Open Government Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

2026-2027 8TH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Open Government Indonesia

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

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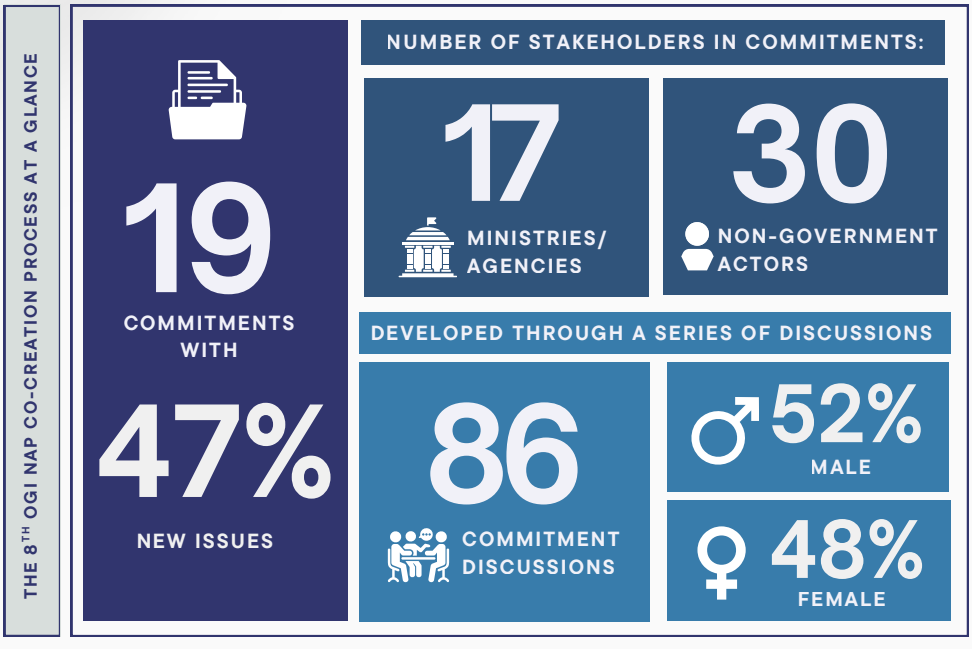
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Executive Summay

The Eighth Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan (8th OGI NAP) was developed through a year-long co-creation process in 2025, involving 86 discussion sessions, and resulted in 19 commitments for the 2026–2027 period

The 8th Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan (8th OGI NAP) represents Indonesia's commitment as a member country in Open Government Partnership (OGP) to strengthen transparent, participatory, and accountable governance. The 8th OGI NAP comprises of 19 commitments, developed through a multi-stakeholder co-creation process and focused on five strategic issues, namely: access to justice; civic space and democracy; inclusive public services; anti-corruption and budget transparency; as well as energy, environment, and natural resources.

Through the 8th OGI NAP, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to strengthen public trust, expand civic participation, and ensure that government openness delivers tangible benefits to citizens. The implementation of the 8th OGI NAP is expected to drive policy reforms towards sustainable good governance practices at both the national and subnational levels, while also reinforcing Indonesia's role as a leader in open government at the regional and global levels.



PREPARED BY
OGI National Secretariat

PREPARED FOR
Open Government Partnership

Indonesia's Open Government Journey

Efforts to promote open government are unfolding amid an increasingly complex landscape of global democratic challenges. Over the past decade, democratic practices in many countries have shown a downward trend, as reflected in the decline of the global average Democracy Index score by 1.15 percent between 2023 and 2024 (Economist Intelligence Unit), as well as the decreasing number of countries classified as *full democracies.* This situation is characterized by weakening public trust in representative democracy and the shrinking of civic space.

Within this context, open government practices at the national level are required to continuously adapt and deliver more tangible impacts. In Indonesia, the trajectory of open government over the past decade reflects both achievements and areas for improvement. Based on the Worldwide Governance Indicators (Figure I), from the implementation of the 8th OGI NAP's first cycle in 2011 through 2024, Indonesia's overall government governance performance has generally exhibited a positive development trend when assessed using the compound annual growth rate (Figure II).

Government Effectiveness recorded the highest upward trend, accompanied by sustained improvements in *Regulatory Quality*, *Control of Corruption,* and the *Rule of Law*, reflecting a gradual strengthening of institutions. *Political Stability* also showed improvement, while *Voice and Accountability* continued to exhibit a declining trend. This indicates that there remains scope for improvement across all dimensions, particularly in strengthening public participation and accountability to support inclusive and sustainable development.

Looking ahead, the 8th OGI NAP is strategically designed to respond to these dynamics by strengthening the co-creation approach, expanding access to justice, improving the quality of accountable and participatory public service delivery, reinforcing corruption prevention efforts, and protecting civic space, including in the digital sphere. Through this approach, open government is expected to be positioned not merely as a procedural policy, but to evolve into an institutionalized and sustainable governance reform process.

Figure I. Time Series of Indonesia's Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank, 1998-2024)

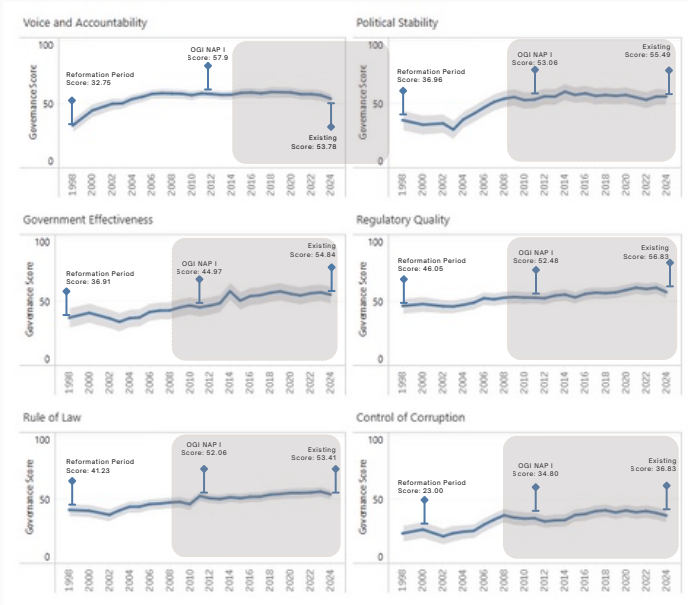
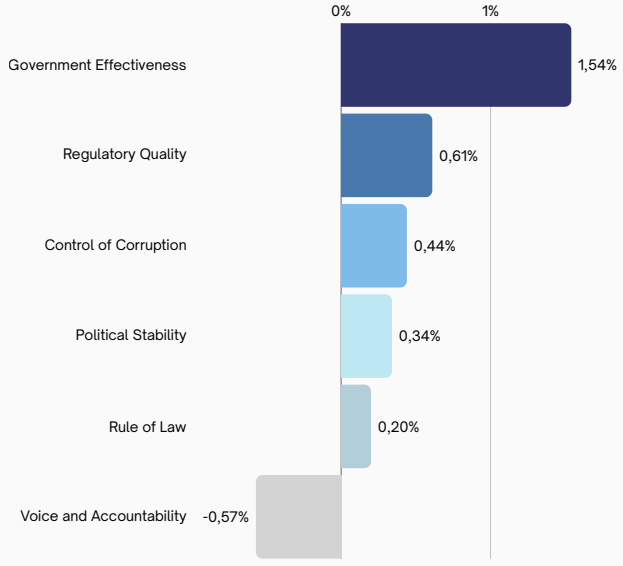


Figure II. Compound Annual Growth Rate of Indonesia's Worldwide Governance Indicators (2011 - 2024)



Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators, World Bank

Milestones of Indonesia's Open Government

Foundation

2008 – Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, which fundamentally transformed the paradigm of information as a public good

2009 – Law No. 25 of 2009 on Public Services, which regulates service standards and complaint-handling mechanisms, thereby making public services more accessible.

2011 – Indonesia, together with other 7 countries (the United States, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Brazil, the Philippines, Mexico, and Norway) founded the OGP
- Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid, which ensures access to justice for vulnerable groups.

2018 - Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2018 on the National Strategy for Corruption Prevention
- Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 on the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE), aimed at promoting integrated and transparent digital government governance.

2025 – Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning No. 55/2025 on the Strategic Coordination Team for the Implementation of the OGI NAP

Expanding Partnerships

Partnerships under the OGI NAP expanded by approximately **threefold**, from 11 implementing partners in the 1st OGI NAP (predominantly central government institutions) to a total of **39 main partners** in the 7th OGI NAP. The 7th OGI NAP demonstrated diverse collaboration by engaging 21 ministries/agencies and 18 CSOs. Across the seven OGI NAP cycles, a total of **140** commitments have been implemented.

From National to Local

Through OGP Local, **eight subnational governments** have participated in mainstreaming open government values at the local government level, while also strengthening networks among subnational governments from other OGP member countries.

2020 – West Nusa Tenggara Province; Banggai Regency; Brebes Regency; Semarang City

2021 – West Sumbawa Regency

2024 – West Java Province; Special Region of Yogyakarta; Madiun City

Global Recognition

2020 – OGP Awards: 2nd Place, Election Data Openness Commitment

2021 – Impact Awards: 2nd Place, Public Procurement Commitment (LKPP & ICW)
Accelerator Awards: "Online Ambulance" Commitment (Banggai Regency)

2024 – 1st Place, Legal Aid Expansion Commitment (IJRS & BPHN)

2025 – *Token to the Government of Indonesia in Appreciation for its contributions to the OGP Steering Committee 2019-2025*

I.B

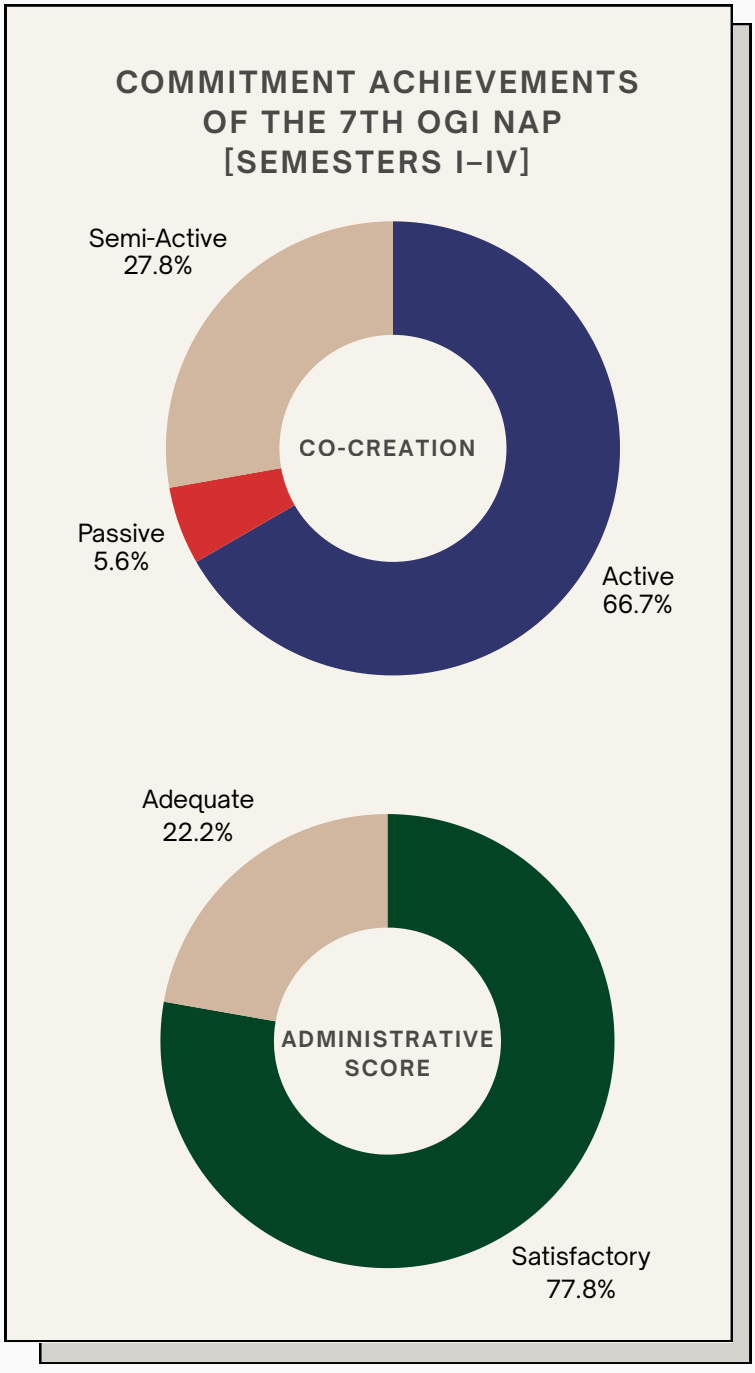
Lessons Learned from the 7th OGI NAP

2023-2024

During the implementation of the 7th OGI NAP, monitoring and evaluation were conducted on a semiannual basis to assess the progress of commitments implemented by stakeholders. The 7th OGI NAP (2023–2024) involved 21 ministries/agencies and 18 civil society organizations. Over this period, monitoring and evaluation were carried out four times, from Semester I through Semester IV.

Based on the monitoring and evaluation of 15 **commitments under the 7th OGI NAP (2023–2024)**, 60% (9 commitments) successfully met their established targets and received a good rating. A further 27% (4 commitments) received a fair rating. Although these commitments were implemented to a satisfactory standard, they still present room for improvement to achieve more optimal outcomes. Meanwhile, 7% (1 commitment) received an insufficient rating and requires follow-up actions by the respective responsible stakeholders. In addition, 7% (1 commitment) could not be continued.

These monitoring and evaluation results reflect both the achievements and challenges in the implementation of the 7th OGI NAP (2023–2024). The assessment of these commitments was presented at the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) I in 2025 as a basis for reflection and for identifying improvements to enhance the quality of implementation in the future.



Independent Reporting Mechanism Results Report

OVERVIEW

Period: 2022-2024
Commitments: 15

Level of Completion

11/15 Complete or substantially complete commitments

Early Results

6/15 commitments with early results

20% commitments with strongest early results



Strongest Early Results

2. Beneficial Ownership Data Disclosure

Under this commitment, over 97% of high-risk corporations disclosed their beneficial ownership information.

