

# **GOVERNMENT SELF ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR 6TH OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2020-2022**

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## **I. Introduction**

The urgent demands for a transparent, accountable, participatory, innovative, and inclusive government make open governance an important element to prioritize. Indonesia's efforts to realize an open governance is supported through Law Number 14 Year 2008 regarding Public Information Transparency. Another progressive step was taken in 2011 when Indonesia became one out of eight countries to found the global-scale open governance initiative called the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Through its membership in the OGP, the Indonesian Government carries out open government practices by periodically drafting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating its Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan (OGI NAP).

In 2020, Indonesia completed its 6th OGI NAP for 2020-2022. The Action Plan is comprised of 18 commitments and 67 targets to be implemented by 18 Ministries/Institutions (Government Bodies) and 22 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The commitments were drafted through co-creation processes between the government and civil society to fulfill the open government values based on transparency, participation, accountability, innovation, and inclusivity.

The 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022 has three main focus areas, namely data openness, increasing access to justice, and handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. The focus areas were chosen based on the urgencies surrounding the implementation period, which coincided with recovery efforts post-COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, the 6th OGI NAP year 2020-2022 raised the main theme of "Post-Covid-19 Pandemic Recovery" to accelerate recovery efforts and development after the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **II. Drafting Process of the 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022**

### **1. Co-creation Processes in Drafting the 6th OGI NAP**

The 6th OGI NAP year 2020-2022 is drafted through co-creation processes between Government Bodies and CSOs to determine the strategic direction of its implementation. Overall, the drafting process of the 6th OGI NAP year 2020-2022 can be divided into four stages. The first stage is the submission of proposals from CSOs. This stage was carried out for six months, starting from January to June 2020. In total, 25 proposals on open government commitments were submitted by civil society. The proposals were then discussed bilaterally with the proposing CSOs.

The second stage is discussions with relevant directorates in the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. This is done to synergize the OGI NAP with the Government Work Plan or *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah* (RKP). This stage was carried out for four months in June to September 2020. The third stage was carried out from August to November 2020, in which Government Bodies

and CSOs met to discuss the proposals. The fourth stage was the finalization workshop of OGI NAP commitments with relevant Government Bodies. This stage consists of serial events carried out on the 11th, 14th, and 15th of December 2020. On the 11th of December, the OGI National Secretariat conducted the Multi-Stakeholder Forum which invited all Government Bodies and CSOs involved in the drafting of the OGI NAP. Meanwhile on the 14th and 15th of December, the OGI National Secretariat held a finalization workshop for OGI NAP commitments which invited relevant Government Bodies, Bappenas Directorates, and CSOs. The outcome of the finalization workshop is the joint agreement between the Government Bodies and CSOs to implement the 18 commitments for the 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022.

**Figure 1. Drafting Process of 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022**



## 2. Monitoring and Evaluation of 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022

### a. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of the 6th OGI NAP year 2020-2022 has a slightly different scheme with the mechanisms applied in previous periods. In previous mechanisms, only Government Bodies reported co-creation activities every three months to the system on the Executive Office of the President (SISMONEV KSP). However, the milestones could not be accessed by the public, which affected the transparency of the implementation. Hence, in the 2020-2022 period, the milestones on the SISMONEV KSP website are also published on OGI's website ([www.ogi.bappenas.go.id](http://www.ogi.bappenas.go.id)) in an open and publicly accessible manner.

The reporting period for activities and milestones which was previously done every three months was reverted to each semester. In other words, institutions have to report four times within two years. This was done to ensure Government Bodies can focus more on implementing the NAP and produce outputs which are more impactful.

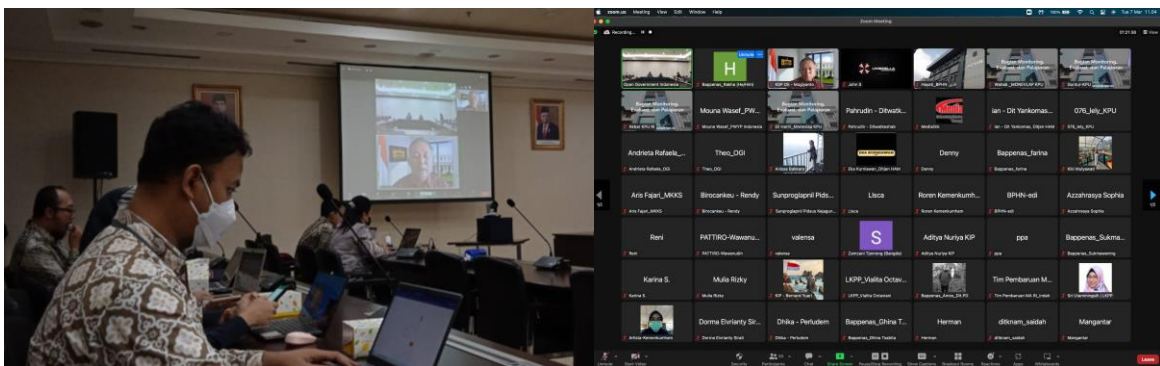
Furthermore, CSOs also report their co-creation activities with Government Bodies through the monitoring and evaluation system on OGI's website. With reports both from Government Bodies and CSOs, the public can hopefully observe details from the co-creation schemes implemented throughout the 6th

OGI NAP Year 2020-2022. Thus, the process of involving civil society in the government's activities can be more evident.

