



# **Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan Implementation Report 2018-2020**



## 1. Indonesia

The implementation of the Open Government policy is one of the manifestations of the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* - RPJMN). One of the mandates of the 2015-2019 RPJMN is to Build a Clean, Effective, Democratic, and Reliable Governance with one of the priority sub-agendas of Building Transparency and Accountability for Government Performance. The three main strategies are: (1) Improving the management system and performance reporting of government agencies in an integrated, credible and publicly accessible manner, (2) Application of e-government to support simple, efficient, transparent and integrated business processes of government and development; and (3) Implementation of Open Government to support the realization of open, participatory and accountable governance in the formulation of public policies as well as supervision of state and government administration.

For ten years, the Government of Indonesia has committed to continue implementing an Open Government through the preparation of the Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan (OGI NAP), which has reached its fifth period (2018-2020). The 2018-2020 OGI NAP is the result of a co-creation process between the Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) by focusing on seven thematic issues, namely: public participation, public services, bureaucratic reform, increased access to justice, open government information, disclosure of extractive sector information, and information disclosure on the procurement of goods and services.

The process of drafting the OGI NAP 2018-2020 begins with the formulation of grand challenges targeting the Village, Health, Education, Poverty, Economic sectors through a series of processes and stages. The grand challenges are formulated by referring to the Government Work Plan document, Presidential Monitoring Priority Activities, and the Sustainable Development Goals document which are then mapped into five areas, namely (i) public participation; (ii) bureaucratic reform; (iii) access to public information; (iv) data management; (v) public service innovation. In addition, the grand challenges are formulated by referring to the input, suggestions and criticism entered in the LAPOR! Portal. and monitoring media.

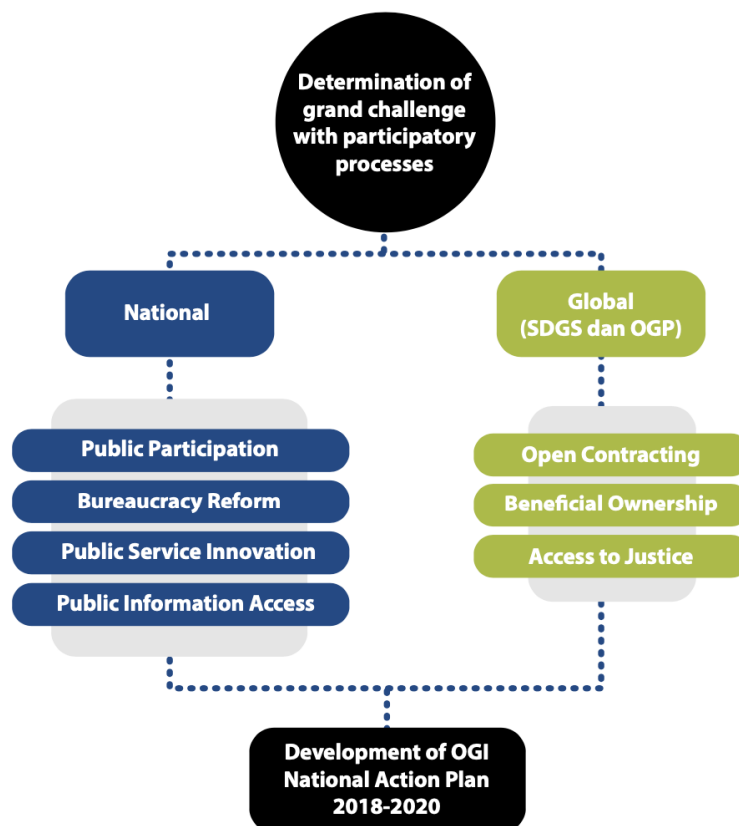
In addition to capturing specific issues originating at the national level, the Action Plan also seeks to accommodate several global issues, including Beneficial Ownership, Open Procurement of Government Goods and Services (Open Contracting), and Access to Legal Aid Services (Access to Justice). At the global level, the OGP has officially declared these global issues in the government's openness thematic agenda through the Paris Declaration in 2016.

## 2. The process of drafting and implementing the national action plan

### a. Collaboration during the drafting of national action plan

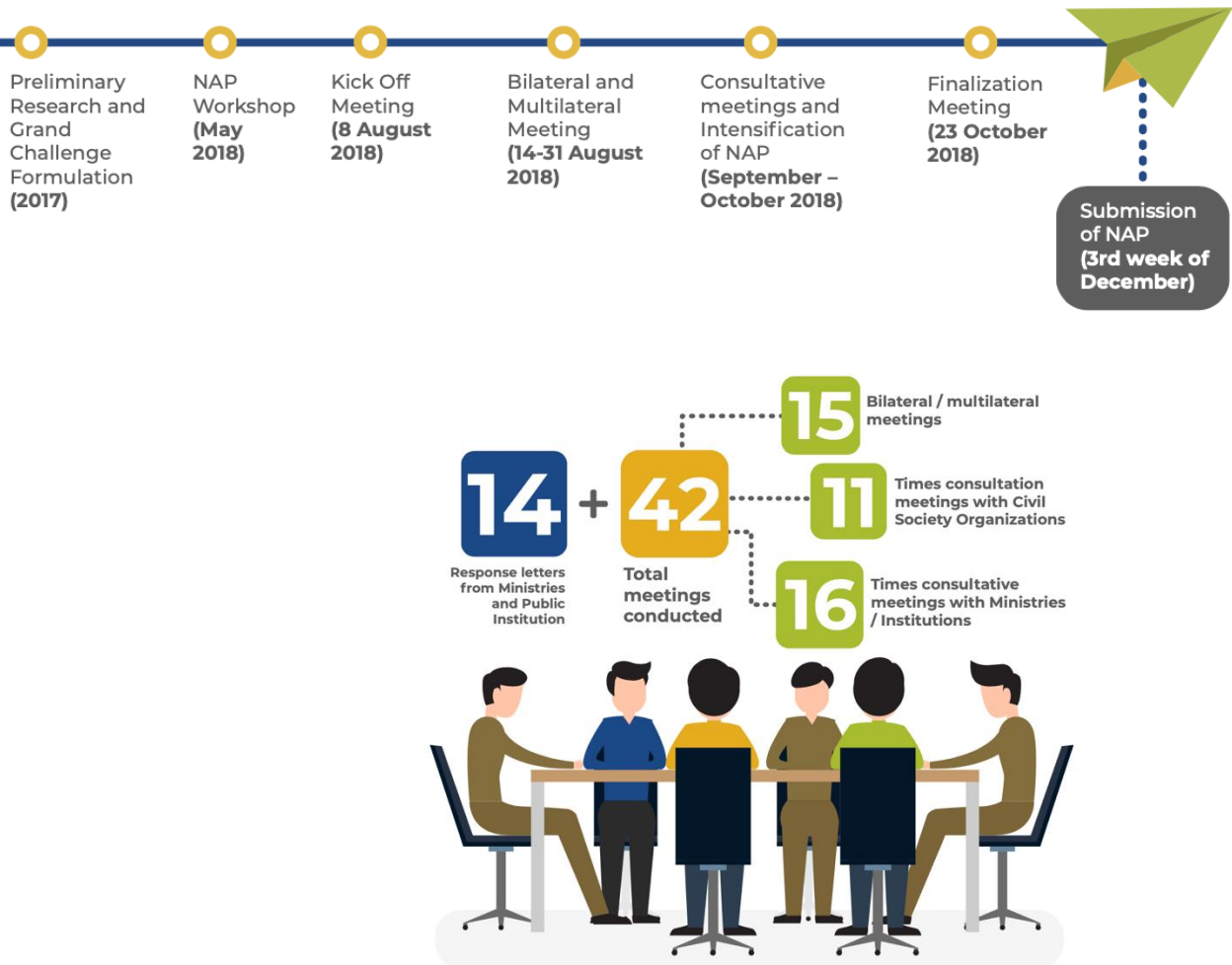
In this fifth National Action Plan, preparation begins with the formulation of the Grand Challenges done by the Government and CSOs. Based on proposals from civil society organizations and discussions with the government, 16 commitments were consisting of 14 global commitments and 2 national commitments. In addition, these 16 commitments also contain 8 targets in the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Figure 1. Identification of Issues in OGI NAP 2018-2020**



Following the Open Government Partnership (OGP) standards, the process of formulating the Action Plan must apply a co-creation approach. Collaboration methods can be done through face-to-face and online meetings. There were 41 face-to-face meetings and 17 community responses obtained through online public consultations. Respondents consisted of 14 men and 3 women. Based on input from the public, three commitments get the most attention, namely commitment to access to budget transparency (16%), commitment to e-legislation (11%), and commitment to implementing public consultation forums (11%).

**Figure2. The Process of Drafting Action Plan OGI 2018-2020**



**b. Collaboration during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of action plans**

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism (*monev*) for the implementation of the action plan will use the Monitoring System (*Sistem Pemantauan - SISPAN*) by the Presidential Staff Office (*Kantor Staf Presiden - KSP*). SISPAN will be monitored periodically every three months (quarterly), the target achievements that have been prepared in this Action Plan will be sharpened in the quarterly target. Furthermore, the co-creation methods in monitoring and evaluation through focused discussions between the government and CSOs provide mutual feedback in strengthening the implementation of Open Government in Indonesia.

Monitoring and evaluation activities start with the coordination between the Secretariat of the Open Government of Indonesia (OGI) and the KSP to open reporting access for Ministries / Agencies (*Ministry/Agency - K / L*) and CSOs. The next step is Ministries / Agencies will upload the supporting documents to SISPAN with a maximum time span of 10 working days. Then, the OGI Secretariat verifies the documents regarding the achievement documents

uploaded by the Ministries / Agencies. Then, a multi-stakeholder forum meeting was held together with Ministries / Agencies and CSOs as a follow-up for the SISPAN results. Discussions in multi-stakeholder forum meetings were followed up in a focused trilateral meeting with the OGI Secretariat, Ministries / Agencies, and related CSOs. This trilateral meeting is an opportunity to evaluate and make improvements in the implementation of the action plan.

In 2019, three multi-stakeholder forum meetings and two trilateral monitoring and evaluation meetings were held. Multi-stakeholder forum meetings in 2019 were held on July 22, October 30, and December 11. Meanwhile, the trilateral meetings were held on September 18-19 and December 16-17. In 2020, two multi-stakeholder forum meetings were held on 9 June 2020 and 11 December 2020, and no trilateral meeting was held. The monitoring and evaluation activities are limited in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, physical meetings cannot be held, and the government budget was reallocated for handling the pandemic, including the OGI Secretariat budget. Thus, in 2020, monitoring and evaluation activities mostly use online and correspondence methods.