Implementers: Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Executive Office of the President, Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center, Ministry of Investment, National Secretariat for Corruption Prevention, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Finance, Publish What You Pay Indonesia, Transparency International Indonesia, Indonesia Corruption Watch.

11. Accessibility and Accountability of Judicial Proceedings

The commitment introduced guidelines to guarantee proper accommodations for persons with disabilities by the Attorney General's Office.

Implementers: Attorney General's Office, Indonesia Judicial Research Society, Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association, Indonesian Women for Justice Legal Aid Foundation.

13. Strengthening Legal Aid Provision for Vulnerable Groups in Indonesia

This commitment trained legal aid providers on services for vulnerable populations and incorporated public participation into an impending amendment of the Legal Aid Law.

Implementers: National Law Development Agency, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Indonesia Judicial Research Society, Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association, Indonesian Women for Justice Legal Aid Foundation.

COMMITMENT HIGHLIGHT

13 **Strengthening Legal Aid Provision for Vulnerable Groups in Indonesia**



Initial achievements included strengthening the capacity of legal aid providers to serve vulnerable groups through training programs conducted in three of Indonesia's 38 provinces. These trainings expanded the scope of issues compared to previous activities by introducing new topics such as the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (TPKS Law), service guidelines for women and children, legal aid service standards for vulnerable groups, and Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2021. The trainings were assessed to have improved legal aid providers' understanding of the principles of gender equality, disability inclusion, and social inclusion, although their application in practice has not yet been clearly documented.

In addition, this commitment promoted public participation in proposing amendments to the Legal Aid Law through a survey of 1,020 respondents from vulnerable groups across three provinces. The survey results were incorporated into government recommendations and included in the 2025–2029 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas), creating opportunities for further deliberation in the House of Representatives (DPR). The implementation of this commitment was supported by strong collaboration between the government and civil society organizations.

Source: Independent Reporting Mechanism Results Report Indonesia 2022-2024, Open Government Partnership

Supporting Factors

Strengthened Stakeholders' Understanding of the OGI NAP Business Process

Stakeholders' understanding of the OGI NAP business process—including the stages of planning, co-creation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation—has become a key enabling factor in advancing open government. A stronger understanding of roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among actors has led to improved coordination, greater program alignment, and higher-quality participation at each stage of OGI NAP implementation. This condition has contributed to more focused and effective co-creation processes, while also reinforcing shared commitment to achieving open government objectives.

The Secretariat's Role in Managing Bottlenecks and Strengthening Actor Commitment

The institutionalization of the OGI National Secretariat, which serves as a coordination hub, plays a strategic role in identifying and addressing various implementation bottlenecks—whether technical, administrative, or coordination-related—through continuous facilitation, technical assistance, and strengthened cross-actor communication.

Availability and Support of Resources for Implementing Actors

The availability of resources, including human resources, budgetary allocations, and technical support, among implementing actors is a critical factor in supporting the effective implementation of the OGI NAP. Such resource support enables commitments to be carried out more consistently and sustainably, in alignment with development priorities, while also strengthening the quality of open government outcomes..

Hindering Factors

The Lack of Regulatory Framework and Legal Basis for OGI NAP Implementation

To date, the implementation of the OGI NAP has not been supported by a specific legal framework that comprehensively regulates the execution of open government initiatives. As a result, the implementation of commitments tends to rely heavily on individual actor ownership and has not been fully embedded within institutional governance structures. This condition renders implementation processes, including co-creation, vulnerable to changes in leadership and technical personnel. Monitoring and evaluation results indicate that 27.8% of co-creation processes are semi-active, while 5.6% are passive, suggesting that co-creation has not yet been carried out actively and optimally. These findings indicate that implementation remains largely output-oriented, while open government values have not yet been fully mainstreamed into policy practices.

The Absence of a Medium- and Long-Term Strategic Policy Direction for Open Government

The absence of a comprehensive open government grand strategy has resulted in the limited integration of the OGI NAP with national development objectives. In this context, the implementation of the OGI NAP is still perceived by some stakeholders, both from government and civil society, as a biennial program cycle. This condition underscores the need to strengthen the overall approach so that open government is positioned as an institutionalized and sustainable governance reform, rather than as a stand-alone program.

The Absence of an Objective Measurement Framework and Indicators for Assessing Open Government Implementation

Across the seven OGI NAP implementation cycles, limitations remain in measuring the contribution of OGI NAP commitments to overall open government outcomes. The indicators of success used to date have tended to be sector-specific. The absence of a comprehensive measurement framework and indicators has made it difficult to substantively assess the effectiveness of interventions or outputs generated by OGI NAP commitments. As a result, outputs that are intended to serve as evaluative tools and sources for evidence-based policymaking have not been utilized optimally.



The OGI National Secretariat will optimize existing enabling factors while simultaneously undertaking strengthening measures to address identified constraints, in order to support the implementation of the 8th OGI NAP in a more institutionalized and impactful manner.

PART II.A

CO-CREATION OF THE 8TH OGI NAP DRAFTING PROCESS

The co-creation process for the 8th OGI NAP began in late 2024 through a series of participatory activities involving OGI stakeholders, particularly the Strategic Coordination Team for the Implementation of the OGI NAP. During the period from October to December 2024, various activities were conducted to collect lessons learned, inputs, and reflections on the implementation of the 7th OGI NAP, which served as the basis for improving the co-creation process of the 8th OGI NAP.

The following activities were conducted during this period:

- 17 October 2024: OGI Civil Society Organizations Meeting to consolidate evaluations of the OGI NAP formulation process and the institutional arrangements of the OGI Secretariat.
- 29 November 2024: Meeting to discuss recommendations on the future mechanism for developing the Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan (OGI NAP).
- 11 December 2024: Evaluation meeting and formulation of assessment criteria for commitment proposals – 8th OGI NAP.
- 16 December 2024: Discussion of the 8th OGI NAP (initial socialization).

These activities generated a range of inputs to improve the formulation process of the 8th OGI NAP, particularly with regard to clarifying proposal assessment indicators, strengthening more meaningful participation processes, refining indicators for monitoring commitments, improving commitment monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and exploring the potential involvement of new actors, as well as identifying emerging priority issues that need to be addressed in the implementation of the 8th OGI NAP.

In early 2025, several activities were carried out as part of the preparation process for the 8th OGI NAP, as follows:

- 22 January 2025: Online socialization and introductory meeting on OGI for government stakeholder representatives.
- 31 January 2025: Multistakeholder Forum (MSF) meeting to discuss the final results of the 7th OGI NAP (2023–2024) implementation.
- 11 February 2025: OGI Talk on the theme The Role of Open Government in Advancing Social Welfare.
- 27 February 2025: OGI Talk on the theme Reflections and Strategies for Sustainable Anti-Corruption Programs.



Timeline of the Planning and Implementation of the 8th OGI NAP Formulation

No	Stages	Date	Actual Implementation
1	**Call for Proposal**	30 June – 31 July 2025	Extended until 15 August 2025
2	**Proposal Review by the Strategic Coordination Team**	21 July - 1 August 2025	21 July – 3 October 2025
3	**Internal Alignment Discussions**	4 August - 3 October 2025	
4	**External Alignment Discussions**	18 August - 31 October 2025	17 September – 12 December 2025
5	**Finalization of Proposals into Commitments**	6 October - 7 November 2025	3 November – 12 December 2025
6	**Signing of Commitments**	19 November 2025	January 2026
7	**Launch of the 8th OGI NAP 2026–2027 Document**	December 2025	January 2026

The co-creation of the 8th OGI NAP was carried out through four main processes, as follows:

1. Submission of Proposed OGI NAP Commitments

As part of the co-creation approach, the formulation of the 8th OGI NAP began with the launch of a Call for proposal open to stakeholders from both government and non-government sectors. This stage provided broad opportunities for participation by ministries/agencies, subnational governments, civil society organizations, academia, communities, and the private sector to propose open government initiatives that could be translated into commitments under the NAP. Through this process, a total of 42 proposals were received.

2. Proposal Review

Between 21 July and 1 August, a review of the submitted proposals was conducted. This review was carried out by the OGI National Secretariat in collaboration with the Working Groups (Pokja) for each strategic issue, with the objective of conducting in-depth discussions and confirming the substance of the proposed commitments.

Subsequently, between 10 and 17 September 2025, meetings of the Strategic Coordination Team for the Implementation of the OGI NAP were convened to select proposals based on criteria of relevance to strategic issues, alignment with open government values, potential impact, and feasibility of implementation. This stage resulted in 24 proposals being deemed eligible to proceed to the next phase.

3. Internal Alignment and Proposal Refinement

At this stage, meetings were held between proposal proponents and the relevant directorates at Bappenas, as well as representatives of the OGI National Secretariat Working Groups (Pokja).

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The Working Groups (Pokja) representatives comprised the following:

1. **Access to Justice:** Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration, and Corrections (PH2IP) and the Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS).
2. **Civic Space and Democracy:** Directorate of Ideology, Nationalism, Politics, and Democracy, and *Perkumpulan untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi* (Perludem).
3. **Inclusive Public Services:** Assistant Deputy for the Formulation of Government Digital Transformation Strategies and Policies, Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, and World Vision Indonesia (WVI).
4. **Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency:** PH2IP Directorate and Transparency International Indonesia (TII).
5. **Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources:** Directorate of Environment and Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia.

The discussions were conducted to align the proposed commitments with the priority programs of ministries/agencies and the Government Work Plan. Post-assessment refinement discussions also aimed to strengthen substantive alignment and facilitate connections between proposal proponents and appropriate partners

4. Stakeholder Alignment and Commitment Agreement

At this stage, proposed commitments were further elaborated and refined, and agreement was reached on the commitment matrix, which outlines the Objectives, results indicators, and Outputs. Discussions on the matrix typically required more than one meeting before reaching final agreement on 15 December 2025. Through this process, a total of 19 commitments were agreed upon and included in the 8th OGI NAP. These commitments are to be implemented over a two-year period, with monitoring and evaluation conducted on an ongoing basis, concluding on 31 December 2027.

List of Commitments 8th OGI NAP 2026-2027

The co-creation process of the 8th OGI NAP resulted in 19 commitments, as follows:

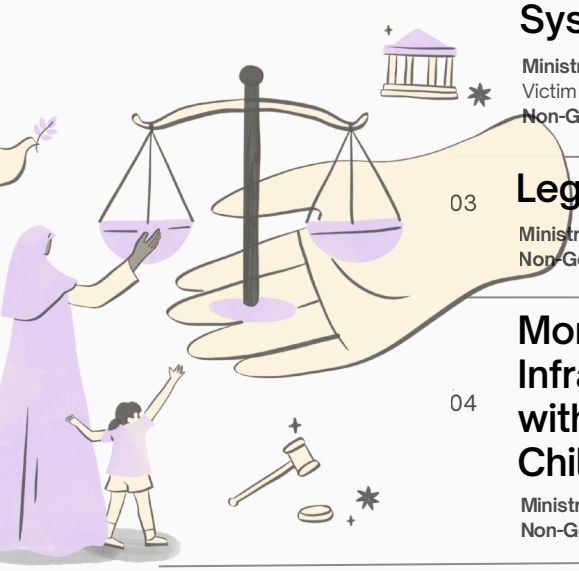
4 Commitments on Access to Justice

01 **Policy Recommendations for Strengthening Sustainable Legal Aid in Indonesia**

Ministries/Agencies: National Law Development Agency (BPHN)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS), *Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum & Hak Asasi Manusia* (PBHI), *Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan* (LBH APIK), *LBH Masyarakat* (LBHM)

02 **Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Access to Victim Recovery within the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia**

Ministries/Agencies: Attorney General's Office (Kejagung), Supreme Court (MA), The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)



03 **Legal Data and Information Governance Reform**

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

04 **Monitoring and Evaluation of Facilities, Infrastructures, and Court Procedures for Persons with Disabilities, and Guidelines of Standards for Child-Friendly Court Facilities and Infrastructure**

Ministries/Agencies: Supreme Court (MA)
Non-Government Stakeholders: *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*

2 Commitments on Civic Space and Democracy

01 **Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Legal Drafting of Academic Papers and Draft Laws at the Expertise Body of the Indonesian House of Representatives**

Ministries/Agencies: Economic, Financial, Industrial, Development, and Social Welfare Affairs Legal Drafting Center, Parliamentary Expertise Agency of the House of Representatives (PUU EKKUKesra, DPR RI)
Non-Government Stakeholders: *Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia* (PSHK)



02 **Regulatory Reform for the Philanthropy Ecosystem in Indonesia**

Ministries/Agencies: Coordinating Ministry for People's Empowerment (KemenkoPM), Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag)
Non-Government Stakeholders: *Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi, Inisiatif, dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia* (YAPPIKA), *Perhimpunan Filantropi Indonesia* (PFI), Dompet Dhuafa, Penabulu, Human Initiative

8 Commitments on Inclusive Public Services

01 **Blueprint for Indonesia's Burden of Disease Dashboard**

Ministries/Agencies: Health Development Policy Agency, Ministry of Health (BKPK, Kemenkes)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI)

02 **Policy Recommendations for an Integrated Economic Empowerment Information Platform Targeting Micro and Vulnerable Entrepreneurs**

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)
Non-Government Stakeholders: DKK Innovation for Impact (DIFI), Link Productive

03 **Participatory Evaluation Mechanism for Local Government Programs through Program Review**

Ministries/Agencies: Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) and Domestic Policy Strategy Agency (BSKDN), Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri)
Non-Government Stakeholders: *Yayasan Nusantara Sejati* (YNS), Koso Nippon

04 **Open Data Sharing and Utilization in the Socio-Economic, Education, and Cultural Sectors**

Ministries/Agencies: *Satu Data Indonesia* (SDI) Secretariat, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Wikimedia Foundation, Wikimedia Indonesia

05 **User-Oriented Government Digital Services through Digital Government Performance Evaluation Guidelines**