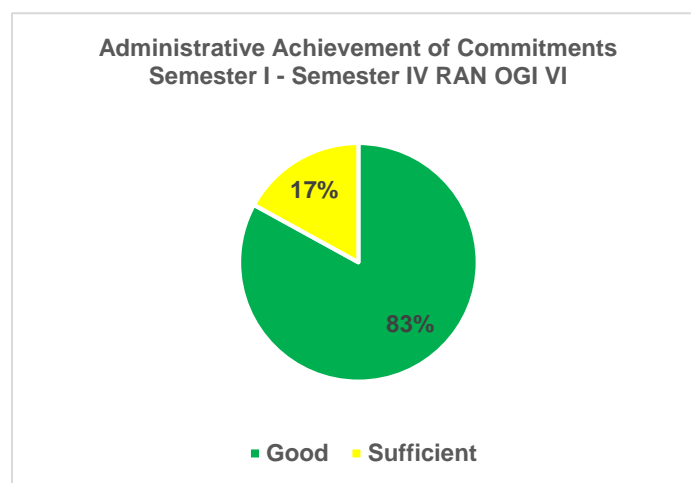
**b. Monitoring and Evaluation Results from 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022**

Throughout implementation of the 6th OGI NAP, monitoring and evaluation processes were carried out each semester to measure the achievement of each commitment implemented by stakeholders. In the 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022, there were 18 implementing Government Bodies and 22 implementing Civil Society Organizations. For the 6th OGI NAP, there were 4 (four) monitoring and evaluation processes from Semester I to Semester IV, which have the following final results:

**Figure 2. Multi-Stakeholder Forum for 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022**



**Figure 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Results for 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022**



Based on monitoring and evaluation results, 83% of commitments or 15 commitments received the score “good”, which means the commitments achieved their targets and were conducted well. Meanwhile, 17% of commitments or 3 commitments received the score “sufficient” which means the targets were not

fully implemented and require further action from stakeholders. The monitoring and evaluation results are regularly disseminated to stakeholders through the Multi-Stakeholder Forum, which is held at least twice every year. The OGI National Secretariat disseminated its final monitoring and evaluation results through a Multi-Stakeholder Forum on the 7th of March 2023.

### III. IRM Recommendations for 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022

#### 1. Expand Information on the Open Government Indonesia Website

The OGI National Secretariat has increased its publication of activities on the portal [www.ogi.bappenas.go.id](http://www.ogi.bappenas.go.id). However, aside from just that, the OGI National Secretariat has also been expected to publish the following relevant information in accordance with the OGP participation and co-creation standards, namely:

- Publishing the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) standard rules which consist of tasks and functions, structure, and also MSF meeting documentation;
- Updating the repository at least every six months to ensure implementation and co-creation information is up to date and accessible to the community;
- Publishing a co-creation timeline and an overview regarding opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the OGI NAP at least two weeks before the action plan development process begins;
- Publishing all inputs received from each stakeholder in the action plan formulation process.

The OGI National Secretariat has followed up on the aforementioned recommendations. The OGI National Secretariat regularly renews its repository and activities, as well as updates on its OGI NAP implementation through the [calendar](#) feature and page on [commitment updates](#). In the drafting process of the 7th OGI NAP, the OGI Secretariat has publicized its [timeline](#) and list of commitments which were proposed by all stakeholders, in addition to providing the public the opportunity to leave comments on the page.