**Figure 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities  
OGI NAP 2018-2020**



### 3. IRM Recommendation

Following the recommendations from the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) as an independent OGP evaluator team at the 2018-2020 IRM Design Report, there are several recommendations and inputs for OGI's future action plan, which consists of:

**a. Strengthening multi-stakeholder forums through the issuance of comprehensive government decrees.**

Currently, the existence of a multi-stakeholder forum is regulated in the Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning / Head of Bappenas No. KEP.88 / M.PPN / HK / 06/2018 concerning the Formation of a Strategic Coordination Team for the Implementation of the Open Government Indonesia Action Plan. In implementing the Ministerial Decree, the government realized the need to improve the existing multi-stakeholder forum. Therefore, in July 2020, the government held a virtual public discussion by inviting CSO representatives to jointly observe the practice of multi-stakeholder forums in other countries. The public discussion was then followed up with a meeting of the OGI steering team in which each member agreed to strengthen the role of the multi-stakeholder forum by expanding non-government members such as academics, experts and the private sector in the OGI multi-stakeholder forum. In addition, the division of roles and functions of a multi-stakeholder forum needs to be clarified in the government decree. Based on this, the government will renew the Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning / Head of Bappenas to strengthen the existence of the OGI multi-stakeholder forum.

**b. Establishing a clear inter-government agency coordination mechanism in the process of formulating, implementing and supervising action plans.**

The government together with CSO representatives have compiled a mechanism for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of action plans in December 2019. In addition, in implementing the action plans, each Ministry / Agency and CSOs have submitted a point of contact (PoC) for the implementation of the OGI action plan. It is hoped that by submitting the PoC, coordination among governments and CSOs can be carried out better.

**c. Supporting local government and civil society participation.**

The government opens the spaces for local government and civil society participation in implementing action plans. One of them is by integrating the OGP Local in the action plan and involving the Ministry of Home Affairs in the next action plan.

**d. Counting the commitments that respond to the narrowing of civic space as well as public disinformation in the next action plan.**

In the preparation of the 2020-2022 action plan, the government has received a proposal related to strengthening the civic space through a commitment to Ensuring the Civic Space in Indonesia. This commitment encourages studies related to the application of restorative justice in cases related to the right to

information, the right to expression, the right to assembly and the right to organize.

**e. Encouraging the application of the Presidential Regulation on One Data Indonesia in all policy sectors**

The support to strengthen One Data Indonesia in the 2020-2022 action plan is conducted by encouraging the local governments to have a One Data Indonesia action plan. This commitment is a follow-up to the One Data Indonesia action plan launch at the national level. This commitment is a collaboration between the Secretariat of One Data Indonesia, the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas and Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia by involving several local governments with CSO partners.

#### 4. The Implementation of National Action Plans

##### I. Improvement in Data Management and Compliance of Extractive, Forestry, and Plantation Sectors

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights</li> <li>2. Ministry of Finance</li> <li>3. Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center</li> <li>4. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</li> </ol>
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>After Panama Papers went public in 2016 mentioning 1.038 taxpayers of Indonesian businessmen that had shell companies overseas and were expected to inflict the national income as well as undetected terrorism funding. In this case, the public also put their attention to the importance of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure.</p> <p>Therefore, following the situation previously, the Indonesian Government initiating the Presidential Regulation No. 13/2018 on Application of Principles Introduces Beneficial Ownership of Corporation in the Framework of Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Act Money Laundering and Criminal Funding Terrorism and Presidential Regulation No. 54/2018 on National Strategy of Corruption Eradication. These Regulations, especially No. 13/2018, is one of the Indonesian milestones because it encourages corporation (such as limited liability companies, commanding companies, firms, unions, associations, foundations, and other corporate forms) to establish, report, and update their Beneficial Ownership (BO) data. Moreover, the regulation also stipulated beneficial ownership data request by the public. However, as a newly issued regulation, it has not widely known yet and needs to develop guidance to implement.</p> <p>In addition, the implementation to open BO data in Indonesia is carried out collaboratively with related ministries and agencies. In this case, the National Strategy for Corruption Prevention team actively encourages the disclosure of BO data. BO's commitment in this Open Government Action Plan</p>



	<p>directly adopts the commitments made in Presidential Regulation No. 54/2018 concerning the National Strategy for Prevention of Corruption. In other words, the implementation of this commitment results from the collaboration between Ministries / Agencies that are actively coordinated by the Secretariat Team for the National Strategy for Prevention of Corruption.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Beneficial Ownership in the 2018-2020 commitment will be focusing on the provision and utilization of the BO database. BO registration will be carried out in the extractive, forestry, and plantation sectors. Furthermore, the use of the BO database will be focusing on the permit applications in the extractive and palm oil industries as well as on the misuse of funding for money laundering and terrorism.</p> <p>The implementation of BO in Indonesia is collaboratively managed by related ministries and institutions. Additionally, the coordinator role is technically carried out by National Strategy of Corruption Prevention Team. The commitment of BO in the Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan 2018-2020 will precisely adopt the same commitment in National Strategy of Corruption Prevention released by Presidential Regulation No. 54/2018 which operationalize further through National Action Plan on 2019-2020.</p>
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The commitment of BO will resolve corruption and tax evasion in Indonesia. Moreover, this commitment encourages BO database integration through Corporate Administration Management System. So, the data can further be requested by public.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?	<p>The commitment is aligned with one of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which is transparency. Transparency is related to the openness quality of public information and people accessibility to the information.</p>
Additional information	<p>The commitment is also aligned with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 17: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development", especially on target 17.1: "strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection", because not only to publish BO publicly, but this commitment also indirectly improves national income by BO collection and integration.</p>

	<p>In addition, this commitment is mentioned in EITI Indonesia's roadmap on how it intends to disclose the beneficial owners of the companies active in the extractives sector.</p> <p>The data related to the implementation of BO data disclosure which is the result of the implementation of this commitment comes from the Report of the National Strategy for Corruption Prevention Team (Stranas PK).</p>			
Completion rate	Has not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
			✓	
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regulation to support BO transparency has been issued in the form of Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation, namely Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 15 of 2019 concerning Cooperative Ratification, Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 15 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Recognizing BO Principles, and Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 21 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Supervision of BO.</li> <li>2. BO data is already available in the BO database system through <a href="https://bo.ahu.go.id">https://bo.ahu.go.id</a>. However, the BO database system has not been fully integrated with the application system of the Ministry/Agency.</li> <li>3. As of November 2020, only 14.55% of corporations (PT, foundations, associations, CVs, firms, civil associations, and cooperatives) have submitted BO data.</li> <li>4. The use of BO data has been carried out by several Ministries/Agencies, namely PPATK, Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance, OSS, and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.</li> <li>5. Sector regulations are already available in several Ministries/Agencies (ESDM, Agriculture, KUKM, ATR / BPN) related to the submission of BO in the licensing process.</li> </ol>			

	<p>6. Meanwhile, open public access has not been built due to the lack of BO data registered in the database system.</p> <p>7. One of the obstacles affecting the non-compliance of the corporations in reporting BO to <a href="https://bo.ahu.go.id">https://bo.ahu.go.id</a> is that no sanction mechanism is regulated. Thus, the corporations do not feel obliged to report BO data.</p> <p>8. The BO database system in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is not well integrated with the system at the Ministries/Agencies. On the other hand, the system in Ministries / Agencies has not been designed to apply BO data standards for corporations using services / permits in the Ministries / Agencies.</p>		
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving data integration among the systems in Ministries / Agencies and systems in AHU – Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> <li>2. Improving corporate compliance in submitting BO data.</li> <li>3. Increasing and expanding the utilization of BO data for law enforcement, licensing, and goods and service procurement officials.</li> <li>4. Opening public access to the BO database</li> </ol>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate
1. The implementation of Corporate Administration Management System	January 2019	December 2020	Mostly completed
2. The use of Beneficial Ownership database to prevent the misuse legal persons/arrangements for Anti Money Laundering/Prevention of Terrorism Funding, and the Prevention of Tax Evasion	January 2019	December 2020	Mostly completed
3. The utilization of Beneficial Ownership database as a requirement for submission of permission in the extractive and palm oil industries	January 2019	December 2020	Mostly completed
<b>Contact Information</b>			

Lead implementing agency/actor		
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor		
Position and Working Unit		
E-mail and phone		
Other actors involved	Ministry/ Agency	
	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia
Additional information		
-		

## II. Transparency and Collective Participation in Renewed Data on Recipient of Health Contribution Assistance

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Social Service
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Law Number 40/2004 on National Social Protection System and Law Number 24/2011 on Social Protection Administration Body mandate the government to enforce the implementation of National Health Insurance. One of the programs is the Health Contribution Assistance (HCA) for the poor. However, the data of HCA is not accessible for users and it often not in accordance with the actual condition. For instance, some recipients might have already passed away, moved away, had a double identity number, or had changes in financial circumstances that allowed them to contribute. The inconsistency in the HCA recipients' data happened because people could not verify and validate the data as they are not aware of the data platform.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Minister of Social Services Regulation Number 5/2016 on Recipient of Health Contribution Assistance (Revised) mandates the government to implement the mechanism of data verification and validation participative. According to the regulation, the public could participate in updating HCA data through a sub-district consultation forum.</p> <p>However, it is not as effective as the data is not accessible and the monitoring of its implementation remains low. This Action Plan is committed to empowering the participatory data update. It also encourages the Ministry of Social Service to inform the HCA data through an application system.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>The commitment aims to support the development of the application system and people's participation in updating the data. This application system will provide the recipient's personal information. In addition to that, all the process of updating data will be implementing by sub-districts. This commitment also encourages the involvement of women group, marginalized community, and indigenous people. The result of the participatory data updates will be done with the issuance of a ministerial decree.</p>

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>This commitment encourages the publication of HCA data will help the people aware of each recipient in their regions. Moreover, this commitment will empower the local government to implement the HCA data forum periodically.</p>			
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?</p>	<p>The commitment is aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which are civic participation and transparency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic participation relevance of this commitment can be seen in the involvement of people to update the data through the sub-district forum.</li> <li>• Moreover, transparency is relevant with this commitment by enhancing the quality of public information and people accessibility to the information.</li> </ul>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is also aligned with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 3: “<i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i>”, especially on 3.8: “<i>achieve universal health coverage including financial risk protection access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</i>”, for when all people got access to health service, the chance to achieve sustainable development goals would be possible.</p>			
<p>Completion rate</p>	<p>Has not begun</p>	<p>Partially completed</p>	<p>Mostly completed</p>	<p>Completed</p>
			<p>✓</p>	
<p>Outcome Descriptions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An information portal related to Integrated Social Welfare Data (<i>Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial - DTKS</i>) is available which can be accessed via <a href="https://dtk.s.kemensos.go.id">https://dtk.s.kemensos.go.id</a> by the public.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Social Affairs has created a social welfare information system called the Social Welfare Information System - Next Generation (SIKS-NG) to facilitate verification and validation of social welfare data. However, only the data on Health Insurance Contribution Assistance Recipients (PBIJK) have been integrated.</li> <li>3. The Ministry of Social Affairs has published a profile guideline for social welfare data analysis and data verification and validation mechanism in the form of leaflets / booklets which can be downloaded via the website.</li> </ol>			

