding of public service standards. This prompted the village government to use village funds for additional health facilities and <i>posyandu</i> consultations. In addition, the rate of maternal and child mortality also decreased after communities in NTT, and West Kalimantan adopted a social accountability approach.</p> <p>Therefore, villages can implement the social accountability approach in development programs. Village government officials, the Village Consultative Agency, and the community can be trained to implement the social accountability approach. These cadres are expected to facilitate the implementation of social accountability to improve services in the village.</p>

What is the commitment?	Collaboration with various parties to facilitate a social accountability approach to improve public services in the village.	
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>Village government officials and Village Consultative Body are obliged to ensure the village services develop according to the community needs. In this case, cadres can facilitate communication between the villagers and village government to create collaborative, inclusive, and democratic village development.</p> <p>With the social accountability training for village government officials, Village Consultative Body, community assistants (<i>cadres</i>), and the community itself, we hoped that all parties could develop the capacity to contribute to a more effective and efficient development programs.</p> <p>Community participation is also expected to improve the existing public services because the social accountability approach provides space for the community to give feedback on existing services.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This program is in line with Open Government values, namely participation and inclusion. Community participation and inclusion is marked by cadres' involvement, which has been helping health campaigns by inviting mothers to check the health of pregnant women and toddlers.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This program will support Goal 3 in the SDGs, namely Healthy and Prosperous Life. In addition, this program is also in line with the national priority project in the RPJMN, namely Development of Border Areas, Rural Areas, and Transmigration.	
Additional information.	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. The implementation of community-based village development monitoring for the	January 2021	December 2022

accountability of village development implementation in 200 pilot villages		
2. Increasing the capacity of village government and Village Consultative Body to understand the concept of social accountability.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
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Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

13. Strengthening the Open Data Ecosystem to Improve the Accountability of Election

Civil Society Organization	
Perkumpulan Untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi (Perludem)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	The Indonesian General Election Commission
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The General Election Commission (<i>Komisi Pemilihan Umum</i> - KPU) already has a website-based information portal for almost every election stage. However, the KPU portal is currently an information portal compiled from various information systems. The general election information systems are spread across different domains and are not centralised. For example, there are Election Candidate Information System (SILON), Voters Data Information System (SIDALIH), Political Party Information System (SIPOL), Stage Information System (SITAP), and so on. Therefore, there are several problems faced by the public in using these information system services.</p> <p>The first problem is that data and information are not available and are not in an open data format. Second, data and information on elections are scattered and not connected. For example, vote acquisition data is not linked to the elected candidate's complete profile. Furthermore, the unintegrated election data made it difficult for the public to see the phenomenon historically. Innovation in the disclosure of election data and information occurred during the 2014 General Election, where the KPU announced online a provisional list of candidates and recapitulated them electronically. However, after the 2014 Election, no breakthroughs have been made in election administration.</p> <p>Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused many restrictions on physical interactions in various regions in Indonesia. Breakthroughs are needed in organizing elections. Having a complete information portal will</p>

	make it easier for Indonesian citizens to find out all the information they need without significant physical interaction.
What is the commitment?	This commitment encourages election administrators to provide election data in an open format that can be accessed by all groups of society.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>The open election data is beneficial for voters, candidates, administrators, and election supervisors. Open data availability is useful for various groups to access the same detailed information available to stakeholders. Open data allows all people to follow and understand the election process and results.</p> <p>Open data also allows elections to be more inclusive, transparent, and reliable. Transparent information will prevent conflicts due to dissatisfaction or rejection of the election results. The principle of transparency can underpin the integrity of the election process and results. Every electoral process can be enjoyed and watched in plain view. The public can record or re-record any visible data and information presented again with a more creative and attractive appearance.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is in line with the Open Government values, namely transparency and participation. The program to strengthen the ecosystem for data and information disclosure on elections aims to increase election administration transparency and accountability. The open election seeks to stimulate more meaningful public participation, such as actively seeking information about candidates and overseeing the vote-counting process. Along with that, it is hoped that public trust will also grow.
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment is in line with the RPJMN Priority Program, namely the Consolidation of Democracy and SDGs Goal 16, which is to provide access to justice for all and to build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Additional information.	The open election data and information are essential for a democratic country. The public can monitor every

	stage of the election through widely accessible records and data records. This transparency will strengthen the legitimacy of the electoral process.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Availability of an integrated election management information system and a central portal for election implementation publications in an open format (open data) of all information systems used by the General Election Commissions (KPU).	January 2021	December 2022
2. Implementation of repeated trials of electronic recapitulation in several regions as a pilot program for managing result data that is fast, transparent, and accountable.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
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Other actors involved.	State actors involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indonesian Election Supervisory Agency 2. Ministry of Home Affairs 3. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral and working groups	-

14. Developing Data-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Service Systems

Civil Society Organization	
INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of Health
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>During the COVID-19 pandemic with the number of cases that continue to increase in Indonesia, health facilities are prone to transmit COVID-19. The Integrated Healthcare Centre (<i>Posyandu</i>), which is usually held at the Citizen Association (<i>Rukun Warga</i> - RW) level, has been temporarily closed in many areas due to the pandemic. Instead, residents were directed to get <i>posyandu</i> services at <i>puskesmas</i> (Public Health Centre), both at the sub-district and district levels. <i>Posyandu</i> is a place that is easily accessible to residents who wish to conduct maternal and child health consultations, including reproductive health consultations, pregnancy checks, and contraceptive consultations.</p> <p>Based on this, it is necessary to have a particular platform/channel that women can use to find information about the location of health facilities that can be visited. The health services include sexual and reproductive health, pregnancy checks, information on places for safe delivery, and access to contraceptives .</p>
What is the commitment?	The Development of a Digital-Based Reproductive Health Service System Platform for Women. The platform development requires collaboration in providing easy and transparent health service information in one public digital platform (free of charge). The platform will include information regarding hospitals, <i>puskesmas</i> and other health facilities so that residents know and have easy access to sexual and reproductive health services.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	This commitment can ensure access to information on the provision of sexual and reproductive health services, especially for women. The information platform resulting from this commitment is urgently needed to make it easier for women to