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN RB)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Prakarsa, *Wahana Visi Indonesia* (WVI), International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)

06 **Provincial-level Regional Action Plans that Promote Improved Access to Clean Water in at Least 3 Districts/Cities in East Nusa Tenggara**

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Kemendes PDT), Regional Development, Research, and Innovation Planning Agency of East Nusa Tenggara (Bapperida NTT)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Solar Chapter, *Wahana Visi Indonesia* (WVI)

07 **Policy Recommendations and Models for Child Participation in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Services and Child Protection Policies**

Ministries/Agencies: Indonesian Child Protection Commission
Non-Government Stakeholders: Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)

08 **National Strategy for Increasing the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Formal Employment through Multisectoral Collaboration**

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Sasana Inklusi & Gerakan Advokasi Difabel (SIGAB)



3 Commitments on Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency



01 Strengthened Public Participation in Data Use and Monitoring of Government Procurement of Goods and Services Systems

Ministries/Agencies: National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Transparency International Indonesia (TI Indonesia)

02 Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership for the Private Sector

Ministries/Agencies: Directorate General of General Legal Administration, Ministry of Law (Ditjen AHU, Kemenkum)
Non-Government Stakeholders: *Koalisi Anti Korupsi Indonesia* (KAKI)

03 Standard Operating Procedures Revision for Complaint Handling and Protection for Whistleblowers within the Judicial Ecosystem

Ministries/Agencies: Supreme Court (MA)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Transparency International Indonesia (TI Indonesia)

2 Commitments on Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources



01 Information Transparency and Public Participation in Green Financing and Just Energy Transition Policies

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), Indonesian Environment Fund Agency (BPDLH), Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri)
Non-Government Stakeholders: *Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional* (PATTIRO), Penabulu, Publish What You Pay Indonesia (PWYP Indonesia), International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), *Komite Pemantau Legislatif Indonesia* (KOPEL Indonesia), Center of Economic and Law Studies (CELIOS)

02 Public Participation Mechanisms in the Formulation of Inclusive and Just Energy Transition Policies in Coal-Producing Region of South Sumatra

Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Indonesia Secretariat, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Sekretariat EITI, KemenESDM)
Non-Government Stakeholders: Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law (ICEL)

Open Government Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

List of Commitments & Results Indicators

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



1. Policy Recommendations for Strengthening Sustainable Legal Aid in Indonesia

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

Stakeholders:

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
National Law Development Agency/ *Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (BPHN)*, Ministry of Law	*IJRS; Asosiasi LBH APIK; PBH; LBHM*

Project Overview:

Aiming to strengthen and sustainability of legal aid in Indonesia through recommendations for alternative funding schemes, strengthening the capacity and quality of paralegal services, and encouraging the expansion of beneficiary coverage in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Article 16 of Law Number 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid stipulates that the legal aid budget is sourced from the state budget. However, relying solely on the state budget creates the potential for significant reductions in funding, while demand in the field continues to grow. This situation means that the existing budget is unable to accommodate all legal aid needs, resulting in many affected communities unable to access comprehensive services.

In addition, Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Legal Aid Law stipulates that the beneficiary of legal aid is the poor who cannot fulfill their basic rights properly and independently. However, legal aid policy needs to adapt to social dynamics by expanding the beneficiary group beyond this category.

Thus, the Legal Aid Law as the basis for the implementation of legal aid needs to be improved to better suits current conditions. The draft Legal Aid Law, which is currently being discussed and has been included in the National Legislation Program, is an important momentum to encourage regulatory improvements so that the legal aid system can be more inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of the community.

On the other hand, the establishment and training of community paralegals is a strategic step in expanding the reach of legal aid. However, its implementation needs to be monitored and evaluated so that the perspectives and capacities of paralegals are sensitive to diversities of social and cultural backgrounds and power relations, especially in cases related to women and vulnerable groups. This effort is important to ensure the fair fulfillment of victims' rights.

All of these challenges—ranging from limited funding, limited beneficiary coverage, and inadequate paralegal capacity—indicate the weak foundation of sustainable legal aid in Indonesia, in terms of financing, service quality, and adaptation to social dynamics.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The problem of poor sustainability of legal aid services is caused by at least three factors. First, financial sustainability is not yet guaranteed. Existing funding is limited and inflexible, characterized by low legal aid budgets from the state budget and inadequate funding to meet all of the community's litigation and non-litigation needs.

Second, institutional and technical sustainability in the provision of quality paralegal services. The training programs that have been implemented have not been thoroughly evaluated, while the allocation of funds for human resource capacity building is still limited. To date, support for the implementation of paralegal training for OBH is still minimal, even though this training is an indicator in the verification of legal aid, and the certificate is often requested by law enforcement officials.

Third, social and technical sustainability in reaching vulnerable groups. Although there have been efforts to expand the coverage of legal aid beneficiaries, there are no regulations or technical mechanisms in place to guarantee the recognition and protection of vulnerable groups as beneficiaries. Without a clear framework, legal aid services are at risk of being socially exclusive and unsustainable.
The above issues indicate that the sustainability of legal aid requires improvements in funding, resource capacity, and guaranteed expansion of service coverage so that access to justice can be fulfilled in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

Proposed solutions to strengthen the sustainability of legal aid includes developing alternative funding schemes, involving civil society in policy formulation, and strengthening paralegals through evaluative studies.

1. The study related to the legal aid trust fund aims to formulate a more flexible and inclusive financing mechanism that is not entirely dependent on the state budget, thus ensuring the continuity of legal services amid limited state funds.
2. The preparation of a policy paper and an inventory of issues for the draft Legal Aid Law was carried out in a participatory manner, referring to the results of previous demand assessment. The existing regulations still limit the beneficiaries to poor people with a statement of poverty, while in reality other vulnerable groups also need access to legal aid. This contradicts the principle of equality in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which affirms the right of all persons to legal protection without discrimination. Therefore, in addition to expanding the scope, it is necessary to formulate a definition and gradation of vulnerable groups that are clearly included as beneficiaries, as well as a fair, transparent, and accountable identification mechanism to ensure that legal aid is provided to those who are in need.
3. Strengthening the capacity and quality of paralegal services is designed through evaluative studies. Previous experiences in strengthening paralegals will serve as a reference in formulating study designs to identify best practices, implementation obstacles, and opportunities for training improvement. The results of this evaluation will provide an overview of strategic steps to strengthen the quality of paralegals, especially in handling cases involving vulnerable groups.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

The solution proposed in this commitment is directly related to the strategic issue of Access to Justice. The development of alternative funding mechanisms, expansion of beneficiary coverage, and strengthening of paralegal capacity and service quality are aimed at providing responsive, inclusive, and sustainable access to justice services in the legal sector for vulnerable groups. In addition, the participatory policy-making process helps strengthen civic engagement and democracy as important elements of open and equitable governance.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

The proposed solution is in line with the Asta Cita agenda, particularly in terms of human rights enforcement and legal reform. Strengthening legal aid contributes to the protection of the rights of the poor and vulnerable in an inclusive and gender-sensitive manner. The study of alternative funding, expansion of beneficiary coverage, and strengthening of paralegal programs support fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory law enforcement.
This commitment strengthens access to justice while promoting bureaucratic reform based on public services that are responsive to the needs of the most affected groups.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

The implementation of this commitment is expected to produce three main outputs, namely a study of legal aid trust funds as an alternative source of funding, an evaluation study of paralegal programs, and the preparation of a thematic policy paper and an inventory of issues (DIM) as input for a more inclusive Legal Aid Bill. The scale of change includes the institutional level through strengthening the design and implementation of capacity and quality of paralegal services in a more systematic and sustainable manner, as well as the national level through utilizing the results of studies to support the legislative process and formulation of legal aid policies that are adaptive to the needs of vulnerable communities. The targeted impacts include improving the quality of paralegal strengthening programs and evidence-based policy strengthening and public participation. All of these efforts are aimed at creating a more transparent, inclusive, and sustainable legal aid system that can be evaluated in a measurable manner through policy achievement indicators, alternative funding mechanisms, and the quality of legal aid services.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Civil society involvement in drafting the Legal Aid Bill, including provisions related to the legal aid trust fund and expansion of beneficiaries.	1. Academic Paper for the Preparation of Legal Aid Bill, which includes the results of the CSO's study, including provisions related to the legal aid trust fund. 2. Document on the results of the study on the legal aid trust fund in Indonesia.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • BPHN NGOs: • IJRS • *Asosiasi LBH APIK* • PBHI • LBHM
	Report on the implementation of advocacy activities involving the Ministry of Finance, Bappenas, and relevant stakeholders.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	
The availability of recommendations for strengthening programs related to paralegals	1. Evaluation design document for the paralegal program. 2. Report on the dissemination of information about the Village/Subdistrict Legal Aid Statute to paralegals.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • BPHN NGOs: • IJRS • *Asosiasi LBH APIK* • PBHI • LBHM
	1. Recommendation document for strengthening the paralegal program. 2. Report on the results of the Posbankum service assessment in the form of the Village/Sub-district Legal Aid Post Service Quality Index Score for the purpose of evaluating the Paralegal program.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	

Contact Information:

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Indicator Matrix I.
Policy Recommendations for Strengthening Sustainable Legal Aid in Indonesia

Strategic Issues : Access to Justice

Lead Ministries/Agencies : National Law Development Agency/ *Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (BPHN)*, Ministry of Law

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS); *Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia (PBHI)*; *Asosiasi LBH APIK Indonesia; LBH Masyarakat (LBHM)*

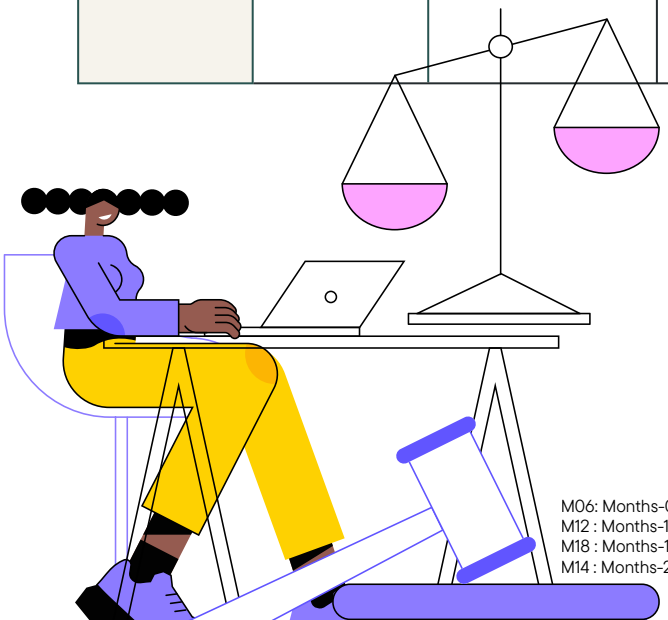
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Valensa Tendan - 081217133661 (BPHN)

NGOs Point of Contact : Gregorius Yoseph Laba - 081310734206 (IJRS)

Targeted Outcome	Availability of policy recommendations to strengthen sustainable legal aid in Indonesia.

1. Civil society involvement in drafting the Legal Aid Bill ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Civil society involvement in drafting the Legal Aid Bill, including provisions related to the legal aid trust fund and expansion of beneficiaries .	**BPHN**	One discussion was held between ministries/agencies and CSOs regarding implementation plans for mapping the legal aid trust fund financing scheme.	The drafting of the academic paper for the Preparation of Legal Aid Bill, which includes the results of the CSO's study, including provisions related to the legal aid trust fund.	Completion of one policy recommendation related to the content of the Legal Aid Bill, including provisions related to the legal aid trust fund, to be submitted to the Directorate General of Legislation, Ministry of Law.	Implementation of one advocacy involving the Ministry of Finance, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), and relevant stakeholders.	1. List of Issues for the Legal Aid Bill from CSO. 2. Thematic policy paper from CSO. 3. Design of a mapping scheme for the legal aid trust fund. 4. Academic Paper for the Preparation of Legal Aid Bill, which includes the results of the CSO's study 5. Policy recommendations related to the content of the Legal Aid Bill, including provisions related to the legal aid trust fund 6. Report on the results of the study on the legal aid trust fund in Indonesia 7. Report on the implementation of advocacy activities
	IJRS	Completion of one design for mapping the legal aid trust fund financing scheme in the form of a joint concept note.	Completion of one document on the results of a study of legal aid trust funds in Indonesia.	1. Completion of one input document for the List of Issues (DIM) for the Legal Aid Bill from CSO. 2. Completion of one thematic policy paper related to the expansion of beneficiaries for input into the Legal Aid Bill.	Availability of one advocacy report as a follow-up to the formulation of policy recommendations related to the contents of the Legal Aid Bill.	



M06: Months-06 (First Semester of 2026)
M12 : Months-12 (Second Semester of 2026)
M18 : Months-18 (First Semester of 2027)
M14 : Months-24 (Second Semester of 2027)

2. Recommendations for strengthening programs related to paralegals ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Recommendations for Strengthening Paralegal-Related Programs.	**BPHN**	1. Completion and enactment of the Village/Sub-District Legal Aid Post Service Quality Standards (*Statula*) in the form of a Head of BPHN Regulation. 2. Implementation of socialization of the Village/Sub-District Legal Aid Post *Statula* to paralegals as Legal Aid Post officers and the community as recipients of Legal Aid Post services in 10 provinces with the involvement of Regional Offices (Legal Advisors).	Implementation of socialization regarding the Village/Sub-District Legal Aid Post Statute to paralegals as Legal Aid Post officers and the community as recipients of Legal Aid Post services in 9 provinces with the involvement of Regional Offices (Legal Advisors).	Implementation of data collection for the evaluation of Legal Aid Post service implementation in accordance with the Legal Aid Post Village/Subdistrict Service Quality Standards (*Statula*) in 10 provinces.	1. Implementation of data collection for the evaluation of Legal Aid Post service implementation in accordance with the Legal Aid Post Village/Sub-District Service Quality Standards (Statula) in 9 provinces. 2. Completion of one report on the results of the Legal Aid Post service assessment by BPHN in the form of a Legal Aid Post Village/Sub-District Service Quality Index Score.	1. Evaluation design document for the paralegal program. 2.Recommendation document for strengthening the paralegal program. 3. Socialization report on the Village/Sub-district Legal Aid Post Statute to Paralegals. 4. Report on the results of the Legal Aid Post service assessment in the form of a Village/Sub-district Legal Aid Post Service Quality Index Score for the purpose of evaluating the Paralegal program.
	IJRS	Completion of one assessment document on the draft guidelines for Legal Aid Post Service Quality Standards (*Statula*).	Completion of one evaluation design for the paralegal program.	1. Completion of one evaluation study on the paralegal program. 2. Implementation of one discussion between BPHN and CSO regarding the findings of the study/evaluation related to the paralegal program.	Completion of one document of recommendations for strengthening the paralegal program.	



2. Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Access to Victim Recovery within the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

Stakeholders

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
1. Attorney General's Office/ *Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung)* 2. Supreme Court/ *Mahkamah Agung (MA)* 3. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency / *Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK)*	Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

Project Overview:

This commitment will focus on fulfilling victims' access to recovery by improving the implementation of restitution to victims of crime through evidence-based research and capacity building of law enforcement agencies on restitution, as well as the preparation of policy direction documents and recommendations for the governance of the Victim Trust Fund (VTF).

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Issues related to restitution:

Indonesia has various regulations regarding restitution for victims of crime, such as the 1981 Criminal Procedure Code, the 2023 Criminal Code, the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes, and the Law on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. However, implementation remains poor. IJRS research findings show that only 4 out of 1,459 sexual violence case verdicts ordered restitution and only 0.2% of victims of sexual violence received restitution. Judges' limited understanding of the applicable legal framework has resulted in flawed reasoning and ultimately the rejection of restitution claims filed by victims.

Furthermore, in rulings that grant restitution, the amount awarded is often not based on objective and transparent calculations. The amount is often determined subjectively, without a clear methodology. On the other hand, the large number of overlapping and even conflicting regulations has caused confusion in interpretation at the practical level. Prosecutors, for example, often reject restitution requests on the grounds that there is no referral letter from the LPSK, even though this is not legally required. Technical obstacles are also encountered in the seizure of assets for restitution, indicating that the implementation of existing legal provisions is still not optimal. Based on the problems related to restitution in the handling of TPKS, a comprehensive review of restitution in other types of criminal offenses and capacity building for law enforcement agencies on the procedures for submitting and granting restitution are needed.

Issues related to support constraints and state budget availability:

Currently, the mechanism for the recovery of victims of crime is still limited to the state budget (APBN) in the LPSK Budget Implementation Document (DIPA) through a number of services such as medical, psychological, and psychosocial assistance, as well as restitution and compensation. However, the recovery of victims carried out by perpetrators through restitution has not been fully implemented.

In practice, only a few prosecutors' demands and judges' decisions order restitution from perpetrators to victims. The Law on Sexual Violence Crimes provides a solution by providing Victim Assistance Funds (DBK) whereby if there is an underpayment of restitution after the perpetrator's assets are auctioned, the DBK is given to the victim.

Furthermore, the DBK is regulated in Government Regulation Number 29 of 2025, which stipulates several sources of funding, such as philanthropy, the community, individuals, corporate social and environmental responsibility, and other legitimate and non-binding sources, as well as the state budget. However, the concept of the DBK, which ideally is a trust fund (Trust Fund for Victims/Victim Trust Fund), is limited in this regulation only to crimes of sexual violence.

In addition, DBK in The Law on Sexual Violence Crimes and Government Regulation 29/2025 is still defined as limited to restitution for underpayment. As a consequence, victims must wait for a final and binding court decision until the restitution is completed before they can access the DBK.

Therefore, the issues that this commitment seeks to address include:

1. The limited scope of victim recovery in existing regulations;
2. The absence of alternative and sustainable funding mechanisms outside the state budget for the purpose of victim recovery from criminal acts; and
3. Victims' delayed and obstructed access to recovery due to lengthy legal processes.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

Restitution issues:

The lack of restitution is primarily due to law enforcement officials' limited understanding of the legal framework and restitution assessment services. In some cases, restitution requests have been denied on subjective and erroneous reasoning. For example, in Case No. 35/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Wkb, the judge denied restitution for victims of domestic violence on the basis that the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence does not provide restitution for victims. In fact, the 1981 Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) has confirmed that the right to restitution applies to all types of criminal offenses.

This is due to the lack of training and/or socialization for judges and prosecutors regarding victims' rights to restitution and the difficulty of coordinating with the LPSK due to the limited number of regional offices. Although there is Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2022 which regulates the procedures for granting restitution, IJRS research found that only 2 of 6 judges had participated in training related to Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2022. On the other hand, although 5 out of 6 prosecutors stated that they had assisted in filing for restitution at the request of victims, all of them faced obstacles, especially in terms of coordination with the LPSK, which is still limited in terms of territory. These factors indicate that the lack of technical training and limited institutional support are also causes of the lack of restitution for victims.

Limited state budget issues:

In addition to the limitations on the provision of restitution, another Causes of the Problem of victim recovery in Indonesia is the lack of a road map or grand design for the recovery of victims of crime through a trust fund scheme. Based on existing conditions, the causes of this problem can be described as follows:

1. The criminal law paradigm is not yet victim-centered, so that recovery policies are still partial, reactive, and perpetrator-based.
2. The absence of a governance architecture and regulations that support a transparent, structured, and inclusive multi-source funding system (Trust Fund for Victims).
3. Low capacity and commitment of law enforcement officials in optimizing restitution and access to recovery.
4. Dependence on lengthy legal processes as a prerequisite for recovery, which is not in line with the principles of swift and victim-centered recovery.
5. Sectoral regulations based on specific crimes. For example, the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes and Government Regulation 29/2025 only regulate DBK for sexual violence, not covering other types of crimes such as human trafficking, domestic violence, terrorism, or other types of crimes that are considered violent crimes.
6. Narrow definition of DBK. DBK is only understood as “restitution for unpaid debts,” not as a form of comprehensive and proactive recovery that can be provided without waiting for the legal process to be completed.
7. Lack of a victim-rights-based approach in policy-making. Policies focus more on perpetrators and the criminal justice process than on the comprehensive needs of victims, such as emergency services, economic recovery, and social reintegration
8. There is no structured governance of the Trust Fund. Although the Law and Government Regulation open up the possibility of contributions from the community, the private sector, and philanthropy, there are no legal, institutional, and accountability instruments to manage these funds in an integrated manner.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

Solutions to improve restitution:

The proposed solutions to encourage the implementation of restitution are focused on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials, particularly judges and prosecutors. This effort is carried out through the preparation of comprehensive research reports and guidelines on the procedures for filing and granting restitution to victims of crime.

1. The research report compiled is a comprehensive research report on "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution." The research, which stems from the lack of restitution in cases of sexual violence, aims to identify obstacles and opportunities in the legal, institutional, and implementation frameworks related to restitution for all crimes in order to produce evidence-based practical recommendations to ensure that restitution can be optimally implemented for victims.
2. The results of the research will be used in the preparation of guidelines for the prevention and handling of sexual violence crimes related to the procedures for filing and granting restitution by judges and prosecutors and will be followed up with capacity building for judges and prosecutors to be able to implement restitution.

Solutions to state budget constraints:

Based on the various issues that have been identified, the solution proposed through this commitment is the development of a Roadmap/ Grand Design for the Governance and Institutions of the Victim Trust Fund (VTF) in Indonesia.

This roadmap/ grand design will serve as a strategic and operational policy framework for building a comprehensive, accountable, sustainable, and victim-centered funding system for the recovery of victims of crime. The VTF Roadmap/ Grand Design includes:

1. Medium- and long-term policy directions for the recovery of victims of various types of crime, not limited to sexual violence;
2. An institutional model that enables professional and independent fund management;
3. Multi-stakeholder funding sources, including the state budget, CSR, individual contributions, philanthropy, and the private sector;
4. A mechanism for providing assistance that does not depend on a final and binding court decision (pre-charge), so that it is responsive to the urgent needs of victims;
5. A system of transparency and accountability to ensure public trust and effective use of funds.

How will this solution solve the problem?

The development of a Roadmap/ Grand Design for the Governance and Institutionalization of the Victim Trust Fund (VTF) will solve the problem by providing a comprehensive policy and institutional framework for the recovery of victims of crime, overcoming the limitations of existing policies and funding. This solution will:

1. Expand the scope of victims who can access the recovery mechanism, not limited to victims of sexual violence, but also including victims of other crimes such as human trafficking, domestic violence, or terrorism.
2. Establish a sustainable trust fund-based financing system, which does not only rely on the state budget but also collects funds from the community, the business world, philanthropy, and other legitimate sources. With this system, limited state funds will no longer be a major obstacle.
3. Provide faster and more flexible access to recovery, without waiting for a final court decision or restitution execution. Thus, victims can immediately obtain the assistance they need from the outset.
4. Integrate the roles of cross-sector stakeholders in fund management, thereby encouraging collaboration and public accountability in the protection and recovery of victims.
5. Providing an institutional roadmap, including the design of the VTF management agency, oversight mechanisms, and indicators of transparency and effectiveness in fund distribution.

Previously available solutions and their evaluation:

1. Funding from the state budget through the LPSK. Coverage: medical, psychological, and psychosocial assistance, as well as facilitation of restitution and compensation. Limitations: limited budget means that not all victims can be accommodated. In addition, bureaucratic processes and administrative requirements slow down the assistance process. Relatively limited and does not fully address the needs of victims, especially for long-term recovery.
2. Restitution by perpetrators based on court decisions. Coverage: restitution is demanded by prosecutors and decided by judges, paid by perpetrators. Limitations: very few prosecutors demand restitution and restitution rulings are rarely enforced. Results: based on LPSK reports and academic studies, the implementation of restitution is still very low.
3. DBK through the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes and and Government Regulation 29/2025. Coverage: only for victims of sexual violence and limited to restitution of underpayment after the perpetrator's assets are auctioned. Limitations: does not apply to other types of crimes; does not cover other forms of assistance; can only be accessed after a final and binding decision; Results: although progressive, this scheme is not yet inclusive, responsive, or adopting a flexible and multi-source trust fund model.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

Solutions to improve restitution:
The solutions proposed in this commitment relate to strategic issues for Open Government Indonesia, Access to Justice. By improving judges' and prosecutors' understanding of the legal framework and procedures for granting restitution, this solution directly promotes the fulfillment of victims' rights in the criminal justice process. On the other hand, restitution plays a crucial role in protecting vulnerable groups, such as women and children who are victims of violence, who have often faced obstacles in obtaining recovery. Therefore, this solution not only strengthens access to justice but also promotes a more inclusive and sensitive judicial system that addresses the needs of vulnerable groups.

Solutions to state budget constraints:
The solution proposed through the preparation of a Roadmap/ Grand Design for the Governance and Institutions of the Victim Trust Fund (VTF) is strongly linked to the strategic issues of Open Government Indonesia (OGI), particularly on the issues of access to justice, budget and public service transparency, and community participation in policy-making. This commitment is in line with the commitment of the access to justice sector in the Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan (RAN OGI) VII, particularly on the commitment to victim recovery. By ensuring an inclusive, quick recovery mechanism that does not depend on the victim's economic capacity or the length of the legal process, the VTF Roadmap/ Grand Design promotes substantive justice. In addition, the VTF governance structure includes the management of funds from various sources (state, community, philanthropy, and private sector) that will be managed in an accountable and transparent manner. This encourages openness in public budget management and social funding, which is one of the main pillars of Open Government. Strengthening the audit system, open reporting, and public monitoring mechanisms will be an important part of this institutional design. On the other hand, there is participation and co-creation with civil society. The process of drafting the VTF Roadmap/ Grand Design will actively involve civil society organizations, victim groups, academics, and other stakeholders. This reinforces the principles of co-creation and cross-sector collaboration, which are the main spirit of OGI. The involvement of civil society from the policy formulation stage to implementation will strengthen the legitimacy and effectiveness of recovery fund management.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

Solutions to improve restitution:
First, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials through the preparation of evidence-based reports supports the fourth Asta Cita, namely “Enforcing a legal system that is free from corruption, dignified, and trustworthy.” By increasing the capacity of judges and prosecutors to be able to implement restitution, this solution strengthens the integrity and accountability of the criminal justice system and encourages legal processes that favor victims. Second, related to the second Asta Cita, namely “Strengthening the protection of human rights and strengthening democracy.” Restitution is the right of victims to obtain compensation for criminal acts. By strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials related to restitution, the state also fulfills its obligation to protect and restore the rights of citizens, especially vulnerable groups.

Solutions to the state's budget constraints:
The solution proposed through the preparation of a Roadmap/Grand Design for the Governance and Institutionalization of the Victim Trust Fund is strategically relevant to the national development agenda and the government's priority plans, both in the framework of the government's vision and in the national medium-term planning document. This commitment is in line with the 7th of the Eight Mission Goals, namely “Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reform, as well as strengthening the prevention and eradication of corruption and drugs.” Through the strengthening of the institutional framework and governance of the DBK to be transparent, accountable, and inclusive, this commitment also encourages the reform of the national legal system to be more victim-oriented and reflect justice that is oriented towards recovery, not merely punishment. In addition, fund governance based on good governance principles also contributes to preventing abuse of authority and strengthening institutional integrity. This commitment also directly supports the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2025 concerning the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan, particularly in the appendix of government activities which includes the preparation of recommendations for case evaluation using a restorative justice approach. The restorative justice approach, which is mainstream in the national judicial system, not only focuses on the perpetrator but must also strengthen the aspect of victim recovery as an important element of fair and sustainable case resolution. This is in line with the realization of DBK as a national priority program of the LPSK. This means that the government has institutionally recognized the importance of alternative and integrated funding mechanisms to ensure the recovery and fulfillment of victims' rights through DBK/victim trust funds.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

Results of improvements in granting restitution:

The implementation of this commitment aims to improve the granting of restitution to victims of crime by strengthening the capacity of judges and prosecutors. The desired outcome is a change in the behavior and practices of law enforcement officials in understanding, filing, and adjudicating restitution claims in accordance with legal provisions. The Targeted Outcomes include:

1. A comprehensive research report identifying obstacles and opportunities in the implementation of restitution; and
2. Capacity building for judges and prosecutors related to the implementation of restitution for victims.