**Figure 4. Calendar Feature and News Updates on OGI's Website**



Figure 5. Updates on Commitment Implementation for 6th OGI NAP

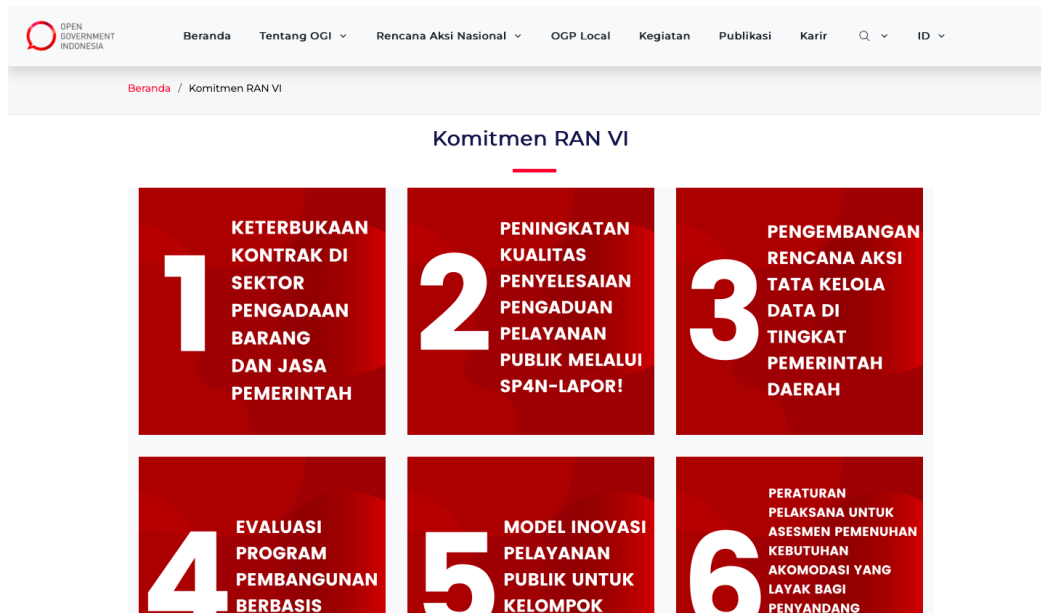


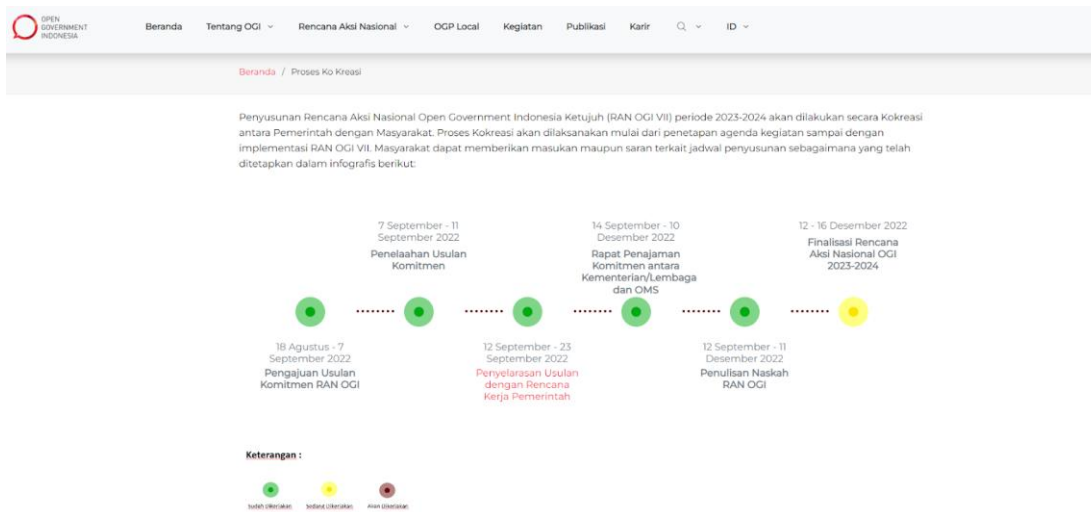
Figure 6. Example of Updates on Commitment Implementation: Commitment No. 6

### Implementasi Komitmen

Ukuran Keberhasilan 2020-2022	Status	Data Dukung
1. Tersedianya peraturan teknis terkait pelaksanaan asesmen pemenuhan kebutuhan akomodasi yang layak bagi penyandang disabilitas di setiap tahapan acara peradilan di Mahkamah Agung.	Sedang Berjalan	Data Dukung B06 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT</a> Data Dukung B12 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR</a> Data Dukung B18 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz</a>
2. Adanya peraturan teknis terkait pelaksanaan asesmen pemenuhan kebutuhan akomodasi yang layak bagi penyandang disabilitas di setiap tahapan acara peradilan di Kejaksaan.	Sedang Berjalan	Data Dukung B06 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT</a> Data Dukung B12 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR</a> Data Dukung B18 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz</a>
3. Adanya peraturan teknis terkait pelaksanaan asesmen pemenuhan kebutuhan akomodasi yang layak bagi penyandang disabilitas di setiap tahapan acara peradilan di Kepolisian.	Sedang Berjalan	Data Dukung B06 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT</a> Data Dukung B12 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR</a> Data Dukung B18 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz</a>
4. Adanya peraturan teknis terkait pelaksanaan asesmen pemenuhan kebutuhan akomodasi yang layak bagi penyandang disabilitas di lembaga pemasyarakatan.	Sedang Berjalan	Data Dukung B06 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT</a> Data Dukung B12 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR</a> Data Dukung B18 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/RILppUfEAhahpVz</a>
5. Adanya peraturan teknis terkait pelaksanaan pemenuhan asesmen kebutuhan akomodasi yang layak bagi penyandang disabilitas di setiap tahapan acara peradilan.	Sedang Berjalan	Data Dukung B06 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/znWZ83YR6pgIZrT</a> Data Dukung B12 <a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/Vg93PNaRm0SuyZR</a>



**Figure 7. Timeline for Drafting of 7th OGI NAP**



## 2. Increase Civil Society Representation on the MSF Steering Committee

The current composition of the members of the Open Government Indonesia Steering Committee consists of seven representatives from Government Bodies and one representative from Civil Society. IRM recommends increasing the representation of civil society in the composition of the steering committee members as a form of increased collaboration in the process of formulating, implementing and monitoring the implementation of the action plan. This can support the identification of public issues and promote joint or participatory problem solving.