	access the necessary health services, without the risk of contracting COVID-19.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is relevant to Open Government values, particularly transparency and public participation. The use of technology will open data related to the community's health facilities and provide access to quality public services (health) for all and make it easier for the public to provide feedback as a form of participation in improving existing services.
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment will support Goal 3 in the SDGs which is Healthy and Prosperous Life. Also, the commitment is in line with the National Development Agenda in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, especially the third agenda: Increasing quality and competitive human resources, which focuses on fulfilling essential services, one of which is by increasing access and quality of health services towards universal health coverage. This program is also in line with Priority Activities to Improve maternal, child, family planning # and reproductive health. This program will support mainstreaming agenda in the RPJMN for Digital Transformation, which intersects with human development targets, namely: Integration of health services and storing patient data records using Big Data.
Additional information.	<p>The Indonesian government already has several technology-based services for women's protection, some of which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA) has developed an Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Symphony PPA), accessible by all service units for handling victims of violence against women and children at the national, provincial and district/city levels in real-time. This system was built as a medium for data collection, monitoring, and evaluating cases of violence against women and children in Indonesia. 2. Furthermore, on April 29, 2020, the Government through the Presidential Staff Office (KSP) launched the Psychological Health Service (SEJIWA), which is a psychological consultation service for the community. Apart from KSP, Sejiwa services also receive support from seven other ministries and institutions, namely: the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment (KPPA), the Ministry of Health, the Task Force for the Acceleration of

	<p>Handling COVID-19, PT Telkom, and the Indonesian Psychological Association (Himpsti). Through SEJIWA's psychological services, KPPA assists women and children affected by COVID-19, such as women victims of domestic violence, women in emergencies and special conditions, women migrant workers, women with disabilities, and children who need special protection.</p> <p>3. At the end of March 2020, the Ministry of Health collaborated with Gojek, Halodoc, Grab and Good doctor launched TEMENIN (Telemedicine Indonesia: https://temenin.kemkes.go.id/), to help people consult about their health during independent isolation.</p> <p>Telemedicine services are health services performed by doctors using information and communication technology to diagnose, treat, prevent, and evaluate patients' health conditions. These activities are carried out following their competence and authority, as evidenced by a registration certificate (STR) while still paying attention to service quality and patient safety</p> <p>There are also state institutions that carry out documenting issues of violence against women, namely Komnas Perempuan. The National women's commission is an independent state institution for the enforcement of Indonesian women's human rights (LNHAM) whose function is to carry out monitoring, including fact-finding and documenting violence against women and violations of women's human rights. They also disseminate the results of monitoring to the public and taking appropriate steps. Encourage accountability and handling. Documentation carried out by Komnas Perempuan is published annually in the Annual Notes (CATAHU).</p> <p>However, several things need attention, namely ensuring the platform's continuity and service centre and service users' response. Besides, internet access and the relationship between connectivity are aspects that need to be studied.</p>
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Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Development of a Data-Based Information System for Sexual and Reproductive Health Services that can be accessed by the public.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Maharani Putri S. W.
Title, Department		Point of Contact – Open Government Partnership in Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas
E-mail and Phone		sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id +6221-3148-551 ext. 3504
Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	Kapal Perempuan, Women's Health Foundation (YKP), KPI (Indonesian Women's Coalition)

15. Strengthening the Information Portal related to the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Budget

Civil Society Organization	
1. Seknas Fitra (Sekretariat Nasional Forum Indonesia Untuk Transparasi Anggaran) 2. PATTIRO (Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional - Regional Center for Research and Information) 3. Indonesia Budget Center (IBC)	
January 2021 - December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Since the COVID-19 pandemic was officially declared a national disaster in Indonesia in March 2020, the Indonesian Government has allocated a budget for handling COVID-19 amounting to 677.20 trillion. There are various components in the budgeting including health, social protection, housing incentives for low-income people, business incentives, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises support corporate financing, and sectoral assistance Ministry / Institution and local governments.</p> <p>In supporting effective budget management, the Government has developed an information portal related to the budget for handling COVID-19 on the page www.kemenkeu.go.id/covid19. The information portal provides various infographics and regulations associated with managing the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia.</p> <p>However, information related to the realisation of the COVID-19 budget at the central and local government levels is not yet accessible for the public.</p>
What is the commitment?	COVID-19 budget handling disclosure provides the public information about the realisation of funds regarding COVID-19 at the national and regional level
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	One of the causes of the ineffectiveness of the COVID-19 budget is the lack of community involvement in monitoring and supervising. The COVID-19 budget information portal that can provide detailed information will help the public

	<p>participate in the monitoring and implementation process. Supervision of the COVID-19 pandemic emergency budget is needed because such huge budget allocation is prone to abuse and corruption.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This more detailed COVID-19 budget information portal departs from the public's need to obtain information regarding the realisation of a more comprehensive budget. Community involvement will minimise the COVID19 budget implementation's ineffectiveness, especially in the monitoring and supervision process. Budget transparency is in line with the value of Open Government, in which information disclosure will be the basis for realising an open and participatory government. In other words, it supports the value of transparency and participation.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	<p>This program is related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target No. 16: "Strengthening an Inclusive and Peaceful Society for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable, and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels", especially on targets 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and Targets 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, following national regulations and international agreements.</p> <p>In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the culture of transparency and accountability in governance is one of the fulcrums of one of the national agendas, namely the Mental Revolution and Cultural Development. In addition, transparency, and accountability for the use of state expenditures are also one of the Rules for Implementing Development, which is realized through the development of integrated systems and data in planning, budgeting, and evaluation documents through the same and up to date database.</p>	
Additional information.	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date

1. The availability of information on the realisation of the response and recovery budget for the COVID-19 in the regions (in the APBD - Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget) that has been audited through the developed portal.	January 2021	December 2022
2. The availability of information on realisation of response and recovery budget for the Covid-19 pandemic in the central government that has been audited through the developed portal.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Maharani Putri S. W.
Title, Department		Point of Contact – Open Government Partnership in Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas
E-mail and Phone		sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id +6221-3148-551 ext. 3504
Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency

	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-
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16. Encouraging Civil Society Involvement in the Creation of The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Bill to Increase the Effectiveness of Recovery for Victims of Human Rights Violations