The scale of change sought covers both the individual and institutional levels. At the individual level, change is measured through an increase in the number of judges and prosecutors who receive capacity building and an increase in understanding of the procedures for granting restitution. At the institutional level, change is measured by an increase in the number of restitution requests submitted by prosecutors and granted by judges, as well as improved coordination between law enforcement officials and the LPSK. With these indicators, this commitment is expected to promote a fairer, accountable, and victim-oriented judicial system, as well as strengthen the implementation of human rights protection principles in the criminal justice process.

Results of the VTF roadmap/grand design development:

In this section, the expected output is the availability of a Roadmap/Grand Design document for the Governance and Institutions of the Victim Trust Fund (VTF). This document will serve as a strategic and technical reference in developing an inclusive, sustainable, and equitable criminal victim recovery system. Through the preparation of this roadmap/grand design, the scale of change to be achieved is at the national policy level, where the results are expected to encourage regulatory changes or the formation of new regulations governing the management, funding sources, institutions, and mechanisms for the distribution of DBK in a comprehensive manner, and not limited to one particular type of crime. The targeted changes include:

1. Regulatory and policy changes, in the form of derivative regulations from the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes and/or cross-sector regulations that support the national operationalization of the Victim Trust Fund.
2. Changes at the institutional level, including strengthening the role of the LPSK or the formation of an independent and accountable fund management entity.
3. Changes in the victim recovery system and practices, namely shifting from a reactive and court-based approach to a proactive, responsive, and victim-based approach.
4. Changes in stakeholder behaviors, by encouraging multi-stakeholder collaboration and civil society involvement in the planning, monitoring, and distribution of recovery funds.

With these results, the success of this commitment can be measured through the participatory development of a roadmap/grand design, cross-ministerial/institutional support, and the emergence of follow-up regulatory or policy initiatives that adopt the principles and governance mechanisms of the Victim Trust Fund at the national level.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
The availability of the study document "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution" and the increased capacity of judges and prosecutors in providing restitution to victims.	1. Documents from interviews with judges and prosecutors. 2. Research study documents "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution."	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Attorney General's Office/ *Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung)* • Supreme Court/ *Mahkamah Agung (MA)* • The Witness and Victim Protection Agency / *Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK)* NGOs: • IJRS Others: • Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas*.
	1. Policy input document to the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Attorney General's Office of Indonesia regarding the comprehensive implementation of restitution. 2. Activity report document on capacity building for judges and prosecutors through the dissemination of the study "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution."	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	
Availability of a governance and institutional roadmap for the Victim Trust Fund	1. Institutional review, governance mechanisms, and monitoring in the context of preparing the VTF Roadmap with the involvement of CSO and relevant ministries/agencies. 2. VTF Roadmap document.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Attorney General's Office/ *Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung)* • Supreme Court/ *Mahkamah Agung (MA)* • The Witness and Victim Protection Agency / *Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK)* NGOs: • IJRS *Others*: • Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas*.
	1. Preliminary draft of regulations related to VTF. 2. Draft regulations related to VTF.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	

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Indicator Matrix II.
Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Access to Victim Recovery within the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia

Strategic Issues : Access to Justice

Lead Ministries/Agencies : The Witness and Victim Protection Agency/ *Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK)*

Related Ministries/Agencies : Attorney General's Office/ *Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung)*; Supreme Court/ *Mahkamah Agung (MA)*

Bappenas : Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction

NGOs Stakeholders : Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Ogi Ade Saputra - 081381229604 (Kejagung); Achmad Soleh - 082123791037 (LPSK); Amanda - 081295949282 (MA)

NGOs Point of Contact : Gregorius Yoseph Laba - 081310734206 (IJRS)

Targeted Outcome	Fulfillment of Access to Recovery for Victims of Crime in the Indonesian Judicial System.

1. Documents on studies and socialization related to restitution ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The availability of the study document "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution" and the increased capacity of judges and prosecutors in granting restitution to victims.	**Attorney General's Office**	One interview was conducted with the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes to explore the issue of restitution in the Indonesian criminal justice system.	Completion of one input document for the research study "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution."	Availability of one document on the plan to increase the capacity of prosecutors regarding restitution in coordination with the Attorney General's Office Training and Education Agency.	The dissemination of the results of the study on "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution" was carried out at least once virtually to prosecutors.	1. Report document on the results of interviews with judges and prosecutors. 2. Research study document "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution." 3. Policy input document to the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Attorney General's Office of Indonesia regarding the comprehensive application of restitution. 4. Report on capacity building activities for judges and prosecutors through dissemination of the study "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Enforcement."
	Supreme Court	One interview was conducted with judge at the Directorate General of General Courts to explore the issue of restitution in the Indonesian criminal justice system.	Completion of one input document for the research study "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution."	One coordination meeting was held with the Agency for Strategy, Policy, Education, and Training in Law and Judiciary (BSDK) regarding capacity building for judges on restitution.	One follow-up coordination meeting was held with the Agency for Strategy, Policy, Education, and Training in Law and Judiciary (BSDK) regarding capacity building for judges on restitution.	
	IJRS	Two documents containing in-depth interviews with judges and prosecutors are available to explore the issue of restitution in the Indonesian criminal justice system.	Completion of one research study document "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution."	Completion of one policy input document submitted to the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Attorney General's Office of Indonesia regarding the implementation of comprehensive restitution.	One dissemination of the study "Restitution in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia: Regulation and Execution" was carried out in order to increase the capacity of judges, prosecutors, and related stakeholders.	



2. Victim Trust Fund governance roadmap document ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of roadmap documents on governance and institutional arrangements for the Victim Trust Fund.	**LPSK**	Completion of one institutional study, governance mechanism, and monitoring in the context of preparing the VTF Roadmap with the involvement of CSOs and relevant ministries/agencies.	Completion of one VTF Roadmap document.	Availability of one initial draft of regulations related to VTF.	Completion of one Draft Regulation related to VTF	1. VTF roadmap draft literature review study. 2. Study documents on institutions, governance mechanisms, and monitoring in the context of preparing the VTF roadmap 3. Rapporteur documents on the implementation of public discussions on the VTF roadmap. 4. Final VTF roadmap documents. 5. Draft regulations related to VTF.
	IJRS	Completion of one preliminary research roadmap VTF literature review.	Completion of one review document/grand design for VTF governance and institutional structure.	One public discussion was held with a wider range of stakeholders to gather feedbacks on the drafting of regulations related to VTF.	Completion of one input document for draft regulation document related to VTF on CSO consolidation.	



3. Legal Data and Information Governance Reform

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)

Stakeholders:

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas*	Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

Project Overview:

Pursuant to Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia, Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2025 on the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan, and Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, it is necessary to compile comprehensive legal data that can meet the needs of the public. Based on the results of the 2021 index of access to justice, people still experiences difficulties in obtaining access to justice to resolve legal issues they face. This commitment seeks to encourage policy-making in the judicial sector based on the needs of the community through the provision of a data platform.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Citizens with legal issues in Indonesia still face many obstacles in obtaining access to resolve their problems. In 2021, the Access to Justice Index measurement conducted by Bappenas and MaPPI FHUI showed that access to justice in Indonesia overall still stands at a score of 53.8 (on a scale of 0-100). The study found several problems ranging from a lack of public awareness, limited availability of legal aid/assistance, lengthy resolution processes, to low rates of resolution that restore citizens' rights. The government has several policies/programs aimed at addressing these issues. However, the lack of data and evaluation means that the current policies fail to accurately meet the varying and unevenly distributed legal needs of citizens.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The phenomenon of the “justice gap,” or the situation in which citizens are unable to obtain resolution to their legal problems, is related to government policies on the provision of justice services. One of the main causes of this obstacle is the lack of adequate legal data management capable of capturing citizens’ legal needs, which hinders the formulation of effective and targeted policies. For example, the policy related to the implementation of e-courts in all courts, which aims to facilitate access to justice for citizens who face geographical barriers to reaching the courts, has actually caused problems due to inadequate internet access. This could have been prevented if data on the readiness of court infrastructure had been adequately available before the policy was made. In the context of legal aid, the absence of data and information on citizens' legal needs ultimately contributes to the inappropriate and uneven use of legal aid services, resulting in a gap between legal service providers and citizens who need legal assistance to resolve their legal problems (unmet justice needs).

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

To promote access to justice for citizens and reduce the "justice gap," there is a need for sustainable information and data management in the legal sector that is based on citizens' legal needs (people-centered) to support the formulation of targeted policies. This will hopefully result in policies that can effectively address the obstacles faced by citizens in accessing legal services to resolve their legal problems.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

The above solutions are related to the issue of access to justice, particularly in relation to a people-centered policy-making agenda.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

The above solution relates to the *Asta Cita 7*, particularly legal reform related to the program *"Ensuring and enforcing the handling of legal issues in a professional, transparent, and ethical manner, and preventing the law from being used as a tool of political power."*

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

This commitment aims to generate the following outputs:

- A study on the legal needs of citizens in Indonesia, as well as the identification of legal sector data and information needs to bridge the "justice gap" between service providers and the legal needs of citizens.
- Allocation of budget for the implementation of legal data and information governance reform.
- Mockup of the Legal Data and Information platform.
- Collection of strategic data in the legal sector.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Establishment of a legal data and information platform	1. Allocation of budget for the implementation of legal data and information governance reform. 2. Documents detailing the mapping of issues and data structures in the legal sector. 3. Mockup of the Legal Data and Information platform.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas* NGOs: • IJRS Others: • *BPHN)*, Ministry of Law • Statistics Indonesia/ *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)* • *Satu Data Indonesia (SDI)*
	1. Collection of 10% of strategic data in the legal field. 2. Report on data utilization coordination with SDI.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	

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Indicator Matrix III.
Legal Data and Information Governance Reform

Strategic Issues : Access to Justice

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas*

Related Ministries/Agencies : National Law Development Agency/ *Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (BPHN)*, Ministry of Law; Statistics Indonesia/ *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)*; *Satu Data Indonesia (SDI)*

Bappenas : Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas*

NGOs Stakeholders : Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS)

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Tanti Dian Ruhama, +62 821-1358-8164 (*Bappenas*)

NGOs Point of Contact : Rizaldi, +62 819-7780-6291 (IJRS)

Targeted Outcome	Legal Data Governance Reform.

Legal data and information platform

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Establishment of a legal data and information platform.	**Directorate for Law Development, Human Rights, Immigration and Correction, Ministry of Development Planning/ *Bappenas***	1. Allocation of budget for the implementation of legal data and information governance reform. 2. Completion of 1 (one) document to refine the mapping of issues and data structure in the legal sector based on coordination with the *Satu Data Indonesia* Secretariat (SDI), BPS, and other legal agencies.	Establishment of a Mockup of the Legal Data and Information platform.	Collection of 5% of strategic data in the legal sector.	1. Collection of 10% of strategic data in the legal sector. 2. Completion of 1 (one) report on data utilization coordination with SDI.	1. Evidence of the allocation budget for the implementation of data and information governance reform in the legal sector. 2. Mockup of the Legal Data and Information platform. 3. Related strategic data in the legal sector. 4. Study document on mapping data and information needs in the legal sector. 5. Report on coordination of data utilization with SDI.
	IJRS	Completion of one input document from CSO for the document refining the mapping of issues and data structure in the legal sector.	1. Completion of one input document from CSO for the mockup of the Legal Data and Information platform. 2. Completion of one document on the mapping of legal data and information needs.	Collection of 5% of strategic data in the legal sector.	Collection of 10% of strategic data in the legal sector.	



4. Monitoring and Evaluation of Facilities, Infrastructures, and Court Procedures for Persons with Disabilities, and Guidelines of Standards for Child-Friendly Court Facilities and Infrastructure

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia/ *Mahkamah Agung RI (MA)*

Stakeholders:

Ministries/Agencies	CSOs
Supreme Court: 1. Administrative Affairs Agency 2. Directorate General of General Courts 3. Directorate General of Religious Courts	*Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*

Project Overview:

This commitment focuses on strengthening participatory and standardized monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the provision of infrastructure and accessible court procedures for persons with disabilities, while also promoting child-friendly courts. Through the development of measurement tools, technical policies, and minimum standard guidelines, as well as the involvement of civil society organizations in the monitoring, socialization, and evaluation processes, this commitment aims to improve the quality of judicial services that are inclusive, accountable, and oriented towards fulfilling the rights of vulnerable groups in the judicial system.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

- Inadequate accommodation (facilities and infrastructure) for persons with disabilities when appearing in court or receiving services at the court
- Lack of understanding among judges and court clerks regarding trial procedures involving persons with disabilities (whether as parties, defendants, witnesses, or victims)
- The regulation of child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure between working units within the religious court system has not been standardized.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

- Insufficient budget allocation for facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities when attending court proceedings or receiving services at court
- The absence of regulations governing court proceedings for persons with disabilities
- The absence of minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure in the religious court system

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

1. Monitoring and evaluation of budget fulfillment in each court to ensure adequate accommodation (facilities and infrastructure) for persons with disabilities when attending court proceedings or receiving services at the court
2. Encouraging the acceleration of policy/regulation drafting on court procedures for persons with disabilities
3. Comprehensive dissemination of information on court procedures for persons with disabilities
4. Formulation of minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure in the religious court system

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

a. Monitoring and evaluation of budget fulfillment in each court to ensure adequate accommodation (facilities and infrastructure) for persons with disabilities when appearing in court or receiving services at the court:

1. Civic Space & Democracy. Courts are one of the main pillars of democracy and a civic space for citizens to participate, express their opinions, and seek justice. Providing adequate facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities is an affirmative action to open and expand civic space and ensure that the democratic and legal processes in court are accessible to all citizens.
2. Inclusive Public Services. Courts are a form of public service. By improving accessibility for persons with disabilities, courts can improve the quality of their services so that they can reach all levels of society and realize the principle of (Leave No One Behind) in public services.
3. Access to Justice. The provision of adequate accommodation through a fixed budget is a prerequisite (absolute requirement) for ensuring access to justice for persons with disabilities.

b. Encourage the acceleration of the drafting of policies/regulations on court procedures for persons with disabilities and the comprehensive dissemination of information on court procedures for persons with disabilities.