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The Ministry of Social Affairs has issued a regulation on data (PBIJK) which is updated every month</li> <li>5. The Ministry of Social Affairs has held a meeting with the Ministry of Home Affairs to discuss the appeal for Local Governments to verify and validate PBIJK data.</li> <li>6. The Ministry of Social Affairs has provided technical assistance for the social welfare information system (SIKS-NG) to local governments.</li> <li>7. Mapping of regions that are active in verifying and validating PBIJK data has been carried out.</li> </ol>		
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gradually integrating all social welfare data into SIKS-NG and providing access for the public through the portal that has been built.</li> <li>2. During the implementation of this action plan, there are implementation obstacles in the regions, namely the local government has not been actively involved in carrying out verification and validation. It happens because this commitment has not involved the Ministry of Home Affairs. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs which has access and strong pressure on local governments can be involved.</li> </ol>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate
1. Information system application on social welfare provides all the process of updating the data as a result from the online verification. As a data platform, the system also provides accurate and valid data, enriched with their export and import features.	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
2. The implementation of public consultation meeting through city/village forum or any other platform for renewed data on Recipient of Health Contribution Assistance	January 2020	June 2020	Mostly completed
3. The availability of twelve ministerial decrees on renewed data of the HCA's recipients based on citizen participation inputs	January 2020	December 2020	Completed
<b>Contact Information</b>			

Lead implementing agency/actor		
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor		
Position and Working Unit		
E-mail and phone		
Other actors involved	Ministry/ Agency	
	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	Perkumpulan Media Lintas Komunitas (Medialink)
Additional information		
-		



**III. Increasing the Access and Quality of Data Disclosures for Education, Health, Poverty Eradication Budget in Related Ministries/institutions and All Regional Governments**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Finance</li> <li>2. Ministry of Home Affairs</li> </ol>
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>This commitment is an expansion of the previous Action Plan 2016-2017 about the enhancement of information disclosure in the government budget. The government budget available on the Ministry of Finance website (<a href="http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/">http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/</a>). The website provides the budget map, data spending of the government at the national level. In addition, this site also presents thematic budget allocations, including budgets for education, health, and social protection.</p> <p>However, the public has difficulty accessing the data because some data are not accessible in the portal. It happened because each ministry has the policy of budget information disclosure differently. Therefore, the commitment of the Ministry of Finance in publishing the budgets of all ministries still needs to be strengthened. To realize this commitment, the Ministry of Finance needs support from other ministries and institutions to issue budgets, especially in the education, health, and poverty alleviation sectors.</p> <p>Innovations in data transparency are expected to be replicated by local governments. Accordingly, this commitment also encourages the establishment of the Local Government Budget platform. Thus, all local government budget data will be integrated into one portal managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Moreover, the budget transparency at the national and regional level can be easily accessed by people through the portal of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs using the equivalent quality and standard for publication purpose. Consequently, the monitoring function performed by people can be well-implemented.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>This commitment encourages related ministries and institutions to publish budget data using the standard of State Budget (APBN) Portal managed by the Ministry of Finance. To get all ministries to declare their budget data, it is strongly recommended to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Finance, Ministry</p>

	<p>of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Service.</p> <p>Furthermore, this commitment encourages the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop a website. It accommodates a centralized Regional Budget (APBD) database. This APBD Portal is different from the APBN Portal since both are managed by two different authorities.</p>			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>Standardized budget transparency both in APBN and APBD portal which cover detailed activities could solve the problem of the data quality that will be published. As for regional governments, this commitment requires the Ministry of Home Affairs to encourage local governments in publishing the budget through a centralized and integrated electronic system (E-budgeting). Furthermore, E-budgeting will promote the implementation of the integrated budget system in 34 provinces.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?	<p>The commitment is being aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values, transparency, and accountability. Transparency is associated with public information and accesses the information. It is manifest in improving the quality of ministries and institutions budget transparency at the national and local level. Whereas accountability is correlating with responsibility for government action through the publication of government budget openly.</p>			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is also aligned with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 16: <i>“promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.”</i> Especially in the 16.6 targets: <i>“develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.”</i></p>			
Completion rate	Has not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
			✓	
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Finance has built a portal to publish the budget data for education, health and poverty reduction which can be accessed through <a href="http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/">http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/</a>. The budget data is available in Microsoft Excel (.xls) and spatial data format.</li> <li>2. There is no memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry</li> </ol>			

	<p>of Social Affairs regarding the publication of budget data for education, health and poverty reduction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Home Affairs has built a local government budget data portal through the Regional Government Information System (<i>Sistem Informasi Pemerintahan Daerah - SIPD</i>) at <a href="https://sipd.go.id/run/">https://sipd.go.id/run/</a>.</li> <li>The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a circular for Regional Governments to utilize SIPD and conducts Training of Trainers (ToT) for Provincial Governments.</li> <li>However, local government budget data in SIPD are not yet accessible to the public</li> </ol>		
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening local government budget data available in SIPD so that it can be accessed by the public</li> </ol>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate
1. The availability of memorandum of understanding on budget publication for education, health, and poverty eradication among Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education and Culture; and Ministry of Social Service	January 2019	December 2019	Has not begun
2. Publication of budget information for education, health, and poverty eradication up to the activity cost in national budget data portal	January 2020	June 2020	Completed
3. The forming of local budget data portal (E-Budgeting) built by Ministry of Home Affairs	January 2019	December 2019	Mostly completed
4. The availability of budget data from 34 provinces in E-Budgeting portal	January 2020	December 2020	Partially completed
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency/actor			
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor			

Position and Working Unit		
E-mail and phone		
Other actors involved	Ministry/ Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Education</li> <li>2. Ministry of Health</li> <li>3. Ministry of Social Affairs</li> </ol>
	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	National Secretariat of the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (FITRA)
Additional information		
-		

#### IV. The Utilization of Regional Education Budget for Participatory Education Budget Plan

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Education and Culture
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Law Number 20/2003 Article 49.1 on National Educational System mandates that central and regional government require to allocate at least 20% of State Budget (APBN) and Regional Budget (APBD) to enhance the quality of education nationally. However, at the implementation level, people cannot get the benefit of the budget. For this reason, the Ministry of Education and Culture published Regional Education Budget (REB) to provide information regarding the budget and education policy in each region.</p> <p>For this reason, the Ministry of Education and Culture published Regional Education Budget (REB) to monitor budget allocation and the enhancement of education quality. REB contains data about the budget and education achievement to improve the education quality services in regional areas. Furthermore, the data format in REB will be provided using charts, graphs, and time series so that it will be easier to monitor the progress.</p> <p>Unfortunately, REB is not widely known by people and resulted in less consideration for future planning and budgeting. Therefore, broadening REB information can provide an opportunity for government and civil society to give inputs on educational program plan based on the actual evidence as well as supervise the education budget.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Recently, the government faced non-optimal distribution of education budget allocation. Therefore, REB is used to identify the main problems in the regional education program. By using REB, the government can easily acknowledge the distribution of education budget, accreditation, classroom condition, national examination result, and national examination integrity index, teacher qualification, teacher competency test, gross enrolment rate, net enrolment rate, and education ratio.</p> <p>Considering the benefit of REB, the commitments will address the use of REB as basic information for the people who are involved in the decision-making process to improve the quality of education in the regional area.</p>

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>Through this commitment, the Ministry of Education and Culture will be giving a series of workshops for the government and civil society organizations to socialize information about REB. The purpose of this socialization is to extend the information on the use of REB in regional education planning and budgeting.</p>			
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commitment is aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which are transparency and civic participation. Transparency is related to the openness of public information and people access the information. It is manifested within the publishment of REB by the Ministry of Education and Culture along with the participation from society to renew the REB data.</li> <li>• Civic participation is interpreted as the society will be involved further in the decision-making process that is shown in people's involvement in supervising the management of the education budget through the REB portal.</li> </ul>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is also aligned with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 16: <i>"promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels."</i> Especially in target 16.6: <i>"develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels."</i> Because sustainable development in the future can only be supported by national institutions that are accountable for their budgeting and expense. Moreover, this commitment is indirectly cross-cutting with SDGs Number 4: <i>"Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all"</i>, especially on target 4.1: <i>"By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes"</i>.</p>			
<p>Completion rate</p>	<p>Has not begun</p>	<p>Partially completed</p>	<p>Mostly completed</p>	<p>Completed</p>
				<p>✓</p>
<p>Outcome Descriptions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Education and Culture has compiled a Regional Education Balance (REB) which can be accessed through <a href="https://npd.kemdikbud.go.id/">https://npd.kemdikbud.go.id/</a>.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Education and Culture has carried out REB socialization to the community and local governments in 17 provinces in 2019.</li> </ol>			

	<p>3. In 2020, REB socialization activities focused on virtual meetings with Ministries / Agencies and local governments in Indonesia due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Education and Culture has conducted education budget planning consultation forums with civil society in 17 provinces during 2019. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these activities cannot be implemented in 2020</p>		
Next Steps	<p>1. Encouraging the REB as one of the basic instruments in planning the education budget in the regions.</p> <p>2. Increasing the use of REB data for the community in conducting supervision.</p> <p>3. Updating the REB data.</p>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate
1. The socialization of REB to civil society and local government	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
2. The consultation forum for the educational budget plan with civil society in regions	January 2020	June 2020	Completed
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency/actor			
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor			
Position and Working Unit			
E-mail and phone			
Other actors involved	Ministry/ Agency	<p>1. Ombudsman RI</p> <p>2. Ministry of Home Affairs</p>	
	CSO, private sector, multilateral,	<p><i>Transparency International Indonesia (TII)</i></p>	