Civil Society Organization	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia 2. Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IIRS) 3. LBH Aceh 4. LBH APIK Jakarta 5. LBH Bandung 6. LBH Jakarta 7. LBH Papua 8. LBH Masyarakat 9. Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI) 10. Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI) 	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>To this date, victims of serious human rights violations have received little attention. Children who are victims of human rights violations, for example, do not get scholarships to continue their education because scholarship requirements are always related to academic achievement. Another example is that there is no government assistance to remove bullets in the body of victims in Aceh. Currently, 40,000 civilians have become victims of the conflict in Aceh.</p> <p>In this regard, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has a significant role in assisting local governments in implementing the recovery of victims of human rights violations. Currently, the TRC Bill is in the discussion stage. If there is the involvement of civil society in the discussion of the TRC Bill, the regulation is expected to strengthen the TRC's position and accelerate the recovery of serious human rights violations.</p>

What is the commitment?	There is a meaningful involvement of civil society in every stage of the TRC bill discussion.	
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	It is hoped that civil society's involvement in the deliberation of the TRC Bill will be able to strengthen the TRC's position in providing recommendations and assisting in the recovery of victims of serious human rights violations. The TRC's involvement in the recovery process provides an opportunity for the community to find out what steps the local and central government have taken in aiding victims. This will help many victims who have been neglected and do not receive the attention they deserve.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment will support the Open Government value, namely participation. The existence of public participation in the KKR Bill discussion will increase the effectiveness of the subsequent TRC performance.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This program will support the SDGs Goal, mainly target 16.3, to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice. Also, this commitment is in accordance to the RPJMN 2020-2024 page 236 point 2 letter b, also known as the application of restorative justice; by optimizing the usage of regulations provided in-laws and regulations that supports restorative justice, optimizing the roles of the customary institution and other institutions related to alternative dispute resolution, including prioritizing efforts to provide rehabilitation, compensation, and restitution for victims, including victims of human rights violation	
Additional information.	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
The implementation of meaningful involvement of civil society in the drafting of the TRC Bill.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		

Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Maharani Putri S. W.
Title, Department		Point of Contact – Open Government Partnership in Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas
E-mail and Phone		sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id +6221-3148-551 ext. 3504
Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

17. The Utilisation of Beneficial Ownership Data

Civil Society Organization	
Yayasan Transparansi Sumber Daya Ekstraktif (Publish What You Pay Indonesia)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 6. Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives 7. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs / National Land Agency 8. The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment 9. Ministry of Environment and Forestry 10. Government Procurement Policy Agency 11. Financial Services Authority
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>During the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Indonesian government attempted to recover the economy by issuing various policy stimuli. One of them is by increasing tax revenue from various sectors, including the extractive industry. However, several challenges, such as corruption and a limited data collection system, have prevented state revenue from running optimally.</p> <p>Therefore, data transparency in the extractive sector needs to be accelerated. In this regard, the government is known to have taken some reasonable steps, especially since the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 13/2018 concerning Application of Principles Regarding Beneficial Owners (BO) and Presidential Regulation Number 54/2018 concerning the National Strategy for Prevention of Corruption. In the last two years, the two bases of this policy have been followed up with several implementing regulations, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and a Cooperation Agreement between related</p>

	<p>Ministries/Agencies. These may form a corporate administrative service system to prevent money laundering abuse, terrorism financing, and tax abuse.</p> <p>However, efforts to strengthen and utilise BO database in the extractive sector still need to be improved. Collaborative work (co-creation) is required to develop integrated data by encouraging BO utilisation by each Ministry / Institution. This is important to ensure a democratic and accountable development planning system, especially in the context of national economic recovery.</p> <p>Therefore, this program is a joint follow-up program between Ministries/Agencies and related parties based on the implementation evaluation of the 2018-2020 Action Plan which has so far progressed with the BO database's use as a condition for applying for permits in the extractive and palm oil sector. Besides, efforts to strengthen and utilise BO data disclosure are also aligned with the development agenda as stated in the 2020-2024 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs.</p>
What is the commitment?	Accelerate BO data transparency to strengthen and utilise BO database through data integration.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>BO data can be used to prevent conflicts of interest between the Ministry / Agency as the licensor and the company as the permit applicant. Through this data, the Ministry / Agency will be able to identify the affiliation relationship between the licensor and the applicant more accurately. Utilisation of BO data in preventing conflicts of interest can also overcome regulatory weaknesses in handling conflicts of interest that rely heavily on self-declaration from parties who feel they have a conflict of interest.</p> <p>This commitment will provide two significant benefits: (1) Optimising tax revenues and (2) Reducing the use of taxes. Also, the public is increasingly aware of the importance of having access to information.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment will support the Open Government values, namely transparency and participation. Until now, the public cannot access beneficial ownership data. However, with

	beneficial ownership data disclosure, the public can be involved in the data verification process.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment is in line with the 2020-2024 RPJMN, namely the General Law Administration Program, especially the supporting policies for preparing the academic manuscript for Business Entities Bill. In addition, this commitment is related to the target of Goal 17 SDGs: "Strengthen implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development", especially on target 17.1: "Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to increase domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection".	
Additional information.	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
1. Availability of BO database that have been integrated with related Ministries / Agencies	January 2021	December 2022
2. Open public access to BO database	January 2021	December 2022
3. Utilisation of BO data in accordance with the needs of law enforcement officials, licensing, and procurement of goods / services.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Maharani Putri S. W.	
Title, Department	Point of Contact – Open Government Partnership in Indonesia, Ministry of	

		National Development Planning/Bappenas
E-mail and Phone		sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id +6221-3148-551 ext. 3504
Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-