In an effort to follow up on this recommendation, the OGI National Secretariat has conducted [a series of meetings with the current members of the Steering Committee](#). Based on the results of the meeting, the latest member composition of the Steering Committee will be updated soon and arrangements will be made to update the Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas regarding the composition of the Open Government Indonesia Implementation Team.

## 3. Involve High-Level Government Representatives in Co-Creation

In drafting the 7th OGI NAP, IRM recommended that the co-creation process involves decision makers from all involved stakeholders. This is based on the experience of preparing the two previous action plans where there were obstacles in the absence of government representatives who had the authority to make decisions during the action plan formulation process. The involvement of high-level government representatives can assist the drafting process to provide input



regarding current conditions and possible targets to be achieved during the drafting process.

The OGI National Secretariat has attempted to involve high-ranking leaders from each Ministry/Institution to encourage commitment and co-creation of the implementation of the OGI NAP. One of the efforts is to invite all high-ranking leaders of Government Bodies to the Launching of the 7th OGI NAP which has been published through the Open Government Indonesia [website](#) and [social media](#).

**Figure 8. Launching of 7th OGI NAP**



#### **4. Design Commitments with Concrete and Ambitious Targets**

The 6th OGI NAP raises various strategic issues, but the targets set for each commitment were not yet ambitious and concrete. For the next action plan, the IRM recommended having concrete or clear targets, aligned with the capabilities of the resources owned by each stakeholder. Additionally, the IRM also recommended the involvement of experts and academics to help formulate clear and concrete targets.

The OGI Secretariat has tried implementing the IRM's recommendations through the meetings in formulating the 7th OGI NAP. In those meetings, the OGI National Secretariat provided inputs to sharpen the targets of each commitment. The OGI National Secretariat has not involved academics in discussing targets, but has involved academics in providing [inputs regarding the strategic issues of the 7th OGI NAP](#).