	and working group	
Additional information		
-		



**V. Encouraging More Accountable and Participative Village Government Planning**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration</li> <li>2. Ministry of Home Affairs</li> </ol>
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Public participation in village meetings is still low and this becomes a concern to the national government. Village meetings lack the involvement of various stakeholders and instead are only exclusively limited to the village elites. It is common that the village meetings only consist of the head of the village and the village secretary. As the result, the programs that are proposed only cater for the interest of the village elites. Village meetings should be done with an inclusive participation forum that involves communities from various elements such as work background, age, gender and so on.</p> <p>Policy improvements have been issued gradually and among them is the issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20/2018 on Village Financial Management. In detail, this regulation identifies the programs and activities carried out by the village government to be more effective and efficient.</p> <p>However, the opportunities in improving the quality of the village government do not end there. The quality of village community participation is still an unavoidable task. Communities must gain enough capability to criticize their own government. To realize government accountability, it is necessary to have synergy and commitment among the Village government, BPD, Village Community Institutions, Village Traditional Institutions, and all other elements of Village society along with Local Governments and facilitators to implement policies on village development planning correctly.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>The limited access in the participation of Village Development Planning will cause incompatible development. Thus, this commitment encourages the participation of people from various backgrounds and other stakeholders to be involved in village deliberations. Regarding this commitment, there will be two ministries responsible to implement it:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Home Affairs will take a role to give capacity building for village and province. Moreover, they will develop the Village Forum Guidance in 30 villages of three provinces.</li> <li>2. Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration will refine the Ministerial Regulation concerning village deliberations and village assistants.</li> </ol>			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>There are several regulations related to the implementation of village development planning and the empowerment of village communities that must be revised to support the implementation of this commitment. The revised regulations are expected to provide assurance and encourage community involvement in the village planning process. Furthermore, socialization and capacity building are conducted in the village government, woman, and communities. Through these activities, hopefully, society can be more encouraged to participate and be involved in the process of government planning and implementation.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This commitment is relevant to the principle of public participation because it encourages active participation from village communities in monitoring and overseeing the course of government.</li> <li>• This commitment is also relevant to the principle of openness and accountability to improve the quality of village government. With openness in the process of formulating a village development program, it will encourage the government to become more transparent, at the same time ensuring the use of the village budget to be efficient and effective as much as possible.</li> </ul>			
Additional information	<p>This commitment is also linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which happens to be an international agenda in creating a more transparent and inclusive development. This commitment is tangible in the development goal Number 16 which states about Peace, Justice and Strong Institution. Because a strong institution is also reflected in accountability, transparency, and integrity. This commitment will encourage the achievement of other SDGs, especially SDGs Number 1 in regard to reducing poverty.</p>			
Completion rate	Has not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed

				✓
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Home Affairs has implemented Financial Management Technical Assistance in 30 villages in 3 provinces, namely Maluku Province, Central Java Province, and West Sumatra Province</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Home Affairs has implemented Technical Work Meeting related to Institutional Strengthening of Village Consultative Body, Implementation of Village Deliberations, and Village Development Planning</li> <li>3. The Ministry of Home Affairs has conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) evaluation of village meetings (<i>musyawarah desa - musdes</i>) and village development planning deliberations (<i>musyawarah perencanaan pembangunan desa - musrenbangdes</i>) in 31 villages in 3 provinces aiming to obtain various inputs from the village for the government and regional government for consolidating and evaluating the implementation of policies regarding the implementation of deliberations in the village to boost participation in village development planning. In carrying out various activities of the Indonesian Open Government National Action Plan (RAN-OGI), the Ministry of Home Affairs always involves Penta helix elements (academics, business, community, government, and media) to collaborate in formulating and evaluating policies related to participatory village development planning.</li> <li>4. The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared the technical guidelines for the village development planning deliberations.</li> <li>5. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration has issued Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration No. 16 of 2019 concerning Village Deliberations and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration No. 18 of 2019 concerning General Guidelines for Village Community Assistants.</li> <li>6. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management and the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 73 of 2020 concerning Supervision of Village Financial Management.</li> </ol>			

Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the capacity of village government and village community assistants in implementing village meetings and village development planning deliberations.</li> <li>2. Evaluating the implementation of village meetings and village development planning deliberations on a regular basis.</li> </ol>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate
1. Ministry of Home Affairs will be conducting the workshop on Village Budget in 30 villages.	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
2. The development of Village Forum Guidance held by Ministry of Home Affairs will be followed by Focus Group Discussion. This FGD will include the participation of civil society to enrich the content.	January 2020	December 2020	Completed
3. The availability of the revised draft of ministry regulation related to village forum. In this milestone, the development of ministry regulation draft will involve the civil society and other stakeholders.	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
4. The availability of the revised draft of ministry regulation related to village assistant. In this milestone, the development of ministry regulation draft will involve the civil society and other stakeholders.	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration		
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor	Rachmatia Handayani		
Position and Working Unit	Coordinator of the Substance Evaluation and Reporting Group, Planning and Cooperation Bureau		
E-mail and phone	<a href="mailto:rachmatia@yahoo.com">rachmatia@yahoo.com</a> / 0816702066		
	Ministry/	Ministry of National Development Planning/	

Other actors involved	Agency	Bappenas
	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PATTIRO</li> <li>2. Wahana Visi Indonesia</li> </ol>
Additional information		
-		

**VI. The Enhancement of Civic Participation in the Process of Developing Local Legislation through E-Legislation Portal**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12/2011 article 96 act 1 on the Establishment of Legislation mentions that “ <i>people have right to provide input orally and/or written in the Establishment on Legislation</i> ” in which Local Regulation in Provinces and Districts are included in the legislation hierarchy. It is stated that people have the right to participate in the process of developing the regulation as the requirement of the democratic policy. However, there are still some factors that obstruct people’s opportunity to participate in forming local regulation. The main factors are lack of access to the process and minimum facility available. Breakthrough is needed to empower people’s role in the development of local regulation.
What is the commitment?	The commitment of the E-Legislation portal is not a new innovation because it is already implemented in Semarang and Makassar. For replicating reason, the purpose of this commitment is to accelerate the use of E-Legislation in other regions. The portal contains legislative programs, drafts of the new regulation, discussion agendas, minutes of the meeting and an online public consultation menu. On this commitment, the Ministry of Home Affairs has to issue circular letters to the Secretariat of the Regional House of Representative. In parallel, the ministry will develop the E-Legislation platform in the regions. This platform will provide the bill documents, comment box and the issuance of regulation at the regional level.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The openness of the law-making process through the E-Legislation portal will benefit society’s needs on so many levels, such as the information of the process of developing the regulation, the Regional House of Representative activities, and the online public consultation menu. Moreover, this platform will be user-friendly designed.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?	The commitment is aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which are civic participation and transparency.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic participation is related to the openness in the decision-making process involving people extensively from various background. In this case, by providing an E-Legislation platform to uphold democratic space in the local regulation making-process, the government has manifested the value of civic participation.</li> <li>• Transparency is related to the quality of public information and people access the information. This value is manifested in the e-Legislation which enable people to access the proposed regional regulation.</li> </ul>			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is also aligned with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 16: <i>“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels”</i>, especially on target 16.7: <i>“Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels”</i>. Participatory decision-making process up to the regional level can create an inclusive and peaceful society for sustainable development in Indonesia.</p>			
Completion rate	Has not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
				✓
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a Circular of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 188.34 / 6588 / OTDA dated 3 December 2019 regarding the Regional Legislation Process through the E-Legislation Platform to all governors.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Home Affairs has conducted socialization related to E-Legislation in two regions, namely Semarang City and DKI Jakarta Province</li> <li>3. This commitment has contributed to the birth of the E-Legislation platform in 5 regions, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD (Regional People's Representative Assembly) through the SILEGDA portal on the website <a href="http://www.dprd-dkijakartaprovo.go.id">www.dprd-dkijakartaprovo.go.id</a></li> <li>b. Provincial DPRD D.I Yogyakarta through the e-Aspiracy portal on the website <a href="http://www.dprd-diy.go.id">www.dprd-diy.go.id</a></li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Semarang City DPRD through the e-Legislative portal on the website <a href="http://www.dprd.semarangkota.go.id">www.dprd.semarangkota.go.id</a></li> <li>d. Central Java Provincial DPRD through the SIPELAWAN portal on the website <a href="http://www.dprd.jatengprov.go.id">www.dprd.jatengprov.go.id</a></li> <li>e. South Sulawesi Provincial DPRD through the e-Aspiracy portal on the website <a href="http://www.dprd.sulselprov.go.id">www.dprd.sulselprov.go.id</a></li> </ul>	
Next Steps		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluating the use of E-Legislation, especially related to community participation and involvement.</li> <li>2. Expanding the use of E-Legislation to other regions in Indonesia to increase community participation and involvement in regional development.</li> </ol>	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate
1. The availability of Ministry of Home Affairs' circular letters to the Secretariat of Regional House of Representative regarding participation on legislative process through E-Legislation portal	January 2019	July 2019	Completed
2. The availability of E-Legislation platform on Regional House of Representative's website in 5 regions.	January 2019	December 2020	Completed
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency/actor			
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor			
Position and Working Unit			
E-mail and phone			
Other actors involved	Ministry/ Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Communication and Informatics</li> <li>2. Central Information Commission</li> </ol>	



	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC)
Additional information		
-		

## VII. Data Integration to Increase Openness in the Management of National Election and Regional Election

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	National Election Commission (NEC)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Indonesia is known as one of the biggest democratic countries where everyone has the right to elect their representative and the head of each government level. There are two types of election which are the national and regional election. The election implementation is mandated by the National Election Commission (NEC). Regarding the important role of NEC, it has some innovation in executing its duties. For instance, it publishes electoral data in the <a href="http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id">http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id</a> portal. However, the data in the portal is not completely available and limited only in recent years.</p> <p>Furthermore, it also occurs for the information about legislative candidates' profile, president candidates' profile and recapitulation of vote counting. That information can be access in the various web portal, such as <a href="http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id">http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id</a> and <a href="https://www.kpu.go.id/">https://www.kpu.go.id/</a>. Therefore, to encourage transparency in the election process, NEC have to integrate the data through open access.</p>
What is the commitment?	The development of integrated electoral data with One Data aims to adopt the principle of One Data which are accessible, reusable, and able to be re-distributed by everyone. The data could be downloaded in an open format (e.g: CSV, XLS, XML, JSON). As result, the One Data principles facilitate people to access government data. The commitment also encourages publishing the vote-counting result, legislative and executive candidates' profile in one NEC official portal. So that, the people can find the information easily.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>To solve the problems above, the commitments try to simplify the access of data and information regarding the election process. Moreover, this commitment is addressed in two areas which are implementing the principles of One Data and publishing the vote-counting result.</p> <p>Therefore, the accessible data will enhance the transparency of the election process both national and regional. The development of the electronic system will also ensure the accuracy, security, and trust of the</p>

	people as well as reduce the possibility of fraud during the election.			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP Values?	The commitment shows transparency which is one of the values of Open Government Partnership (OGP). It is related to the openness quality of public information and people access the information. In this case, transparency is shown by integrating the election data into One Data Portal Indonesia that can facilitate people to access its data to create a better and more reliable election.			
Additional information	The commitment is also aligned with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 16: " <i>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels</i> ", especially on target 16.6: " <i>Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</i> ". Because this commitment is expected to realize the openness in the national and regional election in Indonesia, then the integrated election data can support sustainable development in the country.			
Completion rate	Has not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
			✓	
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Election Commission (NEC) has published data on voting results at the polling stations in the 2019 simultaneous elections and 2020 elections through the portal <a href="https://infopemilu.kpu.go.id/">https://infopemilu.kpu.go.id/</a>.</li> <li>2. National Election Commission (NEC) has integrated NEC data in the <a href="https://opendata.kpu.go.id">https://opendata.kpu.go.id</a> portal but it has not been integrated with the One Data portal (<a href="https://data.go.id">data.go.id</a>).</li> </ol>			
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Publishing national election and regional election data in an open data format.</li> <li>2. Integrating the National Election Commission (NEC) data portal with One Indonesian Data.</li> </ol>			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion rate	
1. Publication of data on National Election 2019 voting results at polling stations online at the official NEC portal	April 2019	December 2019	Completed	