18. Ensuring Civic Space in Indonesia

Civil Society Organization	
1. Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia 2. Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IJRS) 3. Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI)	
January 2021 – December 2022	
Lead Implementing Ministry / Institution	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The presence of civic space in Indonesia to safeguard democratic governance is getting smaller. The existence of several facts indicates this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is the criminalization of civilians who exercise their right to information and critical expressions of civil society for a public policy. 2. The lack of personal data protection and personal security for civil society who exercise the right to information and expression. 3. There is excessive and arbitrary use of force and authority to the right to assemble and organise. <p>In this case, it is necessary to strengthen understanding regarding restorative justice. Restorative justice, which is a theory, has been implemented through various government policies and programs, such as the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (<i>Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak - SPPA</i>). However, there is no policy for a restorative justice in cases related to the right to information, the right to organize, the right to express opinions and the right to assemble.</p>
What is the commitment?	Ensuring the presence of civic space in the roadmap of restorative justice.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	This commitment supports the realisation of a more transparent restorative justice so that the community can obtain their rights in every judicial process.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment will support the Open Government values, namely participation.	
Why is this commitment relevant to Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs?	This commitment will support the 16th SDGs Goal, namely Strengthening an Inclusive and Peaceful Society for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels and especially target 16.3 namely promoting the rule of law at the national level and internationally and ensure equal access to justice for all. In addition, this commitment is in accordance with the 2020-2024 RPJMN, page 272, regarding increasing access to justice.	
Additional information.	-	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date	End Date
The availability of research results and roadmaps on restorative justice related to the right to information, the right to expression, and the right to assemble and organise in the restorative justice blueprint.	January 2021	December 2022
Contact Information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Maharani Putri S. W.	
Title, Department	Point of Contact – Open Government Partnership in Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning /Bappenas	
E-mail and Phone	sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id +6221-3148-551 ext. 3504	

Other actors involved.	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
	CSOs, Private sector, multilateral, and working groups	-



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INDONESIA OPEN PARLIAMENT PARTNERSHIP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2020-2022

I. Introduction

The Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) National Action Plan (NAP) 2020 -2022 is the second national action plan formulated since the declaration of the Indonesian Parliament's Openness in August 2018. It serves as the core of the implementation of Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI). OPI NAP contains commitments through the process of **co-creation** between DPR RI together with civil society organisations (CSO) and other stakeholders within a period of two years. Each commitment contains detailed indicators and milestones to ensure the implementation of this commitment.

OPI NAP aims to produce targeted commitments and policies in accordance with the needs of the public in accordance with the values of the **Open Government Partnership, namely transparency, participation, innovation and accountability**. The OPI NAP is also in line with the efforts of DPR RI to continue developing a **Modern Parliament** through the use of digital information and communication technology in the legislative process and parliamentary activities. In a bid effort to build and manage information technology infrastructure for a more optimal use, DPR RI has also issued the **Information and Communication Technology Master Plan (RITIK)**.

The theme of the **National Action Plan (NAP) for the Openness of the Indonesian Parliament (OPI) 2020-2022** is to increase access to information and participation of the Indonesian Parliament through information and communication technology. This theme is aligned with **DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020 - 2024 with the vision of "Creating an Advanced, Open and Responsive DPR RI"**. Through this theme, the 2020-2024 OPI NAP will be focused on developing a legislative information system (SILEG), building big data infrastructure, improving information system for members of the parliament (SIAP), establishing a multi-stakeholder forum, collaborating with journalists to disseminate parliamentary innovation and strengthen parliamentary institutions.



B. Open Parliament Indonesia

1. The Journey Of Open Parliament Indonesia

Declared on 29 August 2018 along with the anniversary of DPR RI, Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) aims to promote access to and openness of public information, strengthen public participation and involvement, including through the use of information technology for the creation of a modern Legislative Body that is **representative, open, transparent, participative, inclusive and accountable**. During this declaration, the first Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) National Action Plan (NAP) 2020 - 2018 was also launched and was aimed to strengthen parliamentary openness in Indonesia. The Open Parliament movement has been promoted by various international organisations, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Open Parliament e-Network (OPeN) and especially the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in which Indonesia was one of the initiators of the movement back in 2011.

Through OPI, DPR RI is committed to promoting openness in parliament to the public. This initiative also prioritises the co-creation process between DPR RI and various elements of the society, including civil society organisations (CSOs), international organisations (OI), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), donors and academics to jointly formulate various commitments and programs to encourage the openness of the parliament.

DPR RI has built and developed various public information disclosure systems, including reformulation of the structure of the **Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID)**, **Legislation Information System (SILEG)**, **Rumah Aspirasi (Aspiration House)**, etc. DPR RI has also developed various platforms for previous document repositories such as archives, DPR RI repositories, and libraries.

Based on the Decree (SK) of DPR RI No. 12 2019 - 2020 Concerning the Formation of the OPI Team, OPI has three fundamental tasks, namely:

- Formulating policies of DPR RI for the implementation of the OPI-NAP;
- Formulating innovations to improve transparency and public involvement in the DPR RI;
- Representing DPR RI in international interactions and cooperation related to issues of public information disclosure, including with international organizations.

2. Formulation Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) National Action Plan (NAP) 2020 – 2022

The preparation of the OPI NAP is jointly carried out through a **co-creation mechanism** between DPR RI and the public represented by civil society organisations and international organisations. This co-creation process involves 22 work units at Secretariat General of the DPR RI and five (5) civil society organisations and international organisations.

The formulation of the Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) National Action Plan (NAP) 2020 - 2022 was compiled in **four stages** during September - December 2020.

The first stage was the selection process of proposals from CSOs and conducting co-creation meeting between DPR RI and CSOs and OI to produce First Draft of the OPI NAP. Through these process, thirteen (13) proposals were selected which were then grouped into five (5) initial action commitments.