1. Access to Justice. The main objective of this solution is to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to the judicial process as people without disabilities. This includes: Physical Access (facilities, infrastructure, and non-physical access (language, documents in attending court proceedings).
2. Inclusive Public Services. Although not the main focus, this solution also contributes to the issue of Inclusive Public Services. The court is a form of public service. By improving accessibility for persons with disabilities, the court improves the quality of its services so that it can reach all levels of society. This reflects the spirit of Open Government to create public services that are responsive, transparent, and impartial to all citizens.

c. Formulation of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure in the religious court environment

1. Civic Space & Democracy. The standard formulation process is carried out in a participatory manner by involving community organizations and encouraging co-creation between the government and community groups, in line with the principles of participatory democracy.
2. Inclusive Public Services. With minimum standards requiring courts to provide safe spaces, child-friendly facilities, play grounds, special waiting roCSOs, and non-discriminatory procedures, courts can improve the quality of their public services.
3. Access to Justice. Minimum standards encourage all courts to provide services that facilitate children in the judicial process without intimidation or trauma.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

1. Through the Open Government mechanism (collaboration, budget transparency, and accountability), this commitment will be one of the government's 'quick win' programs to prove its seriousness in reforming the law, improving the quality of public services, and realizing social justice for vulnerable groups.
2. The Indonesian government is committed to creating an inclusive society, where every citizen, including persons with disabilities, has equal rights and no one is left behind. This solution directly supports this agenda by: (Fulfilling constitutional rights, implementing Law No. 27 of 2022 on the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities and the creation of inclusive public services)
3. One of the government's *Asta Clta* is to strengthen political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms, as well as to strengthen the prevention and eradication of corruption and drugs. The reform of the legal system and the protection of civilians are the most directly related. The drafting of child-friendly court guidelines is part of a substantive reform of the legal system. It not only changes procedures, but also the philosophy and paradigm of judges, court clerks, and the entire court apparatus in treating children. The drafting of child-friendly court guidelines in the religious court system is not an isolated initiative. It is a tactical and strategic step that bridges the constitutional commitment (Child Protection Law) with ongoing national development agendas.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

- The availability of adequate and appropriate facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities who are involved in legal proceedings in court
- A common understanding among law enforcement officials regarding court procedures, especially for persons with disabilities.
- The development of minimum standards for child-friendly facilities and infrastructure in religious courts

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructures for persons with disabilities	1. Measuring instruments for monitoring and evaluating facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units for Batch I monitoring and evaluation. 2. Implementation of Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 3. Report document on the implementation of Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 4. List of work units that will receive budget allocations related to facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities as a follow-up to the results of the Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities at designated work units.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court (Administrative Affairs Agency) NGOs: • *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*
	1. Implementation of Batch II monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 2. Report document on the implementation of Batch II monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 3. List of work units that will receive budget allocations related to facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities as a follow-up to the results of the Batch II monitoring and evaluation report on facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court (Administrative Affairs Agency) NGOs: • *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
The formulation of guidelines on court procedures for persons with disabilities.	Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court (Directorate General of General Courts) NGOs: • *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*
	1. Technical Guidance Report for officials in relevant court work units in the context of disseminating the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court. 2. Monitoring and evaluation report related to the implementation of Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases for Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court (Directorate General of General Courts) NGOs: • *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Formulation of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures	1. Decree on the team drafting the minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 2. Implementation of two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the context of drafting the minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court (Directorate General of Religious Courts) NGOs: • *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*
	1. Minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 2. Report on the dissemination of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure to regional CSOs, law enforcement agencies (prosecutors, courts, lawyers/legal aid posts), and scholars in the Aceh Sharia Court jurisdiction. 3. Report on the implementation of the pilot project for establishing minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure in the jurisdiction of the Aceh Sharia Court.	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court (Directorate General of Religious Courts) NGOs: • *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*

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Indicator Matrix IV.
Monitoring and Evaluation of Facilities, Infrastructures, and Court Procedures for Persons with Disabilities, and Guidelines of Standards for Child-Friendly Court Facilities and Infrastructure

Strategic Issues : Access to Justice

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia/ *Mahkamah Agung RI (MA)*

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA)*

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Amanda, +62 812-9594-9282 (MA)

NGOs Point of Contact : Nurul +62 856-2914-654 (SAPDA)

Targeted Outcome	The implementation of monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities and guidelines on court procedures for persons with disabilities, as well as guidelines on minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure.

1. Monitoring and Evaluation of Facilities and Infrastructures for Persons with Disabilities

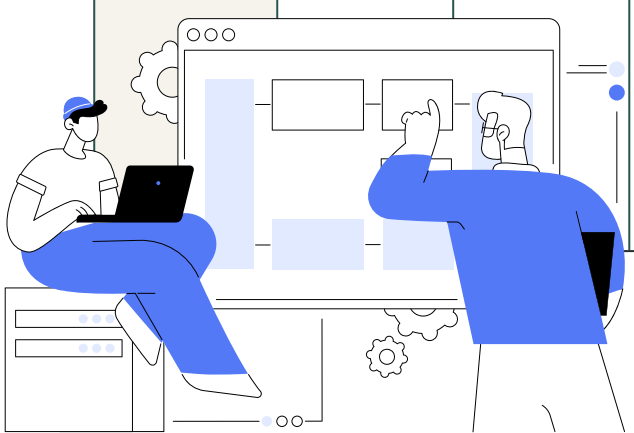
Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities.	**Supreme Court (Administrative Affairs Body)**	Completion of one monitoring and evaluation tool for facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in the work unit designated for Batch I monitoring and evaluation.	1. Implementation of Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 2. Completion of one report document on the implementation of Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 3. Completion of one list of work units that will receive budget allocations related to facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities as a follow-up to the results of the Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units.	Implementation of one coordination meeting to determine the location/work unit for the monitoring and evaluation of Batch II facilities and infrastructure.	1. Implementation of Batch II monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 2. Completion of one report document on the implementation of Batch II monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 3. Completion of one list of work units that will receive budget allocations related to facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities as a follow-up to the results of the Batch II monitoring and evaluation report on facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units.	1. Minutes of the meeting on the development of monitoring and evaluation tools for facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities (Batch I & II). 2. Report on the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units (Batch I & II). 3. Follow-up on the results of recommendations for monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units (Batch I & II) (List of work units that will receive budget allocations related to facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities).
	SAPDA	One recommendation was formulated regarding monitoring and evaluation tools for facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities at the work units designated for Batch I monitoring and evaluation.	1. Implementation of Batch I facilitation of monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 2. Completion of one draft report on the facilitation of Batch I monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 3. Completion of one document containing recommendations for strengthening facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities based on the results of Batch I monitoring and evaluation.	Completion of one report on SAPDA's participation in the coordination meeting to determine the location/work unit for the monitoring and evaluation of Batch II facilities and infrastructure.	1. Implementation of Batch II facilitation of monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 2. Completion of one draft report on the facilitation of Batch II monitoring and evaluation of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities in designated work units. 3. Completion of one recommendation document for strengthening facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities based on the results of Batch II monitoring and evaluation.	

2. Guidelines on court procedures for persons with disabilities ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The formulation of guidelines on court procedures for persons with disabilities.	**Supreme Court (Directorate General of General Courts)**	Completion of one draft of Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.	Completion and enactment of one document Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.	Two technical guidance sessions were held for officials in relevant court work units to disseminate the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.	Completion of one monitoring and evaluation report related to the implementation of Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.	1. Minutes of the meeting to draft the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court. 2. Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court. 3. Technical Guidance Report for court officials in relevant work units in the context of disseminating the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.
	SAPDA	Completion of one recommendation document related to the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	Completion of one report on the dissemination of the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court to Regional Local CSOs, law enforcement officers (Prosecutors, Courts, Lawyers/ Legal Aid Posts), Professional Organizations (Psychologists, Psychiatrists, Sign Language Interpreters) as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	Completion of one report on the facilitation of technical guidance for officials in relevant court work units in order to disseminate the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	Completion of one input document on the results of monitoring and evaluation related to the implementation of the Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	1. List of recommendations for Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court. 2. Materials for disseminating Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court. 3. Input for monitoring and evaluation reports related to the implementation of Technical Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities Facing Legal Proceedings in Court.

3. Minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The formulation of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures.	**Supreme Court (Directorate General of Religious Courts)**	1. Completion of the Decree on the team drafting the minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 2. Three coordination meetings were held to develop minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 3. Three comparative studies were conducted to collect data for identifying issues in the relevant district courts.	Implementation of two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the context of drafting the minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure.	1. Establishment and enactment of one minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 2. Report on the dissemination of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures to regional CSOs, law enforcement officers (prosecutors, courts, lawyers/legal aid posts), and scholars in the Aceh Sharia Court jurisdiction.	Completion of one report on the implementation of a pilot project to establish minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure in the jurisdiction of the Aceh Sharia Court.	1. Decree on the team drafting the minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 2. Minutes of meetings of coordination the drafting of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 3. Minutes of meetings of focus group discussions (FGD) in the context of drafting minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 4. Minutes of meetings of the drafting of minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 5. Report on the dissemination of the minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure to Local CSOs, Law Enforcement Officers (Prosecutors, Courts, Lawyers/Legal Aid Posts), and scholars in the Aceh Sharia Court Jurisdiction. 6. Documentation/report on the implementation of the pilot project.
	SAPDA	Completion of one document recommending minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	Completion of one document recommending minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	Completion of one report of facilitating the dissemination of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures to local CSOs, law enforcement officers (prosecutors, courts, lawyers/legal aid posts), and scholars in the Aceh Sharia Court jurisdiction as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	Completion of one facilitation report on the pilot project for establishing minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructures in the Aceh Sharia Court jurisdiction as a form of active participation by SAPDA.	1. Document appointing SAPDA staff to fully participate in the development of minimum standards for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 2. Recommendations for minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure. 3. Materials for disseminating minimum standard guidelines for child-friendly court facilities and infrastructure to local CSOs, law enforcement officers (prosecutors, courts, lawyers/legal aid posts), and scholars in the Aceh Sharia Court jurisdiction.

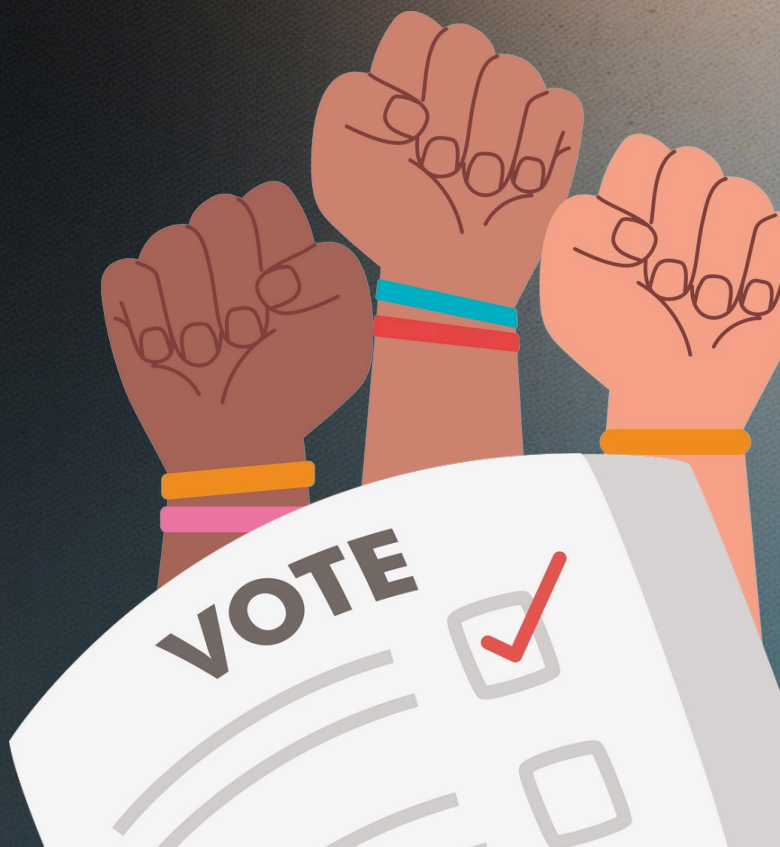


Open Government Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

List of Commitments & Results Indicators

CIVIC SPACE & DEMOCRACY



1. Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Legal Drafting of Academic Papers and Draft Laws at the Expertise Body of the Indonesian House of Representatives

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia/ *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia (DPR RI)*

Stakeholders

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
DPR RI	*Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia* (PSHK)

Project Overview:

The mainstreaming of meaningful public participation needs to be applied in the drafting of academic papers and draft laws by the Expertise Body of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) as a supporting system in the legislative field. These efforts aim to realize a legislative process within the DPR RI that is more participatory, transparent, and accountable.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

The public's right to provide oral and/or written input in the drafting of bills is regulated under Article 96 of Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations. Challenges emerged during the deliberation of Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, which was widely perceived as failing to provide adequate space for public participation in the legislative process.

The Constitutional Court Decision No. 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 on the formal review of Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation affirmed that the enactment of a law requires more meaningful public participation, which must fulfill three prerequisite rights: the right to be heard, the right to have opinions considered, and the right to receive explanations or responses to the views expressed. These three prerequisites serve as a reference for implementing public participation that goes beyond mere formality and has a real impact on the legislative process.

Accordingly, the DPR RI is committed to opening democratic space for all stakeholders, particularly members of the public who are directly affected by and have a vested interest in the formation of laws.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

As a legislative institution that continues to adapt to the demands of transparency and democratization, the DPR RI recognizes the importance of strengthening the quality of public participation at every stage of the law-making process. In this process, a number of structural and technical challenges remain and require continuous improvement.