2. Integration of data election at one official NEC portal. This means that the integration of two portals ( <a href="http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id">http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id</a> and <a href="https://www.kpu.go.id/">https://www.kpu.go.id/</a> ) to provide one portal for election data.		January 2019	December 2019	Completed
3. Publication of data on Regional Election 2020 voting results at polling stations online at the official NEC portal		September 2020	December 2020	Completed
4. The availability of data election information in One Data Portal		June 2019	December 2020	Has not begun
<b>Contact Information</b>				
Lead implementing agency/actor				
Point of Contact Lead implementing agency/actor				
Position and Working Unit				
E-mail and phone				
Other actors involved	Ministry/ Agency	1 Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of National Development and Planning 3. Election Supervisory Body		
	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	Perkumpulan untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi (Perludem)		
<b>Additional information</b>				
-				

## VIII. Publication of Health Services Data in Government Health Facilities

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Health
Commitment Descriptions	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The availability data of health facilities (wards, medical personnel, drugs, and other health facilities) in government health facilities such as hospitals and Community Health Centers are still needed to be renewed and periodically published.</p> <p>Most of the health facilities data are not updated regularly by hospitals. This information is also difficult to be accessed and not available in all health facilities. Such data is essential to notify people about the availability of health facilities due to many cases of the rejection of patients asking for treatment happened, especially for disadvantaged people.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Ministry of Health has published health services data portal called Inpatient Information System (IIS) and Hospital Management Information System (HMIS). It contains information about the hospital management process, including diagnostic services, medical treatment for patients, medical records, pharmacies, billing, a personnel database, and management controls. These two portals have been integrated into 366 hospitals and Public Health Center. Moreover, people often use it optimally. Therefore, the Ministry of Health should encourage hospitals to publish and update the data regularly.</p>
What is the commitment?	In response to the matter above, this commitment aims to encourage hospitals to regularly publish health facilities data in IIS and HMIS. This data will consist of drugs availability, medical personnel, wards, and other health services in 366 government health facilities.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment will encourage the Ministry of Health to strengthen the use of Siranap ( <i>Sistem Informasi Rawat Inap - Inpatient Information System</i> ) and SIMRS by requiring hospitals and Public Health Center to update health service data twice a day. Furthermore, this commitment also encourages the Ministry of Health to update the facility data up to 2020. By doing so, this commitment is expected to increase the prevention of patient rejection.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment is relevant with transparency as one of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values. Transparency is related to the quality of public information, and people access the information. It is implemented by publishing information on the availability of government health facilities that people can access extensively.			
Additional information	The commitment is related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically Number 3: “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”, especially on Number 3.8: “Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”, that indirectly intersects with SDG Number 1: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, especially on target 1.4: “By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance.”			
Completion rate	Have not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
				✓
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Health has developed the iHeff application to display data identity and beds in Public Health Center based on primary Public Health Center data. The iHeff application data has also been integrated with workforce data at the health center.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Health has socialized the iHeff application to the public through social media and National Health Day commemoration.</li> <li>3. The Ministry of Health has integrated the bed availability data at the National and Provincial Referral Hospitals in the Online Hospital application. The Ministry of Health has also conducted socialization and technical guidelines for Online Hospital to the provincial health office.</li> </ol>			
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing features in the iHeff application to include information on other health services needed, especially during a pandemic.</li> <li>2. Integrating health service data across regions.</li> </ol>			

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate
1. The availability of updated identity, wards, and personnel information in Public Health Center through health services data portal (the year 2018) on iHeff Application	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
2. The availability of hospital application that can be accessed online in the Regional Health Department.	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
3. The availability of updated identity, wards, and personal information in Public Hospital through health services data portal.	January 2020	December 2020	Completed
Contact Information			
Responsible Ministry / Agency			
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible			
Position and Working Unit			
Email and Telephone			
Other Actors Involved	State Actors Involved	Ministry of Home Affairs	
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW)	
Additional Information			
-			

**IX. Implementation of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform  
Regulation Number 16/2017 on Guidelines on Public Consultation Forum  
Indonesian Government**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>People usually find it difficult to access public services; meanwhile, it is known that the government has received many complaints and even recommendations from society. Regarding this, Public Consultation Forum needs to be implemented as mandated in the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 16/2017 on Guidelines on Public Consultation Forum in the Public Services Unit, supported by Circular Letter No. 56/2017 on Establishment of Public Consultation Forum in Public Services.</p> <p>The regulation mandates each government institution that carries out public services implement the Public Consultation Forum as a platform for people's participation in improving public services. Moreover, all government institutions that carry out public services must have a Public Consultation Forum as a form of public involvement in public service management. To support the implementation, several documents must be made, such as 1. Regulation of public service; 2. Standard of services; 3. Monitoring and evaluation of public service management; 4. Rewarding; 5. Community satisfaction survey; and 6. Other regulation related to public service.</p> <p>Public Consultation Forum's implementation should be done with face-to-face interaction such as joint meeting, focus group discussion, public hearing, academic workshop, and development planning conference. It also can be done indirectly by radio communication, a talk show on television, social media, online application, and survey and complaint channel.</p> <p>The commitment was previously included in the Open Government National Action Plan 2016-2017. However, based on the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, there has not been any ministry or public institution that performs Public Consultation Forum. This resulted in the commitment to be included in the National Action Plan 2018-2020 to encourage public participation.</p>



	<p>Bolstering the Grand Challenge of Open Government Indonesia, this commitment aims for the Public Consultation Forum to be implemented in three sectors: Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>Public Consultation Forum commitment appears twice in the Open Government National Action Plan. In the National Action Plan 2018-2020, Public Consultation Forum will focus on socialization specifically at ministries and institutions level and registering government institutions that had already implemented Public Forum.</p> <p>Public Consultation Forum should be done with face-to-face interaction such as joint meeting, focus group discussion, public hearing, academic workshop, and development planning conference. It also can be done indirectly by radio communication, a talk show on television, social media, online application, and survey and complaint channel. The stakeholders' list can be involved are media, the private sector, woman organization, civil society organization, and many more. As pilot projects of the Public Consultation Forum, it will be focused on three sectors: Education, Health, and Poverty Eradication.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>The commitment is implemented by making a series of meetings with ministries and institutions to immediately initiate the forming of the Public Consultation Forum, followed by three steps: pre-implementation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Those three steps mandate public consultation to be done from the concept of formulation, problem-solving, and up to monitoring and observing by society. Furthermore, the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform created the list of ministries and institutions that already have implemented the Public Consultation Forum.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment is relevant to the Open Government Partnership values: transparency, civic participation, and accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency is related to the quality of public information disclosure and the people accessibility for information.</li> <li>• Civic participation where there is the openness of the regulation-making process involving society with the various medium.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accountability in regulation or mechanism where the government can hold responsible for every law or decision it took.</li> </ul> <p>The opening of regulation data shows the manifestation of transparency, program, and monitoring-evaluation resulting from public service implementation that people can access before attending the Public Consultation Forum. Public participation is then shown in the Public Consultation Forum enforcement in every ministries and institution to participate in public service implementation. Furthermore, accountability is actualized by a Public Consultation Forum as a mechanism where the government gives the responds to people’s opinions on public service delivery.</p>			
Additional Information	<p>The commitment is in line with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 16: <i>“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”</i> Especially on no. 16.7: <i>“Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”</i> and on no. 16.10: <i>“Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, following national legislation and international agreements.”</i> This commitment shows an acknowledgement of the importance of an open and participatory decision-making mechanism in sustainable development.</p>			
Completion rate	Have not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
				✓
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform has disseminated Public Consultation Forum to 97 government agencies in 2019.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform has assessed the Public Service Index (PSI) in which one of the assessment components is related to the Public Consultation Forum. When conducting the PSI assessment, the evaluator will show the government agency's Public Consultation Forum report. Based on this, the evaluator will dig further regarding the implementation, reports, supporting evidence and follow-up from the Public Consultation Forum that has been implemented. The evaluation results through document observation and interviews and discussions are then used as a</li> </ol>			

		reference for determining the value on indicators of community engagement or Public Consultation Forum in IPP. 3. Public Consultation Forum pilot project has been implemented at the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Affairs.	
Next Steps		Ensuring the administration of Public Consultation Forum in all government agencies to increase meaningful community involvement in development.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate
1. The socialization of Public Consultation Forum to 90 national and regional government institutions	January 2019	December 2019	Completed
2. The development of the database to support the monitoring and evaluation of Public Consultation Forum	September 2020	December 2020	Completed
3. The availability of three pilot projects on Public Consultation Forum in government institution specifically in Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Service	January 2020	December 2020	Completed
Contact Information			
Responsible Ministry / Agency			
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible			
Position dan Work Unit			
E-mail and phone			
Other Actors Involved	State Actors Involved	1. Ministry of Education and Culture 2. Ministry of Health	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>4. Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration</li> <li>5. Ministry of Home Affairs</li> </ul>
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	YAPPIKA- <i>Action Aid</i>
Additional Information		
-		

**X. Quality Improvement on Public Service Complaints Resolution through LAPOR! -SP4N**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25/2009 on Public Services mandates creating a national public service complaint handling system. This mandate was strengthened through Presidential Regulation Number 76/2013 on Management of Public Service Complaints. In 2016, LAPOR! is confirmed as National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N) based on the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 3/2015. Currently LAPOR! -SP4N has been connected with 88 K / L, 135 Local Governments, 128 National Universities and Coordination of Private Universities (Kopertis), 131 Indonesian Representatives abroad and 116 state-owned enterprises in Indonesia. The existence of LAPOR! -SP4N began widely known by the public, as seen from the number of complaints coming in as many as 1,180,609 complaints (2017). However, there are still several challenges faced by LAPOR-SP4N, including (i) the number of reports being followed up is still low; (ii) the integration process at the local government level is still slow, even tends to be only a formality (limited to the decree) without the support of adequate facilities and infrastructure; (iii) the response of the LAPOR! -SP4N manager who has not yet managed to satisfy the reporter and tends not to solve the problem; (iv) data of complaints through LAPOR!</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Increasing the numbers of reports and the quality of resolution on Public Service Complaints through LAPOR! -SP4N. The increasing is marked by more public institutions are connected with LAPOR! and LAPOR! -SP4N supervision is categorized as good.</p>
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The challenges faced by LAPOR!-SP4N will be overcome through some strategic commitments that must be carried out by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, The Executive Office of the President and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>First, Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, the Executive Office of the President, and the</p>