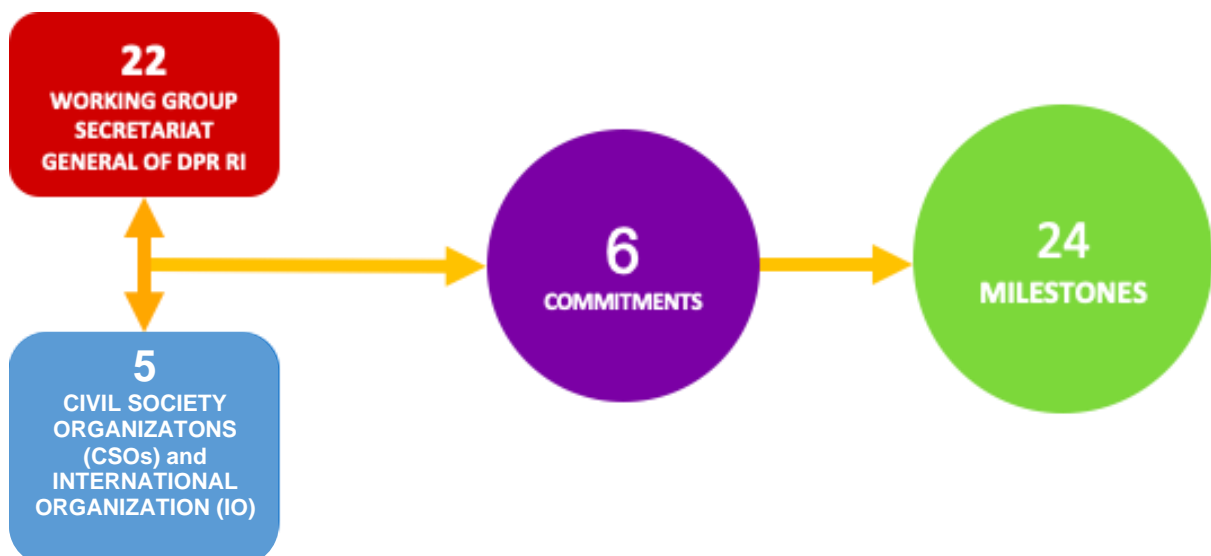
The second stage was refining the commitment based on the action that was agreed upon in the previous co-creation meeting through meetings between DPR RI and other stakeholders involved to produce the Second OPI NAP .

The Third Stage was conducting a series of meetings within implementing agencies in DPR RI for each commitment which was then aligned with the work program with each work unit.

The Fourth Stage is the finalisation of the draft of the OPI NAP 2020-2022 at the OPI Secretariat to be launched to the public and submitted to the OGP.



Through the entire process, DPR RI and CSOs produced **six (6) points of commitment** with **24 milestones** for the National Action Plan for the Open Parliament Indonesia 2020 - 2022.



3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OPEN PARLIAMENT INDONESIA (OPI) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP) 2020 – 2022

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) National Action Plan (NAP) will be carried out on each commitment through quarterly or quarterly meetings. Each stage of the Monitoring and Evaluation will be presented in the Multi Stakeholder Forum (MSF) between DPR RI and CSOs.

The results of the monitoring will also be informed to members of the OPI Team which consists of nine members of DPR RI from each faction in DPR RI. Monitoring of the OPI NAP will be carried out by the OPI Secretariat consisting of DPR RI work units and the Principal Inspectorate of DPR RI Secretariat.

C. Commitments To The Open Parliament Indonesia (Opi) National Action Plan (Nap) 2020 – 2022

COMMITMENT 1	
Increasing Public Access and Participation in the Legislation Process Through the Legislative Information System (SILEG)	
January 1st 2020 – December 31st 2022	
Leaders of implementing agencies / actors	Head of Data and Information Center (BDTI)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The public still finds difficulty in obtaining complete and online legislation information directly from the source at DPR RI. The results of the 2020-2024 OPI Roadmap Survey conducted from July to August 2020 held by Secretariat General of DPR RI, IPC and WFD found that the majority of respondents acquire information on parliament and legislation through secondary sources such as online news media and social media. This resulted in the circulation of misinformation about parliament, including information on legislation in the public. It is a major obligation for the DPR RI based on Law Number 14 of 2008 on Public Information Openness (KIP) to provide all public information and to become the single source of truth for legislative information.</p> <p>In The National Action Plan for Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) 2018-2020, the Indonesian Parliament has established a Legislation Information System (SILEG) (Link http://www.dpr.go.id/uu/prolegnas-long-list) which serves to present legislative information that is up to date and easily accessible to all people. SILEG uses railway legislation design which is integrated with the main website of DPR RI (Link http://www.dpr.go.id/) intended so that the public can easily follow the passage of legislation.</p> <p>However, the SILEG platform, which is integrated on the main DPR RI website, is still not equipped with various information and data crucial for the public. The information includes among others detailed explanation of the stages of the draft law</p>

	<p>process and standardisation of legislative documents uploaded in the system.</p> <p>In addition, even though SILEG already has a service that provides access to participation for people who want to provide input and aspirations in the legislation process via email to the Legislation Body through email set_baleg@dpr.go.id. However, this system has not been running optimally in various ways. First is the lack of response and follow-up to the public. Second is dissemination to the community is still lacking, so that people are still unfamiliar with the system. This resulted in disconnection and miscommunication between the parliament and the public in the legislative process.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Increasing the capacity of the Legislative Information System (SILEG) in presenting legislative information that is more complete and simpler for the public to understand. Improvements have also been made to the speed, accuracy and up-to-dateness of the presentation of legislative information, as well as improving the quality of the more responsive public participation channels on SILEG.</p> <p>Milestone:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determination of standard data formats and types of legislative information documents (minutes, legislation documents). 2. Improvement of quality of human resources related in legislative information through training and workshops. 3. Formulation of the SILEG Implementation Guidelines which regulate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Procedure for treatise publication b. Document type and format c. Accuracy of data upload time d. Monitoring and evaluation of SILEG management 4. Development of a public participation channel system in the SILEG application

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment will provide the public with a more complete, fast and accurate legislation information platform. This commitment will also expand access to public participation in the legislative process.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment improves access to information for the public by providing more standardised information, organised publication procedures and better-quality human resources. So that this contributes to the value of transparency . This commitment will also open up opportunities for the public to channel their aspirations and inputs to the ongoing legislation and this will contribute to the value of public participation .	
Conformity with the Parliament Work Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 2. This formation is in line with DPR RI's plan to initiate a "Modern Parliament," namely a parliament that is representative, transparent and uses information technology. 	
Additional Information	Link SILEG http://www.dpr.go.id/uu/prolegnas-long-list Link Partisipasi Publik Pada SILEG set baleg@dpr.go.id	
Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Availability of standard data formats and legislation information documents (minutes, legislation documents)	January 2021	December 2022
Workshop series and training to improve quality of human resources in legislation information through training and workshops.	January 2021	December 2022
Availability of SILEG Implementation Guidelines which regulate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure for treatise publication 	January 2021	December 2022