The effectiveness of a law is determined not only by the substance of its legal provisions, but also by the extent to which the public is actively and meaningfully involved at each stage of its formulation. Several key challenges have been identified, namely:

- Public consultation processes have not yet been able to reach representative participation from all stakeholders who should be involved in the drafting of academic papers (NA) and draft laws (RUU).
- The availability and accessibility of information remain limited, particularly for certain community groups, thereby constraining meaningful public participation.
- Time constraints in conducting public consultations have limited the ability to engage all relevant stakeholders, including those who are directly affected or have vested interests.
- Public expectations for timely responses to inputs provided during the drafting of academic papers and draft laws.
- Political dynamics within the DPR RI that affect the implementation of public consultations, resulting in suboptimal execution.
- The absence of clear guidelines for conducting systematic and accountable public consultations, which has hindered the fulfillment of meaningful public participation.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

First, to develop Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU). These guidelines aim to realize meaningful public participation by fulfilling the three prerequisite participation rights, while emphasizing a paradigm shift from passive to active engagement through strengthened governance of follow-up actions on public inputs. Through this approach, the public can participate actively, understand how their aspirations are channeled, and obtain fairness regarding how their views on draft laws are addressed.

Second, to expand public participation channels, particularly online-based applications, as an implementation of the Law on the Formation of Laws and Regulations, and as platforms for the public to actively submit inputs.

Third, to ensure the availability of adequate and sustainable budgetary support to enable meaningful public participation through systematic and accountable public consultations, conducted both offline to reach all stakeholders and online through platforms such as SIMAS PUU.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

In relation to civic space and democracy, these guidelines will ensure that meaningful public participation is not treated merely as a procedural formality, but rather as the active involvement of the public in the law-making process. This approach will also strengthen the state's efforts to fulfill human rights, particularly the right to participate in public affairs as stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Article 28D paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Second Amendment).

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

Strengthening meaningful public participation in the drafting of academic papers (NA) and draft laws (RUU) supports the legislative function of the DPR RI while simultaneously realizing democratic rights and upholding freedom, equality, and justice. Such participation enables citizens to play an active role in the political process and ensures that their interests are adequately represented. Sound governance of public participation also contributes to the achievement of Asta Cita 1 by promoting principled democracy, the protection of human rights, and policy inclusivity, including in the legislative process.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

- The Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation will encourage the opening of spaces for the public to engage in and monitor the drafting of academic papers (NA) and draft laws (RUU) that fall under the initiative authority of the DPR RI from the outset of the process. By doing so, the public—particularly communities that are directly affected or have a vested interest in a proposed law—will be assured that their inputs and aspirations regarding the substance of legislation are heard, considered, and provided with feedback by the drafting institution.
- Through these guidelines, the Expertise Body of the DPR RI will be able to implement new governance mechanisms that actively prioritize the fulfillment of public participation rights in a measurable and systematic manner. This step will have a significant long-term impact on stakeholder mapping, in line with the inputs and aspirations received. At the same time, the drafting process for academic papers and draft laws guided by these standards can set a stronger precedent through enhanced transparency, accountability, and the fulfillment of democratic rights, thereby improving the overall quality of NA and RUU.
- The scope of implementation of these guidelines under this commitment will focus on the Expertise Body of the DPR RI, specifically the Economic, Financial, Industrial, Development, and Social Welfare Affairs Legal Drafting Center, Parliamentary Expertise Agency of the House of Representatives

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	*(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)*
Availability of Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU)	Refined Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU)	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12) December 2026	Ministries/Agencies: • DPR RI (BKSAP/PUUEKKU KESRA) NGOs: • PSHK
Pilot Implementation of the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU) Initiated by the DPR RI at the Expertise Body of the DPR RI, Using the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of NA and RUU	1. Draft Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU) Initiated by the DPR RI Prepared by the Expertise Body of the DPR RI that Fulfill the Principles of Meaningful Public Participation 2. Regulatory Document on the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU)	Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24) December 2027	Ministries/Agencies: • DPR RI (BKSAP/PUUEKKU KESRA) NGOs: • PSHK

Contact Information:

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Indicator Matrix I.
Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Legal Drafting of Academic Papers and Draft Laws at the Expertise Body of the Indonesian House of Representatives

Strategic Issues : Civic Space & Democracy

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Economic, Financial, Industrial, Development, and Social Welfare Affairs Legal Drafting Center, Parliamentary Expertise Agency, DPR RI (PUU EKKUKESRA)

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia (PSHK)

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Arif, +62 81932982050 (DPR RI)

NGOs Point of Contact : Rizky Argama, +62 8121983193 (PSHK)

Targeted Outcome	Availability of Good Practices in the Application of Meaningful Public Participation in the Legislative Process within the Supporting System of the DPR RI (Expertise Body of the DPR RI)

1. Guidelines for Public Participation in the Drafting of NA/RUU ❃

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU)	**PUUEKKUKESRA, DPR RI**	1.Availability of one (1) initial draft of the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU). 2. Availability of one (1) report on the collection of inputs for the initial draft of the Guidelines from within the Expertise Body of the DPR RI and relevant stakeholders (universities, practitioners, and others).	Availability of one (1) updated draft of the Guidelines.	1.Availability of one (1) report on the launch of the Guidelines to the Secretariat General of the DPR RI and representatives of the leadership of BKSAP. 2, Availability of one (1) report on the collection of final inputs on the Guidelines from partners of the Expertise Body of the DPR RI.	Availability of one (1) draft legal instrument serving as the legal basis for the Public Participation Guidelines.	M06 - 1. Initial Concept Document of the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU); 2. Report on the socialization of the Guidelines. M12 - Refined Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU). M18 - Report on the socialization of the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU). M24 - Regulatory document on the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU).
	PSHK	One (1) review document of the initial draft of the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of NA and RUU, through: a. Mapping of legal and legislative regulations related to meaningful public participation and the identification of existing gaps; b. Measurement matrix to assess the quality of meaningful public participation.	Availability of one (1) technical assistance report on the refinement of the Guidelines, including through online participation channels on the DPR RI website and the refinement of meaningful public participation parameters.	Availability of one (1) assistance report on the socialization activities to partners of the Expertise Body of the DPR RI.	Availability of one (1) facilitation report on socialization activities with partners of the Expertise Body of the DPR RI.	

2. Pilot Testing of the Drafting of NA/ RUU Initiated by the DPR RI ❃

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Implementation of a Pilot Drafting Process for NA/RUU Initiated by the DPR RI at the Expertise Body of the DPR RI, Using the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation	**PUUEKKUKESRA, DPR RI**	Availability of one (1) preparatory report for the implementation of a pilot project based on the initial draft of the Guidelines.	Availability of one (1) pilot project report on the application of the initial draft of the Guidelines to a draft law currently being prepared by the PUU EKKUKESRA	Availability of one (1) second pilot report on the implementation of the Guidelines in a draft law within the EKKUKESRA sector		B06 - Stakeholder mapping document that fulfills the elements of meaningful public participation. B12 - Document on the technical mechanisms for managing public inputs. B18 - Report on the piloting of the implementation of the Guidelines in a draft law within the EKKUKESRA sector. B24 - Regulatory document on the Guidelines for Meaningful Public Participation in the Drafting of Academic Papers (NA) and Draft Laws (RUU).
	PSHK	1. Availability of one (1) document on inputs for the draft law (RUU) in the form of stakeholder mapping that fulfills the elements of meaningful public participation. 2. Availability of one (1) document outlining the technical mechanisms for managing public inputs.	Availability of one (1) technical assistance report on the management of public inputs and the implementation of the right to be explained.	Availability of one (1) assistance report on the piloting of the implementation of meaningful public participation in a draft law within the EKKUKESRA sector.		



2. Regulatory Reform for the Philanthropy Ecosystem in Indonesia

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : YAPPIKA

Stakeholders

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
1. Coordinating Ministry for People's Empowerment/ *Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Kemenko PM)* 2. Ministry of Social Affairs (*Kemensos)* 3. Ministry of Religious Affairs/ *Kementerian Agama*	YAPPIKA, Perhimpunan Filantropi Indonesia (PFI), termasuk Dompet Dhuafa, Yayasan Penabulu, dan Human Initiative

Project Overview:

This commitment seeks to drive the transformation of philanthropy governance in Indonesia by emphasizing the strengthening of public protection and participation in social philanthropy activities. It is aligned with advocacy efforts undertaken by civil society networks related to philanthropy regulations in Indonesia. The commitment aims to advance regulatory reform in the philanthropy sector, particularly to reposition the role of the state in strengthening a philanthropy ecosystem grounded in social justice and human rights, in support of sustainable social development in Indonesia.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Inadequate philanthropy regulations constitute a major challenge in philanthropy governance in Indonesia. In practice, the existing regulatory framework—Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money or Goods, Law No. 23 of 2011 on Zakat Management, and Government Regulation No. 29 of 1980 on the Implementation of Donations—has hindered the growth and development of Indonesia's philanthropy ecosystem due to its continued reliance on traditional paradigms (occasional giving), bureaucratic and restrictive approaches, and inconsistent implementation. In contrast, contemporary global philanthropy paradigms and trends emphasize ecosystem-based and transformational approaches, characterized by multi-stakeholder collaboration that activates collective creativity.

Several impacts of the current philanthropy regulations include: (1) overlapping authorities among government institutions, resulting in conflicts of interest; and (2) reduced public participation due to complex and bureaucratic licensing procedures for philanthropic organizations, particularly small- and medium-scale entities. As a result, programs designed by civil society organizations (CSOs) tend to be limited to social charity and/or short-term activities, rather than being oriented toward long-term impact. Furthermore, the existing regulatory framework poses structural constraints on rapid response efforts, particularly in the event of natural disasters or humanitarian crises, as it hampers the efficient distribution of aid.

In other words, the consequences of weak philanthropy regulations in Indonesia have constrained civic space and public participation in actively engaging in poverty alleviation efforts. Moreover, the potential of philanthropy to support sustainable development in Indonesia remains limited due to the suboptimal collection and utilization of donations, including funds, goods, and services.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

Current philanthropy regulations in Indonesia have constrained citizens' democratic rights in the realization of civil rights, which can be described as follows:

1. Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money or Goods restricts civic participation and efforts to achieve sustainable development goals, including poverty alleviation, due to bureaucratic licensing requirements for the collection of money or goods (PUB) with short validity periods. Findings by YAPPIKA indicate five interrelated issues arising from PUB licensing regulations: (1) unclear timelines for the PUB licensing process; (2) lengthy and multi-tiered licensing mechanisms from district/city to provincial and national levels; (3) a short PUB license validity period of three months; (4) numerous and bureaucratic requirements to obtain a PUB license; and (5) inconsistencies in PUB licensing services. Beyond licensing issues, Law No. 9 of 1961 and its implementing regulations do not provide legal safeguards for personal data protection or the right to information on the impacts of donations, including transparency in the utilization of contributions. These challenges are further exacerbated by limited efforts by the government and philanthropic institutions to educate and socialize donors regarding their rights.
2. Law No. 23 of 2011 on Zakat Management assigns multiple functions to a single institutional unit, including regulatory, guidance, supervisory, and implementing roles. This concentration of roles creates conflicts of interest, particularly in the process of issuing recommendations for Zakat Management Organizations (LAZ), thereby hindering public participation in zakat management.
3. The implementation of Government Regulation No. 93 of 2010 remains ineffective and is not widely accessible to civil society organizations, philanthropic institutions, or donors. The regulation is inadequate due to its limited scope of objectives or areas and low caps on deductible donations. Ambiguous provisions result in tax deductions that are often disproportionate to the efforts required to obtain them (Hartnell, 2020).

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

In addressing the challenges of philanthropy regulation in Indonesia, regulatory reform is required to make the framework more adaptive to the needs of modern philanthropy and technological developments. Such reform should involve multiple stakeholders, including civil society organizations (CSOs) and philanthropic institutions, donors, beneficiaries, academics, and other relevant actors. In addition, the government needs to provide more attractive tax incentives for donors and philanthropic institutions, as well as develop regulations that support innovation, including the use of digital technology in fundraising activities. Following regulatory reform, collaborative research involving the government, CSOs and/or philanthropic institutions, and academia is needed to measure and evaluate the impacts of innovations and/or programs implemented, both for philanthropists and beneficiary communities.
In simple terms, the proposed co-creation commitment includes the following:

- Developing the concept of a Philanthropy Advancement Bill to replace Law No. 9 of 1961. The development of this bill would entail revising related and implementing regulations, namely:
  - Revision of Government Regulation No. 29 of 1980 on the Implementation of Donation Collection;
  - Revision of Government Regulation No. 93 of 2010; and
  - Revision of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 8 of 2024 on the Administration of the Collection of Money or Goods.
- Providing inputs for the revision of Law No. 23 of 2011 and its implementing regulations, including:
  - Government Regulation No. 14 of 2014 on the Implementation of Law No. 23 of 2011; and
  - Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation No. 19 of 2024 on Zakat Management Organizations.
  - Note: This revision process will also await the decision of the Constitutional Court on the judicial review of the Zakat Management Law, which is currently ongoing.
- Conducting collaborative research to evaluate and measure the impact of improvements in philanthropy regulations within the framework of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

Reforming philanthropy regulations in Indonesia will create a philanthropy ecosystem that is more adaptive, participatory, and inclusive, while generating broader and more sustainable impacts. Philanthropy regulatory reform grounded in human rights and social justice paradigms will: (i) strengthen the role of civil society and philanthropy as democratic actors and pillars of sustainable development; (ii) reinforce guarantees of citizens' rights to participate in sustainable development through donation and fundraising activities; (iii) provide safeguards for the right to seek, receive, and utilize financial support from others, particularly domestic sources; and (iv) respect diversity, empower humanity, support the achievement of peace, and ensure that welfare is attained in a fair manner, with the ultimate goal of achieving justice for all.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