	<p>Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia must set a basic standard which will become the reference for the complaint management formed by Ministries/Departments, Local Government, State-owned Enterprises. The product of this commitment can be in the form of SOP or Complaint Handling Manual. The existence of these basic standards will maintain quality standards in handling complaints.</p> <p>Second, the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, The Executive Office of the President and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia need to form a task force to provide technical assistance to the complaint's management unit Ministries / Institutions, Local Government, and State-owned Enterprises. Assistance will be adjusted to the level of existing needs, the scope of which includes forming a complaint management unit, LAPOR!-SP4N set-up, capacity building of the management team, and the evaluation of complaint handling. It will also strengthen the Ministry of Administrative Reform's synergy, The Executive Office of the President and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia with stakeholders in assisting the complaint's management unit.</p> <p>Third, to ensure that complaints are handled correctly, the existence of standard standards is not enough. A more strategic forum is needed, involving policymakers and strategic stakeholders to evaluate and analyze the trends of complaints coming in. This forum can also be positioned as a policy forum because it will use complaint data to develop policy measures to improve public services.</p> <p>Fourth, the publication of complaints handling status, including the respondent's satisfaction response. This information is essential to be published as part of public control over the performance of public service complaint handling. For reporters, this information will make it easier to monitor the status of their reports.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This commitment will open access to information about the development of broader complaints handling to the public, so that it can increase public participation in monitoring the government.</li> <li>• Increasing the quality of access to public services because of improvements in services resulting from the follow-up to complaints to encourage public service accountability.</li> <li>• Strengthening the synergy between policymaker, stakeholder and the public in reviewing</li> </ul>

	complaints data for policy improvement recommendation.			
Additional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This commitment is in line with the 5th National Priority, especially in the "Legal Certainty and Bureaucratic Reform" Priority Program.</li> <li>• An assistance team has been established by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform by involving the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and The President's Executive Office.</li> <li>• Piloting can be synergized with region choices that have been accompanied by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform.</li> </ul>			
Completion rate	Have not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
				✓
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform has held a coordination meeting to improve the relationship between government agencies and the LAPOR application. Until 2020, as many as 34 Ministries, 100 Institutions, 391 District Governments, 94 City Governments, and 34 Provincial Governments have been connected to LAPOR.</li> <li>2. During the period January - November 2020, from a total of 188,937 reports submitted to SP4N-LAPOR!, 35% of the reports have been followed up.</li> <li>3. There was an increase in the management performance of SP4N-LAPOR! by government agencies. As evidence, the number of agencies managing complaints in good categories from 122 agencies in 2019 to 160 agencies in 2020 (an increase of 31%).</li> </ol>			
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the number of reports that are followed up and upgrading the management performance of SP4N-LAPOR! by government agencies, following the roadmap for developing SP4N-LAPOR!.</li> <li>2. Opening data and information on complaint handling in the LAPOR application that can be accessed by the public.</li> </ol>			

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate
1. Increase LAPOR!-SP4N penetration in government institutions (target 500 institutions)		January 2019	December 2019	Completed
2. The complaint reports through deliverable LAPOR!-SP4N have been followed up (target increased by 25%)		January 2020	December 2020	Completed
3. Improvement of LAPOR management performance by gov institutions (target increased by 15%)		September 2020	December 2020	Completed
Contact Information				
Responsible Ministry / Agency				
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible				
Position dan Work Unit				
E-mail and phone				
Other Actors Involved	State Actors	1. Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS 2. Ombudsman RI		
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	YAPPIKA-Action Aid		
Additional Information				
-				





**XI. The Development of Service System on Single Reference Complaint Management and Supervision in Environment and Forestry**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actors	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Society always becomes the victim of the impact of pollution and environmental damage caused by business or other activities. And to respond to the impact, the central government has made a complaint and reporting portal for an environmental issue. Through LAPOR!-SP4N, people can submit their complaints on environmental issue. Furthermore, MEF has also prepared a complaint management system through the implementation of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 22/2017 on Procedures for Managing Complaints of Alleged Pollution and Environmental Damage and Deforestation.</p> <p>Moreover, three directorates, The Directorate General of Law Enforcement, The Directorate Complaint Management, Supervision, Administration Sanction, and The General Inspectorate, managed the complaint management system in MEF. These three platforms have not been integrated yet. As result, it causes people to make a complaint to the right administrator. For this reason, integration within MEF to create a qualified, transparent and participatory complaint management system is needed.</p> <p>Previously, the environmental complaints' commitment was also written in Open Government Indonesia Action Plan 2016-2017. The commitment included the integration of the MEF complaint platform with LAPOR!-SP4N. However, it did not reach the target due to integration technicality and existed regulation. Considering that, in 2018-2020, the commitment will be more focused on organizing an internal complaint in MEF to have a single reference complaint system.</p>
What is the commitment?	There are three complaint portals for environmental issues in MEF. This commitment targets the optimization of the role of LAPOR! by issuing a General Secretary Decree Letter regarding the LAPOR management team within the MEF. In addition, to provide a clear path, this commitment also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of single reference Complaint System in the environmental and forestry area. Moreover, a

	<p>single reference complaint management commitment will ease people to make a complaint. It will also accelerate the management process in handling complaints and cut the coordination process as all directorates could access the report.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>Complain report, and participatory engagement in monitoring mechanism for environmental are expected to assist by MEF. In addition to people's needs, MEF can also monitor complaints management, supervision, and environmental law enforcement carried out by environmental agencies under the ministry.</p> <p>There are two directions of strategy to achieve this commitment: improving management rules related to environmental complaints. The SOP is a base to strengthen and guarantee legal certainty to carry out the complaints. Furthermore, improvement and strengthening of the mechanism and online information system are needed to increase civic participation in environmental protection and maintenance.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The existence of a complaint and monitoring information system opens more information about the status of complaints and supervision management carried out by the Ministry of Environment and its agencies.</p> <p>This information system allows the public to submit reliable criticism in managing complaints and the supervision carried out, not the applicable mechanism, including the time and methodology. This can encourage people participation in environmental issues.</p> <p>This system also allows MEF to monitor the agencies to manage complaints and supervision with the same standards and avoid double management of complaints or supervision.</p> <p>It also allows MEF to conduct second line inspection and second-line enforcement more effective. Thus, it will encourage the transparency and accountability of MEF's performance.</p> <p>This system will also be integrated into the revision of the Complaints Management Regulation and Complaints Supervision Regulation, which at the same time are being developed.</p>
<p>Additional Information</p>	<p>The commitment is in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), an international agenda to create inclusive and transparent development. Especially in No. 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. This commitment also intersects with SDG No. 12 on</p>

	<p>responsible consumption and production, and No. 13 on climate action.</p> <p>This commitment also becomes MEF's achievement in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement's provisions on climate change through Transparency Framework. This achievement also becomes part of The Project for Advancing Climate Transparency (PACT), a consortium that supports the design and development of transparency effectiveness and accountability in the environmental reports.</p>			
Completion Rate	Have not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
			✓	
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The MEF has issued the MEF Secretary-General Decree No. SK.33 / SETJEN / DATIN / SET.1 / 6/2019 concerning the Formation of a Management Team / Working Group for Complaint Handling and LAPOR Applications in the MEF to strengthen the complaint management service system and one-stop supervision in the environmental and forestry sector.</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has compiled a draft regulation of the Secretary-General regarding the Standard Operating Procedure for managing one-stop complaints within the scope of MEF. However, the draft has not been ratified into the Secretary General's regulation until the 12th month of implementing the OGI NAP.</li> </ol>			
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ratifying the draft Standard Operational Procedure for the management of one-door complaints within the MEF's scope in the MEF Secretary General's regulation.</li> </ol>			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate	
1. The issuance of General Secretary Decree Letter regarding the LAPOR management team within the MEF.	June 2019	December 2019	Completed	

2. Formulation of SOP used as a single reference for complaint handling mechanism within MEF		March 2020	December 2020	Mostly Completed
<b>Contact Information</b>				
Responsible Ministry / Agency				
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible				
Position dan Work Unit				
E-mail and phone				
Other Actors Involved	State Actors	1. Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform 2. Ombudsman RI		
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<i>Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL)</i>		
<b>Additional Information</b>				
-				

## XII. The Enhancement of Transparency and Participation on Government Procurement

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Public Procurement Agency (NPPA)</li> <li>2. Central Information Commission</li> </ol>
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Based on NAPP smart report (<a href="https://report-lpse.lkpp.go.id/v2/beranda">https://report-lpse.lkpp.go.id/v2/beranda</a>) as of March 12, 2021, in the period 2018 - 2020, the total e-tendering ceiling value is IDR 940,447,711, - (millions). From the ceiling value, there is a difference in the ceiling of the e-tendering results of Rp. 140,526,855, - (million) or around 14.9%. Given the large value of the procurement, it is necessary to supervise the implementation of the procurement process.</p> <p>In this supervision, stakeholders in the procurement of goods / services, especially the community can participate, so reliable procurement data transparency is required. However, transparency of data in the procurement of goods / services is a problem that is felt by the public. With these problems, the community cannot play an active role in supervision that supports development in their respective environments.</p> <p>With the existing conditions, the role of the Ministries / Agencies in the provision of data on the procurement of goods / services, starting from planning to handing over jobs, is the hope or aspiration of the community to be facilitated.</p> <p>Therefore, the contract openness initiative is one of the efforts to increase the transparency of public procurement so that community participation in development can be realized.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Through Presidential Regulation No. 16/2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods / Services and their derivatives, it has encouraged the maximum use of SPSE (Electronic Procurement System) by Ministries/ Agencies so that further transparency of data on the procurement of goods / services can be utilized by the community in the context of development.</p> <p>In line with this, NAPP has issued SK PPID LKPP No. 1 of 2019 concerning the Stipulation of the List of Public Information Documents for Government Procurement of</p>