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document type and format • Accuracy of data upload time • Monitoring and evaluation of SILEG management 			
The availability of a public participation channel in the SILEG application		January 2021	December 2022
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Nunu Nugraha Khuswara	
Title, Department		Head of Data and Information Center (BDTI)	
Email and Phone Number		nunu.nugraha@dpr.go.id +62 8129174280	
Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	Parliamentary Actors Involved	1. Parliamentary Expertise Agency (BKD) DPR RI 2. Center for Legislative Drafting (PUU) DPR RI 3. Legislative Expertise Agency (Baleg) DPR RI 4. Head of Bureau for Sessions I of DPR RI 5. Head of Bureau for Sessions II of DPR RI 6. Principal Inspectorate of DPR RI Secretariat General	
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC)	

COMMITMENT 2	
Akses Publik terhadap Informasi Digital Parlemen dalam Format Open Data	
January 1 st 2020 – December 31 st 2022	
Leaders of implementing agencies / actors	Head of Data and Information Center (BDTI)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Inadequate availability of information in accordance with public needs has resulted in the public preferring to access information from online media and social media as opposed to information presented directly by DPR RI. Minimal use of internet-based Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the parliament has also resulted in limited opportunity for digital collaboration and public participation.</p> <p>These two problems are in line with the results of the 2020-2024 OPI Roadmap Survey conducted from July to August 2020 which found that the majority of respondents received information from conventional and online mass media and not from media or websites owned by DPR RI.</p> <p>Therefore, it is necessary to access parliamentary data and information based on information technology and documentation that is more structured, open and interoperable through the development of Big Data infrastructure in accordance with Open Data standards for the public. In the future, the public will no longer need to have trouble finding information about legislation and parliament from other sources because all of them are provided by DPR RI.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Development of Parliamentary Big Data. This commitment will be implemented long term and continuously.</p> <p>Milestone :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Parliamentary Big Data Infrastructure 2. Development of the Parliamentary Data and Video Network (PDVN). 3. Adjustment of data format standards and parliamentary documents according to Open Data standards.

	<p>4. Website Redesign www.dpr.go.id</p> <p>5. Governance guidelines on information services and public information lists.</p> <p>6. Development of Budget Information System Modeling (Singgar), Supervision Information System (Sinwas).</p>	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>Parliamentary Big Data is a unified data management system from the production process, authorization, digitization to publication in the open data format. This commitment aims to provide easier, more open and interoperable access to parliamentary information and data for the public. As one of the national knowledge centers, through this commitment, DPR RI is expected to be the main source of data and information for everything related to legislation and parliament.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment will increase the amount of data and information that can be accessed by the public. In addition, information will be made in a more integrated, interoperable and open manner in accordance with Open Data standards. Thus, this commitment contributes to the values of transparency.</p>	
Conformity with the Parliament Work Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and Communication Technology Master Plan of DPR RI (RITIK) • DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 • This formation is in line with DPR RI's plan to initiate a "Modern Parliament," namely a parliament that is representative, transparent and uses information technology. 	
Additional Information	<p>DPR RI main website link www.dpr.go.id</p>	
Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Availability of the Parliament's Big Data Infrastructure	January 2021	December 2022
Availability of Parliamentary Data and Video Network (PDVN)	January 2021	December 2022

Availability of data format standards and parliamentary documents according to Open Data standards		January 2021	December 2022
Website Redesign <u>www.dpr.go.id</u>		January 2021	December 2022
Availability of governance guidelines on information services and lists of public information		January 2021	December 2022
Availability of Budget Information System Modeling (Singgar), Supervision Management Information System (Simwas).		January 2021	December 2022
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Nunu Nugraha Khuswara	
Title, Department		Head of Data and Information Center (BDTI)	
Email and Phone Number		<u>nunu.nugraha@dpr.go.id</u> +62 8129174280	
Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of Bureau for Sessions I of DPR RI 2. Acting Head Bureau for Parliamentary Media Communication 3. Head of Bureau for Personnel and Organisation of DPR RI 4. Head of Minutes Division of DPR RI 5. Head of Parliamentary Radio and Television Division of DPR RI 6. Head of Printed Media and Social Media Division (Metaksos) of DPR RI 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Head of Public Relations Division of DPR RI 8. Organization, System, and Procedure (Ortala) of DPR RI Secretariat General 9. Center for Education and Training (Pusdiklat) DPR RI
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC) 2. Westminster Foundation for democracy (WFD)

COMMITMENT 3

Strengthening Information System for Members of Parliament (SIAP)

January 1st 2020 – December 31st 2022

Leaders of implementing agencies / actors

1. Head of Bureau for Parliamentary Leadership of DPR RI
2. Head of Bureau for Human Resources and Organization of DPR RI

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

The public still has difficulty getting information about every member of DPR RI who is currently serving in the Parliament. Information on members is the right of the community as constituents to find out information about their representatives. Member information is a form of parliamentary accountability to the public. And it is imperative for the public to obtain comprehensive information of parliament members who represent their interests.

On the main DPR RI Website (www.dpr.go.id) through the webpage <http://www.dpr.go.id/anggota/index/>, a page is available for each member to present information ranging from profiles, biographies, constituencies, activities agendas, photo galleries, documents, guest books and contacts. Members are also given access to integrate all communication platforms such as blogs, websites, social media on that page. However, the required data were not completed, so the public is not well informed and tends to use external information to obtain information on members.

What is the commitment?