#### IV. Assessment of the Commitments

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
Commitment 1:  Encouraging Open Contract in Government Procurement Activities		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commission Information Regulation Number 1 Year 2021 regarding Standards for Public Information Services (<a href="#">PERKI SLIP</a>), which regulates the disclosure of Public Procurement of Goods and Services, was established.</li> <li>2. Completion of the <a href="#">Public Information Disclosure Index (IKIP)</a> which provides transparency indicators in trade, with sub-indicators on information disclosure regarding Public Procurement of Goods and Services.</li> <li>3. The availability of a feature to record emergency</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) has worked together with Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) in improving the portal for emergency-related procurements namely by providing inputs for important elements in the dashboard for the Procurement of Goods and Services during Emergencies (PBJ Darurat).</li> <li>2. Revision of the PERKI SLIP which was followed by efforts to socialize the regulation by the Central Information Commission (KIP) and ICW through public discussions and a webinar during Open Government Week.</li> </ol>	<p>There are still some information components which should be displayed on the E-Procurement System (SPSE). As long as the information is not exempted by regulation, then LKPP should re-evaluate the information.</p> <p>After including sub-indicators on the information disclosure of public procurement of goods and services in IKIP and in Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Information Disclosure. The next step, there should be a review to the procurement of goods and services indicators on Public Information Disclosure Money by adjusting it to the</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		<p>procurements on the SPSE version 4.5 (examples can be found on the following platforms: <a href="#">LPSE Provinsi Jawa Barat</a>, <a href="#">LPSE Provinsi Jawa Timur</a>, <a href="#">LPSE Provinsi Bali</a>, <a href="#">LPSE Kabupaten Buleleng</a>, and <a href="#">LPSE Kabupaten Ponorogo</a>).</p>		<p>government bodies characteristics.</p>
<p>Commitment 2: Increasing the Quality of Complaint Settlement for Public Services through SP4N-LAPOR!</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From the 113.989 reports received through SP4N-LAPOR! in 2022, <a href="#">84,46%</a> of reports were addressed by institutions receiving the reports. Some of these reports have the status 'processed' (6.62%), 'completed' (42.52%), while some were archived (35.32%).</li> <li>2. The number of Government Institutions which followed up on reports amount to more than 45%, namely <a href="#">458</a></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (PAN RB Ministry) worked together with PATTIRO to complete the targets in the Commitment.</li> <li>2. The score for complaints that are followed up from the PAN RB Ministry to the reports received exceeded the set target, reaching up to 45%. Furthermore, the number of Government Institutions which followed up on the report reached more than 45%, at 458 out of 703 Government</li> </ol>	<p>To maximize the impact of reports from the public through SP4N-LAPOR!, the PAN RB Ministry is hoped to highlight the number of completed reports aside from the number of reports that are followed up.</p> <p>This is because the number of completed reports will prove the responsiveness of Government Institutions in providing responses to public complaints.</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		<p><a href="#">(66,15%) out of 703 Institutions.</a></p> <p>3. A recap report and information regarding public complaint handling mechanisms can be accessed through the <a href="#">SP4N LAPOR!</a> website</p>	<p>Institutions or up to 66,15%.</p> <p>3. The PAN RB Ministry has also opened statistic reports from SP4N-LAPOR! to the public through its official site.</p>	
<p>Commitment 3: Developing “Indonesia One Data” Action Plan at Local Government Level</p>		<p>Stakeholders have drafted, established, and implemented the One Data Action Plan at local governments through <a href="#">pilot projects</a>.</p>	<p>The Indonesia One Data Secretariat (SDI) together with Civil Society Organizations conducted assessments and drafted the One Data Action Plan in the pilot project areas.</p>	<p>To maximize the One Data Action Plan drafted by SDI, CSOs, and Local Government, there needs to be a regulation to strengthen and ensure the continuity of the One Data Action Plan in each of the areas.</p>
<p>Commitment 4: Community-Based Evaluation for Development Programs</p>		<p>1. Technical guidance through the <a href="#">pilot project</a> in Desa Guwosari and Sriharjo implemented by TIFA Foundation with the involvement of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas,</p>	<p>TIFA Foundation has implemented a Program Review (Community-Based Evaluation for Development Programs) at two piloting villages, namely Guwosari Village and Sriharjo Village. In conducting the Program Review, TIFA Foundation coordinated with the Ministry</p>	<p>The continuity of the Program Review implementation needs to be ensured through efforts or support from the Ministry of Home Affairs to increase the capacity of village apparatus, as well as the Kemendesa PD TT for capacity development</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		<p>and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT).</p> <p>2. <a href="#">Facilitation for socialization and technical guidance</a> to Heads of Villages, Local Government, and <i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i> (BPD).</p> <p>3. TIFA has implemented the <a href="#">pilot project</a> to evaluate the development programs at Guwosari Village and Sriharjo Village, together with Kemendesa PDTT.</p>	<p>of Home Affairs and Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT) .</p> <p>The implementation of the pilot project was successful, which is evidenced by high public participation in the program, and the follow up by Local Government on the Program Review results.</p>	<p>and support for human resources in villages.</p>
<p>Commitment 5: Developing Public Service Innovation Model for Marginalized Groups</p>		<p><a href="#">Dissemination regarding the concept of Public Services for Marginalized Groups</a> was conducted in Timor Tengah Selatan, Bulukumba, Nias Utara, and Merauke.</p>	<p>National Institute of Public Administration (LAN) worked together with Lakpesdam PBNU to conduct disseminations regarding the concept of public services for marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Dissemination regarding public services for marginal groups need to adjust its focus based on the different potentials in each pilot project area.</p>
<p>Commitment 6:</p>		<p>1. The Supreme Court passed implementing regulations to provide</p>	<p>The Commitment received the score “good” because the Supreme Court and the</p>	<p>The passing, socialization, and implementation of the Attorney General’s Office’s</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
<p>Implementing Regulations for the Assessment of Adequate Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities at Every Stage of Judicial Proceedings</p>		<p>adequate accommodation for persons with disabilities, namely <a href="#">SK Ditjen Badilum</a>, <a href="#">SK Ditjen Badilag</a>, and <a href="#">SK Ditjen Badmiltun</a>, and submitted a <a href="#">Monitoring and Evaluation report on the implementation of SK Ditjen Badilag</a>.</p> <p>2. The Attorney General's Office has drafted an <a href="#">implementing regulation regarding the Fulfilment of Adequate Accommodation for Disabled Persons during the Judicial Process</a>.</p> <p>3. The Indonesian Police has drafted an <a href="#">implementing regulation</a>.</p> <p>4. Ditjenpas established an implementing regulation and submitted its <a href="#">evaluation</a></p>	<p>Ministry of Law and Human Rights through Ditjenpas successfully passed its implementing regulations and submitted reports on the monitoring and evaluation results from their implementation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the draft of the implementing regulation has been completed by the Attorney General's Office and is in the process of being signed. It is due to be issued on the First Quarter of 2023.</p> <p>The same applies to the Indonesian Police. Even though they were unable to publish the implementing regulation by 2022, the Indonesian Police already has a draft available which it can publish in the future.</p> <p>Overall, the implementation of the commitments have also involved civil society through co-creation.</p>	<p>regulation will be done in 2023, and is a part of one of the commitments in the 7th OGI NAP.</p> <p>The Indonesian Police will continue the drafting process of its implementing regulation with Pusham UII.</p> <p>In the future, there needs to be a better timeline in publishing the implementing regulations, and identification of the best form of implementing regulations.</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		<p><a href="#">results</a> on the implementation of its implementing regulation in piloting areas.</p>		
<p>Commitment 7: Strengthening the Legal Aid Information Portal</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">SIDBANKUM</a> portal from BPHN.</li> <li>2. <a href="#">Report on discussion results</a> to follow up on BPHN and the Supreme Court's MoU to develop an integrated information portal for legal aid.</li> <li>3. <a href="#">Survey on legal needs</a> to support the strengthening of providing information regarding legal aid.</li> </ol>	<p>The commitment received a sufficient score because there have been efforts to strengthen the legal aid information portal, namely through the mapping of legal needs from society, including in receiving information regarding legal aid, as well as discussions among BPHN and the Supreme Court to develop an integrated portal based on their MoU in 2016.</p> <p>However, the commitment's score was not perfect because the final target, which is the integration and evaluation of integrating the information portal for legal aid, were not completed. The commitment will be continued in the next OGI NAP.</p>	<p>This commitment will be included in the 7th OGI NAP Year 2023-2024. However, the final target will be determined together by stakeholders during the first year, where the CSOs will conduct research first while BPHN and the Supreme Court conduct mapping of urgencies on the field. This decision is a follow up on the evaluation of the implementation of this commitment in the 6th OGI NAP. At the time of the drafting, the commitment's focus was on the integration of portals, while there are actually other urgencies on the field which resulted in stakeholders not being</p>



Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
				able to conduct the portal integration.
Commitment 8: Expanding the Access and Capacity of Legal Aid Services		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Verification and accreditation of new legal aid providers</a> for 2022-2024, and <a href="#">recommendations</a> on the verification and accreditation process to increase number and spread of legal aid providers.</li> <li>2. Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 3 Year 2021 regarding Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid, and an <a href="#">evaluation of the implementation of the Regulation</a>.</li> <li>3. <a href="#">Implementation of Legal Aid Services Standards (Starla Bankum)</a> and <a href="#">evaluation report of implementation</a> from the Jakarta Office of</li> </ol>	<p>The commitment received a good score because the final target was achieved. The legal aid services have been expanded through the evaluation and recommendations for the verification and accreditation process of Legal Aid Providers, increasing capacity of services by provision of paralegal trainings, and implementation of the Legal Aid Services Standards (Starla Bankum). The Commitment was also carried out through co-creation among Government and Civil Society.</p>	<p>To continue efforts to increase access to legal aid and capacity of legal aid providers, the 7th OGI NAP contains a commitment on developing an Operational Standard (Stopela) for legal aid services. This is to ensure better standardization of services among legal aid providers, and to accommodate the legal needs of vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Furthermore, the 7th OGI NAP also raises a commitment which attempts to broaden the scope of “vulnerable persons” through the revision of the Law on Legal Aid.</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		the Ministry of Law and Human Rights		
Commitment 9: Encouraging the Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups and Gender in Providing Legal Aid for Victims		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Policy measures</a> on legal aid for victims, especially vulnerable groups and women, through the creation of training curriculums in the Guideline for Education and Training of Paralegals and the supervision of the curriculum's implementation for vulnerable groups through capacity building of legal aid providers.</li> <li>2. <a href="#">Training for paralegals</a> in several areas for accredited Legal Aid Providers to provide services with consideration to the perspectives of victims and sensitivity towards vulnerable groups.</li> </ol>	The commitment received a good score because the commitment was fulfilled through the policy measures, paralegal training, and the mapping of conditions of vulnerable persons in the field through surveys.	The 7th OGI NAP contains a commitment on developing an Operational Standard (Stopela) for Legal Aid Services. This is to ensure better standardization of services among legal aid providers, and to accommodate the legal needs of vulnerable persons.

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		3. A <a href="#">Survey on the Legal Needs of Vulnerable Groups</a> was conducted.		
Commitment 10: Strengthening Support for Legal Aid Implementation for Access to Information		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BPHN has provided a <a href="#">recommendation</a> based on the research carried out by CSOs to provide legal aid in information dispute cases.</li> <li>2. KIP has provided <a href="#">data</a> on information disputes.</li> <li>3. CSOs have drafted a <a href="#">research</a> on the provision of legal aid in handling information disputes.</li> </ol>	The Commitment has not been fully implemented for two main reasons, namely the assignment of tasks to the incorrect stakeholder so that there are targets outside the duties and functions of said stakeholder, and a lack of resources to implement the commitment.	<p>In the future, there needs to be a better co-creation process and in-depth discussion from the stage of preparing the action plan, so that there are no contents in the action plan that are actually not in line with the duties and functions of the identified stakeholders.</p> <p>Since the drafting process, stakeholders must also allocate resources to carry out commitments, so that commitments can be done from the beginning to the end of the period.</p>
Commitment 11: Integrating the Welfare Data to Strengthen the Accountability of Welfare Programs		1. <a href="#">DTKS</a> Integration with BPNT, PKH, and BST. Furthermore, the <a href="#">SAGIS</a> application was established to verify and validate data on Beneficiaries.	The Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) has been implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which also developed the Usul-Sangguh platform to ensure the accuracy of the DTKS data.	The Ministry of Social Affairs needs to increase co-creation efforts with MediaLink as its Civil Society partner to receive inputs on its DTKS program.