	<p>Goods / Services in the Environment of NAPP and SK PPID LKPP No. 2 of 2019 concerning Determination of Classification of Public Information that is Excluded from Government Procurement Documents for Government Goods / Services Procurement Policy Institutions which can be used as a reference by KIP in order to compile a SLIP (Public Information Service Standard) Perki.</p> <p>NAPP has shared knowledge regarding the procurement of goods / services to the community so that they can play an active role in supervising the procurement of goods / services to support development in their respective environments.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>This commitment aims to practice transparency in the procurement process in a comprehensive manner and under applicable regulations. With this transparency, it is hoped that the public can make the best use of data and / or documents on procurement of goods / services for development needs.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment is relevant to OGP values, such as information disclosure, public participation, transparency, and technology innovation. By using the integrated EPS, the procurement process of government goods and services will be more accountable. This commitment also encourages transparency and public participation.</p>
<p>Additional Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open contracting becomes one of the indicators to determine SDGs goals, particularly related to Agenda 10.</li> <li>• Open contracting commitment is initially brought by Bojonegoro Regency and local civil society organizations through the OGP Subnational Pilot Program. Moreover, open contracting has been supported by the Steering Committee of OGP through OGP Regional Summit 2017 and OGP Global Summit 2016.</li> <li>• Some of the civil society organizations, e.g., Bojonegoro Institute (BI), Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Transparency International Indonesia (TII) have been supporting this commitment by coordinating with the local government since last year. Center of Information and Regional Studies (PATTIRO) from Semarang and The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will support this commitment.</li> <li>• ICW as a partner of NAPP in implementing the OGI Action Plan has participated in the implementation of workshops that have been held in several cities such as South Tangerang City, Yogyakarta City and</li> </ul>

	Semarang City. In its implementation, ICW assists NAPP in selecting potential workshop participants so that they are right on target and sharing knowledge related to the supervision of the procurement of goods / services that has been carried out so far.			
Completion Rate	Have not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
			✓	
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NAPP has issued SK PPID LKPP No. 1 of 2019 concerning the Establishment of a List of Public Information on Government Procurement of Goods / Services in the LKPP Environment</li> <li>2. SK PPID NAPP No. 2 of 2019 concerning the Determination of Classification of Public Information that is Excluded from Government Procurement Documents for Government Goods / Services in the Government Procurement Policy Institution.</li> <li>3. On average 89% of Ministries/ Agencies have used SPSE.</li> <li>4. NAPP together with CSOs have held workshops on the supervision of the procurement of public goods / services for community organizations at the regional and central levels.</li> <li>5. ICW initiated a training event with the ICW network in Bojonegoro, Blitar and Yogyakarta. ICW and NAPP are the facilitators and assistance of the procurement monitoring process.</li> <li>6. Central Information Commission has prepared a Public Information Disclosure Index to obtain public responses to public information disclosure that will be implemented in 2021.</li> <li>7. Until the end of 2020, the final draft Perki on Public Information Service Standards is still in the harmonization stage with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. It is scheduled to be passed in 2021.</li> <li>8. ICW invites Central Information Commission to discuss and provide input, hold FGDs, as well as present the results of the study. On the other hand, Central Information Commission also invited FGDs to formulate the draft Perki and accommodated ICW's input in documents submitted to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.</li> </ol>			



Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of information on government procurement of goods and services, including procurement in emergency situations by optimizing the national procurement portal or information system developed by LKPP</li> <li>2. Ratify the draft Perki on Public Information Service Standards.</li> </ol>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate
National Public Procurement Agency (NPPA)			
1. The availability Head of Institution Decree on information disclosure about government procurement which can be accessed by the public.	January 2019	September 2019	Completed
2. The utilization of Electronic Procurement System in all government procurement (Planning, Procurement Preparation, Election Preparation, Election, Contract Implementation, Commencement) in government institutions.	January 2019	December 2020	Completed
3. Workshop on Public Procurement Monitoring for civil society organizations in the national or regional level.	January 2019	December 2020	Completed
Central Information Commission			
1. Public consultation to acquire people's response to public information disclosure referring to public information disclosure	January 2020	September 2020	Mostly Completed
2. The availability of Information Commission Regulations on information disclosure about government procurement referring to the regulation issued by NPPA.	September 2020	December 2020	Mostly Completed

Contact Information		
Responsible Ministry / Agency		
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible		
Position dan Work Unit		
E-mail and phone		
Other Actors Involved	State Actors	Corruption Eradication Commission
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)</i></li> <li>2. <i>Transparency International Indonesia (TII)</i></li> </ol>
Additional Information		
-		

### XIII. Strengthening Public Information Disclosure based on One Data Indonesia Principles

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actors	Central Information Commission
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Information Commission Regulation Number 1/2010 on Public Information Service Standard mandates public institutions to provide and publish public information to the community through Information and Documentation Management Officer (IDMO). However, the current condition describes people’s difficulties in accessing the data and information. People often have to come to where they need the data from. Regional data development also has not been optimized yet. It is caused by the fact that the process of public information service could not be done electronically. The unavailability of a service platform for data request also limits the government to gather and analyze data requirement which has to be published.</p> <p>To encourage the enhancement of public service, the shifting of governance paradigm to electronic-based governance is established through Presidential Regulation Number 95/2018 on Electronic Based Government System. The regulation urges all public institutions to digitalize public services as one of the steps to cutting budget and resources, including public information request.</p> <p>On the other hand, the documentation of information request is expected to be based on One Data Indonesia principles. By using the same principles, the government can utilize and analyze the available data in public institutions. This action plan commits to encouraging the digitalization of public information request by developing the system and institutional devices which enable the government to bridge the public need of information with the information providers efficiently, effectively, and inexpensively.</p>
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to assist the digitalization of public information request by developing a data request system through LAPOR! portal. Currently, LAPOR! has been used by 34 ministries and 303 local governments. So, this additional feature will simplify the process of requesting data and information. It will integrate LAPOR! with IDMO administrator in public institutions by One

	<p>Data Indonesia principles. Furthermore, an integrated system through LAPOR! will facilitate people to easily propose the needed data to be published by the government.</p> <p>The intended principles of One Data Indonesia are the data appliance in the same basic standards such as concept, definition, classification, measurement, unit, and assumption. Moreover, the data will have standard metadata in which the information will describe, explain, place, or facilitate the data search, use, and management.</p> <p>To encourage the commitment, there should be a revised regulation of Information Commission Regulation Number 1/2010 on Public Information Service Standard. Furthermore, socialization is also needed to introduce standards and the principles of One Data Indonesia to both government and civil society.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>Through data request which can be electronically accessed, people will be facilitated to propose inputs related to the data request to the government. The data can be transmitted online, thus people are no longer asked to wait too long for the data they need. On the other hand, the documentation of data request can be utilized by the government to enrich the types and data requirements that need to be published.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment is aligned with the values of Open Government Partnership (OGP) which are transparency and innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The value of transparency which is relevant with the commitment is in the effort to encourage information disclosure quality through digitalization of public information request.</li> <li>• Innovation is seen in the utilization of technology to enhance public information access through dashboard development in LAPOR! system</li> </ul>
<p>Additional Information</p>	<p>The commitment is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 16: <i>“promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels”</i>, especially on No. 16.10: <i>“ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national agreement”</i>.</p>

Completion Rate	Have not Begun	Partially Complete	Mostly Complete	Complete
				✓
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Central Information Commission has monitored and evaluated public institutions' openness for 2019 and 2020 but has not added the One Data Indonesia principle as an additional indicator.</li> <li>2. The Central Information Commission has implemented a revision of Information Commission Regulation No. 1/2010 but has not yet authorized the Regulation replacement.</li> <li>3. Open Data Lab Jakarta as CSO partner has suggested additional indicators based on the One Data Indonesia principle. These indicators have been tested and studied through an assessment of open data publications in four cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Bandung, Banda Aceh, and Pontianak) from April to July 2020.</li> </ol>			
Next Steps				
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate	
1. The implementation of Public Institutions Rating by provincial Information Commission with One Data Indonesia principles as additional indicators	July 2019 July 2020	December 2019 December 2020	Mostly Completed	
2. Enabling Public Information Service request through LAPOR! (this feature to be available and served by selected cities/districts in 5 provinces)	January 2019	December 2020	Have not Begun	
3. The revision of Information Commission Regulation No. 1/2010 to support digital/electronic Public Information Service	January 2019	December 2020	Mostly Completed	
Contact Information				
Responsible Ministry / Agency				

Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible		
Position dan Work Unit		
E-mail and phone		
Other Actors Involved	State Actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information Commission of West Java Province</li> <li>2. Information Commission of Central Java Provincial</li> <li>3. Information Commission of East Java Province</li> <li>4. Information Commission of West Kalimantan Provincial</li> <li>5. Information Commission of North Sumatra Province</li> </ol>
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open Data Lab</li> <li>2. Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FIONI) Plan C</li> </ol>
Additional Information		
-		

#### XIV. The Expansion and Increase in Quantity and Quality of Legal Aid Services

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actors	National Law Development Agency - Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Article 28D Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms that everyone gets the right to recognition, guarantee, protection, impartial legal certainty and equal treatment before the law so that public access to justice and equality before the law is a human right that must be fulfilled by the State. In this case, legal aid services play an essential role in helping the community, especially the poor, obtain their constitutional rights through free provided legal services mandated by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16/2011 on Legal Aid.</p> <p>However, reality shows these rights have not been fully fulfilled due to several factors, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The limited budget for national legal assistance followed the increasing legal cases handled.</li> <li>2. The limited range of legal aid due to the Legal Aid Organization (LAO) unequal distribution to the regions outside Java Island.</li> <li>3. The quality of legal aid services is still low in terms of its institutional aspects and their capacity to handle legal cases.</li> <li>4. Lack of legal awareness of the community, especially the poor.</li> </ol> <p>Based on these conditions, this Action Plan is committed to expand and increase the quantity and quality of legal aid services that target the entire community, including the poor.</p>
What is the commitment?	The commitment to nurturing legal aid access for the community is encouraged through two aspects: through policies and also education to the community and LAO. Provision of regulations that guarantee the government to support legal aid access will provide bases for legal

	<p>aid organizations to provide legal assistance to the community.</p> <p>Furthermore, the education and socialization stages for the community's law awareness also become one of the points to understand the right to equality before the law. In the end, the goal of this commitment is to improve the quality of legal aid organization services so that people get equal access before the law.</p>			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>We aim for the increasing number of poor people will be getting quality legal aid services. This commitment is also to strengthen the community's awareness and legal capacity (especially the poor and marginalized). Besides being used for providing legal aid services through legal aid organization, the legal aid budget in the national and regional budget must also be increased for the legal aid socialization programs. The establishment of a Community Legal Center conducted by the National Law Development Agency of Indonesia will also be a space for the community to obtain legal information.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Higher legal awareness will also increase the capacity of the community to access information. The provision of legal aid services will also provide space for people from suing public policies that violate citizens' rights.</p>			
Additional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan, legal development aims to strengthen the state's presence in implementing system reform and corruption-free, dignified and trusted law enforcement.</li> <li>• Indonesia has a 2016-2019 National Access to Justice Strategy prepared by The Ministry of National Development where legal aid is designated as Strategy 3, i.e., Strengthening Access to Justice to Legal Aid.</li> <li>• Through Presidential Regulation 59 of 2017 on Sustainable Development Goals, Indonesia establishes its commitment to run the SDGs, especially Goal 16.</li> </ul>			
Completion Rate	Have Not Begun	Partially Complete	Mostly Complete	Complete
			✓	
Outcome Description	<p>1. Based on the National Legal Development Agency report in 2019, there are 80 districts/cities already have local legal aid regulations.</p>			