Increasing the capacity of the information system for each member of DPR RI through the official website of DPR RI

Milestone:

1. Guidelines for information standards and publications of DPR members with constituents which include:
 - a. Profiles of members of DPR RI
 - b. Recess Information

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Member Information System Channel (integrated in the website redesign process). 3. Strengthening the capacity of Expert Staff and Member Administration Staff in increasing information on members both in the Electoral District and in DPR RI. 	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment will provide more complete, informative, accurate and up to date information on each member of DPR RI as a form of parliamentary accountability to the public at large.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment will provide the public with access to information that is more transparent, broad and up to date regarding each member of DPR RI. This is a form of accountability of Members of Parliament to their constituents and the public who are also the targets of legislation drafted by members so this commitment contributes to continuing to promote the values of transparency and accountability .	
Conformity with the Parliament Work Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 2. This formation is in line with DPR RI's plan to initiate a "Modern Parliament," namely a parliament that is representative, transparent and uses information technology. 	
Additional Information	Information link for members of DPR RI http://www.dpr.go.id/anggota/index/	
Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Availability of Standard Guidelines for Information and Publication of DPR RI Members with constituents which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles of members of the DPR RI • Recess Information 	January 2021	December 2022
Availability of Member Information System Channel	January 2021	December 2022

(integrated in the redesign process (website).			
Series Workshop and Training to increase the capacity of staff members in increasing information on members both in the electoral districts (Dapil) and in DPR RI.		January 2021	December 2022
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Djaka Dwi Winarko 2. Rahmad Budiaji 	
Title, Department		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of Bureau for Parliamentary Leadership of DPR RI 2. Head of Bureau for Human Resources and Organization of DPR RI 	
Email and Phone Number		djakawinarko@dpr.go.id +62 8128308305	
Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of Expert Staff Administrative Affairs Division and Administrative Staff of DPR RI 2. Members of DPR RI Head of Fraction Secretariat and Membership Division of DPR RI 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC) 2. Westminster Foundation for democracy (WFD) 	

COMMITMENT 4

Multi stakeholder Forum for Periodic Policy Dialog

January 1st 2020 – December 31st 2022

Leaders of implementing
agencies / actors

1. Head of Bureau for Legal and Public Complaints of DPR RI
2. Head of Bureau for Session I of DPR RI

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that the commitment will address?

DPR RI already has various channels of public participation both online such as Public Participation in Legislative Views (SIMAS PUU), Aspiration Houses, and Public Complaints, as well as offline such as Public Hearings (RDPU), audiences and direct visits. RDPU is a formal public consultation mechanism provided by DPR RI by inviting speakers from community organisations, academics or practitioners.

However, in various channels, especially offline, active participation from the public is still limited and engagement between parliament and the community has been far from ideal. Moreover, DPR RI does not yet have a regular forum where requests are centered on the public.

Access to public participation also remains limited since not all requests for hearings can be fulfilled and activities such as visits and public hearings are only limited to invitations determined by the commission.

Therefore, additional space and opportunity for more dialog-based participation is needed outside the existing mechanisms that can reach various interest groups in society with specific and in-depth themes.

As a legislative institution that represents the people and their interests, DPR RI needs to have a multi-party forum that focuses on the substance of policies and legislation and is held continuously and periodically. This forum can also be used by DPR RI to give attention to crucial issues that exist in society, as well as an opportunity to build a stronger relationship with various stakeholders in the society.

What is the commitment?	<p>Forming a multi-stakeholder forum between DPR RI and the community and for regular policy dialog.</p> <p>Milestone:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of standards for the implementation of multi-stakeholder forums which include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Thematic priority category b. Mechanism for implementing multi-stakeholder forums 2. Public participation management assessment 	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>This commitment aims to build a wider space for dialog between DPR RI and the public that has been very limited and complex to date. It is expected that a consistent and sustainable substantive forum can be a good starting platform for building a two-way dialog between DPR RI and the public.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment will seek to open a wider space for public participation to discuss various aspects of issues and substance in parliament. Through periodic multi-stakeholder forums, the public can not only convey their input and aspirations, the parliament will also include and respond to various issues presented by the community, as a form of accountability of DPR RI to the public. Therefore, this commitment includes the value of participation and accountability.</p>	
Conformity with the Parliament Work Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 2. This formation is in line with the DPR RI's plan to proclaim a "Modern Parliament," namely a parliament that is representative, transparent and uses information technology. 3. Article 69 of Law on MD3 (Legislative Institution) 	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Availability of standards for implementing multi-	January 2021	December 2022

stakeholder forums which include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic priority category Mechanism for implementing multi-stakeholder forums Response mechanisms to public complaints, aspirations and requests 			
Availability of public participation management assessment		January 2021	December 2022
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Juliasih, S.H., M.H. Suprihartini, S.IP., M.Si 	
Title, Department		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Bureau for Legal and Public Complaints of DPR RI Head of Bureau for Session I of DPR R 	
Email and Phone Number		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> juliasih@dpr.go.id suprihartini@dpr.go.id, +62 8128048418 	
Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Public Complaint Division of DPR RI Organization, System and Procedures (Ortala) of DPR RI Head of Public Relations Division of DPR RI Head of Fraction Secretariat of DPR RI 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)	

COMMITMENT 5	
Promosi Inovasi Keterbukaan Parlemen	
January 1 st 2020 – December 31 st 2022	
Leaders of implementing agencies / actors	Kepala Biro Pemberitaan Parlemen
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>DPR RI has developed various platforms and applications for parliamentary openness to the public, including the Legislation Information System (SILEG), E-PPID, Rumah Aspirasi, SIMAS PUU and others. However, there are still many people who are not informed yet about this application and have not been informed about how it works and how the application has been developed by the parliament. DPR RI has made numerous efforts to disseminate these products and innovations, but it is not yet received a significant response from the public. For this reason, a new approach is called for to disseminate various innovations in parliamentary openness.</p> <p>This new approach takes the form of developing a more proactive media engagement and developing data driven journalism. This engagement aims not only to introduce parliamentary applications and information but also to provide opportunities for media crews in processing parliamentary information in accordance with journalism's objectives.</p> <p>Journalists and the media have wider outreach to the general public compared to parliament. The media also have various communication assets and strategies that are more creative and capable of attracting people's attention so that the involvement of the parliament with journalists and the media is crucial to promote the various applications and platforms of parliamentary openness to the public.</p> <p>Journalists and media crews have become partners who are consistently present in the parliament. However, their presence only covers the reporting of legislation and members of DPR RI and the implementation of DPR RI functions which have received wide public attention. Not many have covered DPR RI's innovative product innovations, especially how it works and the services provided to the public.</p>