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		<p>2. Transparency of social aid can be accessed through <a href="#">cekbansos kemensos</a> and complaint services regarding the social aid can be accessed through the Usul-Sangah application.</p>	<p>Through these developments, transparency, accuracy, and public participation to ensure the accuracy of DTKS data can become more open.</p>	
<p>Commitment 12: Implementing the Social Accountability Approach in the Village Development Program</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of social accountability through the <a href="#">trial dissemination of the score card</a> at 320 villages.</li> <li>2. <a href="#">Training of Village Apparatus</a> at East Nusa Tenggara Province and <a href="#">Training of Village Government Pembina Teknis</a> at East Kalimantan Province.</li> <li>3. Replication of social accountability/citizen voice action at <a href="#">Kupang, Sumba Timur, and Timor Tengah Selatan Regency</a>.</li> </ol>	<p>The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT) has conducted a trial of the score card as an effort to practice accountability values in the village. The trial was conducted at 320 Villages in Indonesia.</p> <p>Furthermore, in supporting social accountability efforts at village-level, the Ministry of Home Affairs conducted trainings for village apparatus to increase their readiness in practicing social accountability.</p>	<p>Kemendesa PDTT, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Wahana Visi Indonesia need to synchronize the implementation of activities regarding social accountability to increase the impacts of the commitment.</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
			Wahana Visi Indonesia has also implemented a citizen voice action program to implement social accountability in the village.	
Commitment 13: Strengthening the Open Data Ecosystem to Improve the Accountability of Elections		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrated information system on elections through <a href="http://www.opendata.kpu.go.id">www.opendata.kpu.go.id</a> which provides 9 Topics with 155 Datasets that are publicly accessible.</li> <li>2. <a href="#">Trial of System Information Recapitulation (SIREKAP) implementation</a> at the Bandung Regency.</li> <li>3. Information system on elections is available through <a href="http://www.opendata.kpu.go.id">www.opendata.kpu.go.id</a> and Perludem has created a <a href="#">research report</a> and <a href="#">policy brief</a> regarding the information system of</li> </ol>	<p>The General Elections Commission (KPU) has built a KPU Open Data portal that has integrated election-related data. KPU has also attempted to follow up on some of the inputs from the list of data and topics that became Perludem's recommendations to be made available in the KPU's Open Data portal.</p> <p>The maximum rating was not given because KPU has not conducted trials on data provision through SIREKAP with the involvement of Perludem or other civil society representatives.</p>	<p>KPU needs to conduct a trial run of the visualization of SIREKAP results to ensure that the data displayed by SIREKAP can be available in Open Data format.</p> <p>In the future, KPU is also expected to be able to complement topics and datasets available in KPU's Open Data portal to promote transparency and accountability in holding elections.</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
		<p>election implementation through open data format.</p> <p>4. Perludem drafted a <a href="#">recommendation on regulating electronic recapitulations</a> to revise the Law on Public Elections.</p>		
<p>Commitment 14: Developing Data-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Service Systems</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The data-based information system on sexual and reproductive health services is available through the dashboard on the Satu Sehat platform developed by the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>2. Socialization to public through <a href="#">public perception surveys</a> in developing a data-based sexual and reproductive health services and M-KIA.</li> </ol>	<p>The implementation of this commitment underwent some challenges due to changes in priority from the Ministry of Health, particularly from the Digital Transformation Office (DTO).</p> <p>Efforts to conduct digitalization of sexual and reproduction health services based on KIA data is not a priority yet because the DTO is currently focusing on integrating several health services applications that the Ministry of Health has.</p> <p>Currently, INFID has also played a role in the socialization and development</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health and INFID need to communicate further regarding the future development of a platform for sexual and reproductive health services.</p> <p>Through the DTO and the development of an application or services, the involvement of civil society should continue to be guaranteed to support the creation of a health service which is needed by the public.</p>

Commitment	Assessment of Progress	Evidence Supporting the Assessment	Reasons for the Assessment	Next Steps
			of a platform which supports the needs of women, mothers, and children by conducting a survey to gather public inputs.	
Commitment 15: Strengthening the Information Portal Related to Covid-19 Response and Recovery Budget		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An information portal for the realization of the budget for handling the COVID-19 pandemic in regions that can be accessed by the public is available on the <a href="http://keuda.kemendagri.go.id">keuda kemendagri</a> portal.</li> <li>2. Budget information portal for handling the COVID-19 pandemic at the central level is publicly available through the portal <a href="http://pen.kemenkeu.go.id">pen.kemenkeu.go.id</a>.</li> <li>3. Collaboration was carried out through the preparation and submission of research related to the development of a budget information</li> </ol>	<p>The Ministry of Finance has created a portal for transparency of financial data for COVID-19 through the portal <a href="http://www.pen.kemenkeu.go.id">www.pen.kemenkeu.go.id</a>. In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs has also built a budget information portal for handling COVID-19 at the regional level through the portal <a href="http://keuda.kemendagri.go.id">keuda.kemendagri.go.id</a>.</p> <p>However, the two portals have not been able to present data in Open Data form and the information presented is still very limited and not updated regularly, especially in the Ministry of Home Affairs portal. Currently, the latest accessible regional financial reporting was updated on June 11, 2021.</p>	The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs need to ensure that financial data for handling COVID-19 can be available in an Open Data format. This is important to ensure that published data can be processed for all stakeholders so as to increase the accountability of COVID-19 management programs.