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Until 2020, 17 provinces have local regulations related to legal aid.</li> <li>3. Concerning the increase in the number of legal aid recipients, in 2019, the National Legal Development Agency recorded 10,270 legal aid recipients. By 2020, this number will increase to 33,542 recipients of legal aid.</li> <li>4. About 81% of legal aid recipients in 2019 expressed satisfaction about the legal aid satisfaction index, while in 2020, it was 66%.</li> </ol>		
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encouraging the establishment of local regulations related to legal aid at the provincial and district/city levels that do not yet have regional legal aid regulations.</li> <li>2. Ratifying the draft Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights regarding Legal Aid Service Standards to be disseminated and implemented by legal aid service providers.</li> </ol>		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate
1. Increasing number of 100 legal aid regulations in district/city level	January 2019	September 2019	Mostly Complete
2. The availability of 21 Legal Aid at regulations at the provincial level.	January 2020	September 2020	Mostly Complete
3. Increasing number of legal aid services recipients (in terms of information, consultation, legal assistance) to 20,000 people.	January 2019	September 2020	Complete
4. The improvement of the satisfaction index of legal aid services recipients (target 50% quite satisfied or very satisfied).	September 2019 September 2020	December 2019 December 2020	Complete
Contact Information			
Responsible Ministry / Agency			
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible			

Position dan Work Unit		
E-mail and phone		
Other Actors Involved	State Actors	Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation</li> <li>2. Media Link</li> </ol>
Additional Information		
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**XV. Mainstreaming of Government Openness Values in the Implementation of Smart City**

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS</li> <li>2. Presidential Staff Office</li> </ol>
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>As a global trend, Smart City has been implemented throughout the world, including Indonesia through the Movement Towards 100 Smart Cities, jointly managed by several ministries under the Ministry of Communication and Informatics coordination.</p> <p>Through the 100 Smart Cities program, local governments are encouraged to design their cities in six dimensions: Smart Governance, Smart Branding, Smart Economic, Smart Living, Smart Society, and Smart Environment. These six components intersect with the principles of government openness, which consist of Access to Information, Public Participation, Public Accountability, Technology and Innovation for openness and accountability.</p> <p>By reviewing both the dimensions of Smart City and the principles of Open Government. It is hoped that collaboration will be established so that in formulating the Smart City master plan or its implementation, it will be more participative and answer the community's needs.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>This commitment encourages the OGI Secretariat to be actively involved in providing information and providing guidance on government transparency to the 25 assisted regions. The 25 regions will be exposed to information about the benefits and co-creation methods, which are important in implementing government transparency. Besides, this commitment to collaborating will also strengthen the initiative and sustainability of the Smart City program.</p>
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>This commitment encourages the implementation of socialization about Open Government to 25 regions in the Movement Towards 100 Smart Cities. Besides, this commitment also encourages the availability of guidelines on Open Government's principles in the broad framework of implementing Smart City.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment is in line with several of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) values such as public participation and transparency, where the relevance of</p>

	the value of public participation is the availability of space for the community together with the government to participate in collaborating to make Smart City implementation a success, while the relevance of the value of transparency is open access to information that can be used by the wider community.			
Additional Information	This commitment is also in line with efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 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 16.7 which reads "ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels" and target 16.10 which reads "ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, following national regulations and international agreements".			
Completion Rate	Have not begun	Partially completed	Mostly completed	Completed
			✓	
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The OGI Secretariat has prepared a document or material for the Open Government program's socialization with input from CSOs.</li> <li>2. Representatives of the OGI Secretariat have participated in and disseminated the Open Government program in technical guidance activities to prepare Smart City master plans in Magelang City and Klaten Regency in 2019.</li> <li>3. Technical guidance activities for the preparation of the Smart City master plan in 2020 were eliminated due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The OGI Secretariat has not been able to disseminate the Open Government program again.</li> </ol>			
Next Steps	1. Disseminating the Open Government program at the next Smart City technical guidance activity or other government programs.			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate
1. Preparation of documents and/or socialization materials for the Open Government program		January 2019	March 2019	Complete

2. Disseminate documents and/or socialization materials for the Open Government Indonesia's program to prepare the Smart City master plan in the technical guidance activities.		March 2019	December 2020	Mostly Complete
3. Representatives of the Open Government Indonesia Secretariat can participate as a resource person in the technical guidance activities to prepare the Smart City master plan.		January 2019	December 2020	Mostly Complete
<b>Contact Information</b>				
Responsible Ministry / Agency		Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS		
Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible		Maharani Putri S. W.		
Position dan Work Unit		Country Point of Contact for Open Government Partnership in Indonesia		
E-mail and phone		sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id		
Other Actors Involved	State Actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Communication and Informatics</li> <li>2. Ministry of Home Affairs</li> </ol>		
	CSOs, private sector, multilateral, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)</li> <li>2. Transparency International Indonesia (TII)</li> <li>3. MediaLink</li> <li>4. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)</li> <li>5. Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC)</li> </ol>		
<b>Additional Information</b>				
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## XVI. Strengthening the Governance of Indonesian Government Openness

January 2019 – December 2020	
Lead Implementing Agency/Actors	Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The Indonesian government is currently drafting the 2020-2024 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN). One of the policy directions that will be regulated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN is related to the issue of government openness in line with future trends in governance. For this reason, a road map for government openness is needed as input for the 2020-2024 RPJMN Draft.
What is the commitment?	This commitment aims to encourage the improvement of the Open Government Policy Roadmap and implement the OGI Coordination Team's work plan, including preparing the implementation of the 2018-2020 OGI action plan.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment will encourage government openness policies' institutionalization by providing a road map for deepening the implementation of government openness policies.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is in line with the Open Government Partnership (OGP) value, namely public participation. Although the public is not interpreted as the broader community in general, public participation is seen as a space for involvement and cooperation between related agencies, CSOs and donor organizations in preparing action plans and work plans to strengthen governance in the implementation of Indonesian openness governance.
Additional Information	This commitment is also in line with efforts to achieve the 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 in target 16.6 which reads "developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions. at all levels "and target 16.10 which reads" guaranteeing public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, following national regulations and international agreements ", because the presence of strong governance in the administration of open governance and capable of guaranteeing openness in all

	government agencies is one way to realize the ideals of sustainable development.			
Completion Rate	Have Not Begun	Partially Complete	Mostly Complete	Complete
		✓		
Outcome Descriptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the reallocation and refocusing of the Government budget; the road map's improvement (including the regulatory framework, the socialization of the Open Government Policy Roadmap and the Government Openness Index) cannot be implemented.</li> <li>2. The OGI Secretariat has held several OGI steering committee meetings to discuss the OGI agenda such as the OGP Local, SC OGP Meeting, and the 2020-2022 NAP preparation OGI. Besides, during 2019 there were 3 MSF meetings and 2 MSF meetings virtually in 2020.</li> </ol>			
Next Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To refine the Roadmap for Open Government Policy and its regulatory framework, which is implemented jointly with CSOs.</li> </ol>			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion Rate	
1. Roadmap improvement (including regulation framework, socialization of the Open Government Policy Roadmap and the Government Openness Index)	January 2019	December 2020	Have Not Begun	
2. Implementation of the OGI Coordination Teamwork plan (steering committee meeting, donor meeting, including implementation of the 2018-2020 OGI action plan)	January 2019	December 2020	Partially Complete	
<b>Contact Information</b>				
Responsible Ministry / Agency	Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS			

Point of Contact of the Ministry/Institution Responsible		Maharani Putri S. W.
Position dan Work Unit		Country Point of Contact for Open Government Partnership in Indonesia
E-mail and phone		sekretariat.ogi@bappenas.go.id
Other actors involved	Ministry/Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	CSO, private sector, multilateral, and working group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MediaLink</li> <li>2. <i>International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development</i> (INFID)</li> </ol>
Additional Information		



## 5. Conclusion

The OGI NAP 2018-2020 implementation has faced various challenges. It is not only due to the high number of commitments but also the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, several Ministries / Agencies have not been able to meet the target commitment. However, from this pandemic, the Indonesian government and CSOs learned more about the importance of openness, especially in times of emergency.

Some lessons learned from the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of the OGI NAP 2018-2020 are as follows:

- a. The formulation and implementation of the OGI action plan are still very dependent on figures who occupy certain government positions. When the individual is no longer in office, it is not easy to maintain commitment and transfer knowledge to the next person. This is due to the lack of a deep sense of belonging from Ministries / Agencies towards the OGI Action Plan and the Open Government movement itself. Staff Changes is also a challenge in coordinating between Ministries / Agencies, the OGI Secretariat, and CSOs. To overcome this, the OGI Secretariat has sent an official letter requesting a point of contact for implementing the OGI NAP to each Ministry/Agency.
- b. Coordination between Ministries / Agencies and CSOs was relatively good, especially with a long history of partnerships. However, Ministers / Agencies and CSOs that have just become a partner in implementing the OGI NAP 2018-2020 still need to improve their coordination and communication.
- c. One of the most essential aspects within OGI is co-creation, in which CSOs become partners with the government in the preparation and implementation of the OGI NAP. However, during the implementation phase of the Action Plan, the Ministries / Agencies are often fully responsible for carrying out the commitments. A clear division of roles between Ministries / Agencies and CSOs is only evident in a few commitments. Therefore, in the OGI NAP 2020-2022, Ministries / Agencies and CSOs will share roles in implementing and overseeing the OGI NAP.
- d. The COVID-19 pandemic demands several adjustments to implementing the OGI NAP 2018-2020; this is because all Ministries / Agencies have experienced budget reallocation and refocusing. As a result, several targets for achieving the NAP 2018-2020 commitments have not been achieved. The OGI NAP must be flexible to accommodate these changes while prioritizing achieving commitments.

Based on these lessons, the recommendations for the preparation and implementation of the OGI NAP in the future, are as follow:

- a. To increase the sense of belonging of the OGI NAP and the open government movement, it is necessary to institutionalize open commitments in all activities carried out by Ministries / Agencies and Regional Governments. Also, there is a need for the dissemination of Open Government programs to government agencies.
- b. The successful implementation of the OGI NAP needs to be seen as a joint effort by both the government and other stakeholders. The government needs to start considering other efforts to strengthen the capacity of other stakeholders such as civil society organizations. Thus, CSOs will not only constructively contribute to the formulation of action plans but also implement and monitor the achievements of the action plans.
- c. It is necessary to continue the efforts to align the cycle of OGI NAP discussion with the government's planning and budgeting stages. If done correctly, it will

automatically help implement policies for mainstreaming governance (good governance).

- d. Strengthening the control and evaluation system of the OGI NAP will ensure the achievement of commitments. Strengthening the control and evaluation system is especially needed during the COVID-19 pandemic when meetings are physically limited, so a digital platform must be used accordingly.