	<p>The media have various communication assets and strategies that are more creative and capable of attracting people's attention so that the involvement of the parliament with journalists and the media is needed to promote the various applications and platforms of parliamentary openness to the public.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Promoting and disseminating information on various innovations in parliamentary openness to the public by involving journalists and the media.</p> <p>Milestone:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulating guidelines for the use of various applications and information systems for DPR RI for the public 2. Developing media for the promotion of parliamentary openness innovation campaigns (print advertising, digital advertising, video / animation, social media) 3. Media engagement and outreach <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data Journalism Hackathon b. Media Meeting and Visit c. Workshop on Media and Parliament d. Parliament Openness Innovation Competition
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>This commitment will encourage engagement and cooperation between parliament and journalists and the media to promote various products and innovations of openness to the public. Through this commitment, it is hoped that the parliament can reach a wider range of people who do not yet know the function and workings of the parliamentary openness application and platform they need.</p> <p>This collaboration is also expected to produce various forms of manuals or guidelines for the use of applications and innovative platforms for parliamentary openness such as infographics, comics, animations and videos that are much more interesting and communicative to the public.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment will bridge the function of journalists and media with DPR-RI to jointly support the Parliamentary Openness by promoting various innovations in parliamentary</p>

	openness through various collaborative activities. For this reason, the values covered are participation and innovation .	
Conformity with the Parliament Work Plan	4. DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 5. This formation is in line with the DPR RI's plan to proclaim a "Modern Parliament," namely a parliament that is representative, transparent and uses information technology.	
Additional Information	-	
Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Availability of guidelines for the use of various DPR RI applications and information systems for the public	January 2021	December 2022
Availability of campaign media for promoting innovation through parliamentary openness which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print ads • Digital ads • Video/animation • Social Media 	January 2021	December 2022
Procurement of engagement and outreach activities which include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data Journalism Hackathon b. Executive Media Meeting and Visit c. Workshop on Media and Parliament d. Parliament Openness e. Innovation Competition 	January 2021	December 2022

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Muhammad Djazuli
Title, Department		Acting Head Bureau for Parliamentary Media Communication
Email and Phone Number		bag_humas@dpr.go.id +62 215715333,
Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of Bureau for Sessions I of DPR RI 2. Head of Bureau for Public Relations of DPR RI 3. Head of Parliamentary Radio and Television Division of DPR RI 4. Head of Printed Media and Social Media Division (Metaksos) of DPR RI 5. Head of Publication Division of DPR RI Public 6. Complaint Division of DPR RI 7. Head of Data and Information Center (BDTI) of DPR RI 8. Head of Center for Research of DPR RI
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DPR RI Journalist Coordinator 2. Association of the Indonesian Cyber Media (AMSI)

COMMITMENT 6

Institutionalizing Open Parliament Indonesia

1 Januari 2020 – 31 Desember 2022

Leaders of implementing
agencies / actors

Head of Bureau for Parliamentary Leadership of DPR RI

Commitment Description

What is the public problem that
the commitment will address?

In the 2018-2020 National Action Plan for the Openness of the Indonesian Parliament (OPI), DPR RI has formed the OPI Team as the main instrument in implementing OPI NAP. This team consists of DPR RI Leadership / Members assisted by DPR RI Secretariat General, as well as representatives of civil society. The OPI team and Secretariat General of the DPR RI will ensure that the NAP OPI is implemented and has budget and adequate supporting resources.

However, there are still some aspects that have not been achieved, including the management of the OPI Team, the Secretariat and the External Open Parliament Community (CSOs, IO and non parliamentary stakeholders) , building a repository in accordance with OGP standards and strengthening the OPI work unit. These aspects are crucial to ensure that the implementation of the Openness of Parliament can run smoothly.

What is the commitment?

Increasing the capacity and performance of the Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) Team and Secretariat consisting of DPR RI Leaders / Members, Secretariat General, and representatives of civil society in accordance with OGP standards and provisions.

Milestone:

1. Strengthening the OPI Work Unit (Team and Secretariat) by assigning a Support Unit for the Secretariat General according to OGP standards
2. Strengthening OPI Cooperation with CSOs and outside stakeholders
3. Developing OPI repository

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peer Learning Forum(s) Open MPs Information, Transparency and Accountability Formulating a governance mechanism for the OPI Team, Secretariat and the External Open Parliament Community Feasibility Study on DPR RI Call Center Services in two years term. 	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Public demand for the parliament that is increasingly transparent and participatory is getting higher amid the rapid development of information and technology. For this reason, DPR RI needs to strengthen various internal aspects that can support and improve their performance both in terms of systems, bureaucracy, human resources, providing facilities and infrastructure for a more open parliament.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment will improve the capacity of DPR RI in community participation and co-creation in building an increasingly open parliament. At the same time, involvement of the public in the Open Parliament structure will increase the transparency and accountability of parliament to the public.	
Conformity with the Parliament Work Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DPR RI Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 This formation is in line with the DPR RI's plan to initiate a "Modern Parliament," namely a parliament that is representative, transparent and uses information technology. 	
Additional Information	OPI Webpage Link: http://www.dpr.go.id/setjen/index/id/Beranda-OPEN-PARLIAMENT	
Milestone Activity with a Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Strengthening the OPI Work Unit (Secretariat) by assigning a Support Unit to the Secretariat General according to OGP standards	January 2021	December 2022

Strengthening OPI Cooperation with CSOs and outside stakeholders		January 2021	December 2022
Developing OPI repository		January 2021	December 2022
Peer Learning Forum(s) Open MPs - Information, Transparency and Accountability		January 2021	December 2022
Formulating a governance mechanism for the OPI Team, Secretariat and the External Open Parliament Community		January 2021	December 2022
Feasibility Study on DPR RI Call Center Services (feasibility study) in two years term.		January 2021	December 2022
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Djaka Winarko	
Title, Department		Head of Bureau for Parliamentary Leadership of DPR RI	
Email and Phone Number		djakawinarko@dpr.go.id +62 8128308305	
Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	Other Parliamentary Actors Involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principal Inspectorate of DPR RI Secretariat General 2. Administration of Political and Security Affairs 3. Head of Bureau for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of DPR RI 4. Head of Parliamentary Publications of DPR RI 5. Organization, System and Procedures (Ortala) of DPR RI 6. Head of Legal Affairs Division of DPR RI 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Head of Public Affairs Division 8. Division of Buildings and Installations 9. Division of Procurement Service Unit
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC) 2. Westminster Foundation for democracy (WFD)