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		portal and discussions/FGDs which were carried out through <a href="#">webinars and visitations to the Ministry of Finance</a> .		
Commitment 16: Encouraging Civil Society Involvement in the Creation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Bill to Increase the Effectiveness of Recovery for Victims of Human Rights Violations		The Directorate of Instruments for Human Rights <a href="#">have involved civil society in the discussion and drafting process</a> for a research document to support the drafting process on the draft law regarding the TRC (RUU KKR).	The commitment received the score 'good' because the Directorate of Instruments for Human Rights at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights involved civil society in its discussions and drafting process for creating a research document regarding RUU KKR.	As a follow up, another commitment regarding the drafting of a regulation for the TRC (RUU KKR) has been included in the 7th OGI NAP. While the 6th OGI NAP focused on the creation of a substantive research product, the 7th OGI NAP will focus on the drafting of the Academic Paper (Naskah Akademik) for the RUU KKR with meaningful participation from civil society.
Commitment 17: The Utilization of Beneficial Ownership Data		1. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights developed a BO database which can be publicly accessed through the portal <a href="http://bo.ahu.go.id">bo.ahu.go.id</a> .	The Ministry of Law and Human Rights has disclosed data related to beneficial ownership through the Portal provided. The public can access the portal to find out	Involving the implementation of Beneficial Ownership actions requires collaboration from various stakeholders. In addition, civil society also need to be involved more

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		<p>2. <a href="#">57.5% of BO data has been utilized</a> with indicators of the number of access layers for law enforcers, the number of applications for extractive sector permits, and the number of PBJs whose BO data of corporate participants has been verified.</p> <p>3. An active role has been carried out by holding various coordination meetings. PWYP has conducted monitoring and evaluation and prepared reports on lessons learned regarding the <a href="#">implementation of the BO Action in the Action Plan for the 2021-2022 period</a>.</p>	<p>limited beneficial ownership data from a corporation.</p> <p>The government also continues to strive to increase the level of beneficial ownership reporting. Until now, only 38% of corporations have declared BO data. This needs to be improved to maximize BO data openness in the portal that has been provided. The higher the beneficial owner declaration data (BO data), the more it can assist law enforcement officials in resolving cases that utilize BO data.</p>	<p>meaningfully, especially in the context of outreach and providing recommendations related to efforts to increase beneficial ownership reporting.</p>
Commitment 18:		1. The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas	The Commitment received a good administrative score because the Ministry of	Based on reports from CSOs, the initial discussion of

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Ensuring Civic Space in Indonesia		<p>together with CSOs in the Justice Sector collaborated to conduct <a href="#">research</a> on restorative justice in regard to expanding civic space.</p> <p>2. <a href="#">Focus Group Discussion (FGD)</a> on restorative justice in regard to expanding civic space in Indonesia.</p>	<p>National Development Planning/Bappenas together with CSOs succeeded in producing research related to guaranteeing the openness of civic space in the scope of restorative justice. Research was carried out within this scope due to concerns regarding the high criminalization rate of activists and stakeholders who exercise their rights to expression and assembly, as described in the IRM 2022 Co-Creation Brief. Furthermore, the research was done through co-creation between government and civil society.</p>	<p>commitments during the process of drafting the 6th OGI NAP did not involve CSOs working on the issue of expanding civic space, so the focus of research related to expanding civic space during the previous period was limited to the realm of restorative justice. After the 6th OGI NAP, it is hoped that Ministries/Institutions and CSOs can continue working together to make research and recommendations to ensure openness of civic space in a wider scope, and to work together with better communication and coordination.</p>

## **V. Lessons and Insights**

Throughout the drafting and implementation process of the 6th OGI NAP Year 2020-2022, there were several lessons and insights which can be applied in the future, namely:

1. The drafting of the OGI NAP needs to ensure the availability of resources from Government Bodies and CSOs. In drafting the 6th OGI NAP, this was previously not paid significant attention to. Resourcing is a challenge of its own because it affects the ability of stakeholders to implement the commitment from start to end of the two-year period.
2. Mapping of relevant and accurate stakeholders to carry out the commitment. Aside from ensuring the resources of stakeholders, the drafting of the OGI NAP also needs to ensure that stakeholders are identified correctly so that commitments can be well-drafted and relevant, and commitments will be carried out by the authorized stakeholders. In the 6th OGI NAP, there were some commitments which struggled with implementation because the stakeholders identified did not have the appropriate authority nor the matching functions as stipulated in the 6th OGI NAP.
3. The necessity to Increasing non-government actors' involvement in commitment implementation. Non-government actors such as development partners and academicians can be involved in providing inputs and implementation strategies, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the national action plans.

## **VI. Recommendations**

Recommendations which could be applied in drafting and implementing future OGI NAPs are as follows:

1. Synchronizing the OGI NAP drafting cycle with the planning and budgeting processes of government bodies. Proper synchronization would also help with implementation of good governance.
2. Paying attention to resource availability and policy directions of the stakeholders involved when drafting the action plan, to ensure that the action plan which is drafted and passed could be carried out by each of the identified stakeholders through co-creation.
3. Involving a wider variety of non-government actors need to be included in each step of the action plan cycle to provide inputs, guidance, and strategies in addressing issues arising from action plan commitments.