1. Reforming philanthropy regulations in Indonesia is one of the measures to optimize and synergize development financing sources in support of achieving the Eight Asta Cita, particularly in addressing extreme poverty and reducing unemployment rates.
2. Philanthropy regulatory reform can serve as a sustainable alternative source of funding for civil society organizations (CSOs) and philanthropic institutions in Indonesia, while also contributing to the strengthening of civil society equality as part of efforts to achieve National Priority 1.
3. More specifically, reforming the regulatory framework for zakat governance in Indonesia can enhance the mobilization of Islamic social funds to support social protection and the national economy, in line with efforts to achieve National Priority 2

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

The co-creation and implementation of this commitment will reform philanthropy regulations to strengthen an inclusive, participatory, and accountable philanthropy ecosystem. Such regulatory reform is also expected to: (i) strengthen public participation and civic solidarity in development; and (ii) increase the potential for innovative and alternative financing to support the achievement of sustainable development in Indonesia, ultimately delivering long-term benefits for Indonesian society and the global environment. The impacts of these policy changes can be supported by collaborative research involving the government, civil society organizations, philanthropic institutions, and academia.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
The development of policy recommendations on the philanthropy ecosystem in Indonesia through joint formulation by policymakers and civil society.	• Study on the Philanthropy Ecosystem in Indonesia • Civil Society Draft Paper on the Urgency of Revising Technical Regulations Related to the Philanthropy Ecosystem • Advocacy Report on the Revision of Laws Related to the Philanthropy Ecosystem • Collaborative Research Report on the Impact of Improvements in Philanthropy Regulations within the Framework of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12) and year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/ Agencies: • Kemenko PM • Kemensos • Kemenag NGOs: • YAPPIKA • Perhimpunan Filantropi Indonesia • Dompet Dhuafa • Human Initiative • Yayasan Penabulu

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Indicator Matrix II.
Regulatory Reform for the Philanthropy Ecosystem in Indonesia

Strategic Issues : Civic Space & Democracy

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Coordinating Ministry for People's Empowerment (Kemenko PM)

Related Ministries/Agencies : Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos), Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag)

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : YAPPIKA (Lead)

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Ghazahra, +62 8 56 9199 3722 (Kemenko PM); Syauqi, +62 811 9999 977 (Kemenag)

NGOs Point of Contact : Riza, +62 857-7407-4105 (YAPPIKA)

Targeted Outcome	Strengthening the protection of the role and participation of the public within the philanthropy ecosystem in Indonesia

Formulation of Philanthropy Ecosystem Policy Recommendations ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The availability of policy recommendations on the philanthropy ecosystem in Indonesia through joint formulation by policymakers and civil society.	**Deputy for the Coordination of Social Welfare Improvement, Kemenko PM**	1.Availability of one (1) joint study on the philanthropy ecosystem in Indonesia 2. Availability of one (1) report on synchronization, coordination, and control of the drafting of Government Regulation on the administration of donations (*penyelenggaraan sumbangan*) revision	Availability of one (1) report on the synchronization, coordination, and control of the deliberation on the revision of the Government Regulation on the administration of donations (*penyelenggaraan* sumbangan).	Availability of one (1) monitoring report on the revision of the Law on the Collection of Money or Goods.	Availability of one (1) monitoring report on the revision of the Law on the Collection of Money or Goods.	1. Report on the Study of the Philanthropy Ecosystem in Indonesia 2. Civil Society Draft Urgency Paper on the Revision of Technical Regulations Related to the Philanthropy Ecosystem 3. Report on the Deliberation of the Revision of the Government Regulation on the Administration of Donations and the Revision of Minister of Religious Affairs Regulations 4. Advocacy Report on the Revision of Laws Related to the Philanthropy Ecosystem 5. Collaborative Research Report on the Impact of Improvements in Philanthropy Regulations within the Framework of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia
	Directorate of Zakat and Waqf Empowerment, Kemenag	Availability of one (1) analytical paper providing inputs on the need to revise technical regulations on zakat management.	Availability of four (4) draft revisions of Minister of Religious Affairs Regulations related to zakat management.	Availability of one (1) input document for the Law on Zakat Management developed through public participation.	Availability of one (1) input document for the Law on Zakat Management developed through public participation.	
	Yappika (Lead of CSOs coalition)	1. Availability of one (1) joint study on the philanthropy ecosystem in Indonesia 2. Availability of one (1) proposal letter from civil society organizations requesting initiative approval for the revision of the Government Regulation on the Administration of Donations. 3. Availability of two (2)* draft urgency papers proposing amendments to technical regulations governing the philanthropy ecosystem, prepared by civil society.	Availability of two (2)** draft academic papers to revise laws regulating the philanthropy ecosystem, prepared by civil society.	Availability of two (2)** material documents prepared by civil society to inform and enrich policymakers on the revision of laws related to the philanthropy ecosystem.	Availability of one (1) collaborative research document on the impacts of improvements in philanthropy regulations within the framework of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia.	



Notes:

*) Government Regulation on the administration of donations (*penyelenggaraan sumbangan*) and Minister of Religious Affairs Regulations related to zakat management.

**) Law on the Collection of Money or Goods and Law on Zakat Management

Open Government Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

List of Commitments & Results Indicators

INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES



1. Blueprint for Indonesia's Burden of Disease (BoD) Dashboard

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Health Development Policy Agency, Ministry of Health

Stakeholders:

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
1. Bappenas 2. BPJS Kesehatan 3. Statistics Indonesia 4. Ministry of Home Affairs 5. Ministry of Finance	CISDI (Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives)

Project Overview:

This commitment focuses on the development of a Grand Design (Blueprint) for the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) Dashboard, a national framework for the integration and visualization of open and standardized disease-burden data. This initiative aims to strengthen transparency, accountability, inclusive public service delivery, and the utilization of data in health policy planning and evaluation.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Health policy planning and evaluation in Indonesia continue to face limitations in the use of integrated, open, and cross-sectorally accessible Burden of Disease (BoD) data. Existing BoD data remain fragmented across multiple systems, lack standardization, and have not yet been presented in a national dashboard that supports real-time, evidence-based decision-making across governance levels, including the subnational level.

This condition results in limited availability of accurate and transparent health information for policymakers at the central and regional levels, development planners, academics, civil society organizations, and the general public. The most significant impacts are observed in health resource planning, the setting of program priorities, and the monitoring of disparities in disease burden across regions. This issue has persisted for an extended period, alongside the increasing complexity of epidemiological transitions and the growing demand for more precise data over the past decade.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

This issue arises due to the following factors:

- Fragmentation of health data governance, in which mortality, morbidity, risk factors, and health financing data are managed by multiple ministries and agencies with limited standards and interoperability.
- The absence of a national framework (blueprint) governing the systematic and sustainable integration, visualization, and utilization of Burden of Disease (BoD) data.
- Limited public access to analyzed disease burden data results in low levels of transparency and data utilization by civil society.
- Uneven institutional and technical capacity to translate BoD data into policy-relevant information that is communicative and actionable.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

The proposed solution is the development of a Grand Design (Blueprint) for the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) Dashboard as a national framework for the integration, visualization, and utilization of disease burden data that is transparent, interoperable, and oriented toward public policy.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

This commitment directly supports Inclusive Public Services by providing health data that is responsive to the actual needs of the community.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This commitment is aligned with:

- The Health Sector Master Plan (Rencana Induk Bidang Kesehatan/RIBK) 2025–2029;
- The Health System Transformation agenda, particularly the transformation of the health information system;
- Asta Cita, especially the strengthening of data-driven governance and evidence-based policymaking; and
- "Satu Data Indonesia" agenda.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

The main outcome to be achieved is the establishment of governance arrangements, a cross-agency data integration architecture, and a blueprint for the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) dashboard.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Completion of the Blueprint for the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) dashboard and policy recommendations for the utilization of the dashboard.	1. Completion of a study containing evidence and good practices on risk factor–based burden of disease data governance as a reference for the conceptual framework of the BoD dashboard design. 2. Identification of data requirements to be integrated, including population identity, demographic attributes, and unique ID.	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Kemenkes • Kemendagri NGOs: • CISDI
1. Completion of the Blueprint for the BoD Dashboard Design. 2. Completion of policy recommendations/a policy brief on the utilization of the BoD dashboard.		Estimated final output for year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: • Kemenkes NGOs: • CISDI

Contact Information:

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Theodorus (CISDI)

Indicator Matrix I.
Blueprint for Indonesia's Burden of Disease (BoD) Dashboard

Strategic Issues	:	Inclusive Public Services
Lead Ministries/Agencies	:	Health Development Policy Agency (BKPK), Ministry of Health
Related Ministries/Agencies	:	Bappenas, BPJS Kesehatan, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu)
Bappenas	:	-
NGOs Stakeholders	:	CISDI (Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives)
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact	:	Lupi Trilaksono, SF, MM, Apt/ Email: moh.ihme@kemkes.go.id (BKPK)
NGOs Point of Contact	:	Theodorus +6283876674911 (CISDI)

Targeted Outcome	Establishment of governance arrangements, a cross-agency data integration architecture, and the blueprint for the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) dashboard.

Blueprint of the BoD Indonesia Dashboard and Policy Recommendations for Dashboard Utilization

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Completion of the Blueprint for the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) dashboard and policy recommendations for the utilization of the dashboard.	**Ministry of Health**	Issuance of one (1) SK establishing a team/a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health and relevant partners.	Completion of one (1) document identifying the data requirements to be integrated, including population identity, demographic attributes, and unique ID.	1. Completion of one (1) document on the integration design between the Population Administration Information System (SIAK) and SATUSEHAT. 2. Completion of one (1) draft blueprint for the design of the Indonesia Burden of Disease (BoD) dashboard.	1. Completion of one (1) blueprint document for the BoD Dashboard Design. 2. Completion of one (1) policy recommendation document / policy brief on the utilization of the BoD dashboard.	1. MoU/SK Team Document 2. Document on the integration design of SIAK and SATUSEHAT. 3. Blueprint document for the BoD Dashboard Design. 4. Draft policy recommendations / policy brief on the BoD Dashboard Design.
	CISDI		Completion of one (1) study document containing evidence and good practices on risk factor–based burden of disease data governance as a reference for the conceptual framework of the BoD dashboard design in Indonesia.	Completion of one (1) study document containing recommendations on features (including benchmarking) and public communication principles required for risk factor–based burden of disease data.		Study Document.



2. Policy Recommendations for an Integrated Economic Empowerment Information Platform Targeting Micro and Vulnerable Entrepreneurs

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Ministry of National Development Planning

Stakeholders:

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Ministry of National Development Planning	1. DKK Innovation for Impact (DIFI) 2. Link Productive

Project Overview:

This commitment is aimed at providing policy recommendations for the development of SAPA UMKM to ensure that prospective entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from poor and vulnerable groups (including women, the elderly, people with disabilities, disaster victims, and other marginalized groups) can be effectively reached through an integrated economic empowerment platform developed by the Ministry of MSMEs. Through SAPA UMKM, all information regarding government support (ranging from microfinance, training, marketing, certification (including halal), to licensing services) can be accessed easily, widely, equally, inclusively, and transparently. The outcome of this commitment includes the development of integrated guidelines in SAPA UMKM that summarize various support schemes (such as grants, soft loans, licensing facilitation, certification), assistance services, and other relevant technical information for prospective and existing entrepreneurs so that they can understand and utilize the services optimally.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

The issues to be addressed are:

1. Limited access to information in SAPA UMKM: Information on various forms of government support for prospective and existing entrepreneurs—including financing, training, licensing, certification, and marketing—is not yet easily accessible, equitable, and standardized through SAPA UMKM, especially for poor and vulnerable groups.
2. Access to entrepreneurship services that is not yet inclusive and optimal: Although the government provides a variety of economic empowerment programs, poor and vulnerable groups still face obstacles in fully utilizing these services due to limited digital literacy, a lack of assistance, and the absence of proactive outreach mechanisms through SAPA UMKM.
3. Fragmentation of information due to unintegrated programs: Various economic empowerment programs from ministries/agencies, local governments, banks, and other partners are not systematically connected in SAPA UMKM, resulting in fragmented information that is difficult to access in a single integrated ecosystem.
4. Lack of integrated guidelines for program implementers: There are no national guidelines regulating the standards of availability, inclusiveness, and transparency of information in SAPA UMKM. This has led to disparities in understanding among program implementers and unequal access to information among community groups, especially the poor and vulnerable.
5. The need for transparency to support the Affirmative Business Card target in the 2025–2029 RPJMN: The government is targeting 10 million beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable groups through the Affirmative Business Card. This ambitious target requires a transparent, integrated, and easily accessible information system through SAPA UMKM so that potential beneficiaries can understand the requirements, processes, and services available.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The difficulty in accessing information about government entrepreneurship and capital support for poor and vulnerable prospective entrepreneurs stems from the lack of integrated policies and initiatives that consolidate all program information into SAPA UMKM. Various services—ranging from financing, training, licensing, certification, to marketing—are still scattered across many ministries/agencies, local governments, and other partners without uniform standards for information delivery on a single national platform.

In addition, limited digital infrastructure in remote areas, low levels of entrepreneurial and technological literacy at the local level, and differences in mechanisms between programs have resulted in the integration of services into SAPA UMKM not running optimally. This situation makes it even more difficult for poor and vulnerable groups to access information that they should be able to obtain through a single digital portal.

Social factors also exacerbate these barriers. Stigma against people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, a lack of entrepreneurial tradition in a number of communities, and a lack of proactive assistance mean that the information available on SAPA UMKM cannot always be used effectively by the target groups.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

The proposed solution is the development of standardized and integrated policies, instruments, and capacity-building mechanisms within SAPA UMKM to ensure that all information regarding government entrepreneurial support—including business financing schemes—is easily accessible to poor and vulnerable communities, including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. This access must be available through the SAPA UMKM superapp, national portal, mobile application, social media, government offices, public information centers, and various other communication channels.

These policies and instruments will contain comprehensive information on grant schemes, soft loans, licensing facilitation, certification, training, and other forms of support, including requirements, registration procedures, sample proposals, explanations of the selection process, and other technical information needed by prospective and existing entrepreneurs. Through SAPA UMKM, all of this information will be integrated into a single ecosystem, supporting inclusive and equitable dissemination, and presented in a user-friendly format for various community groups.

With integrated, inclusive, and national digital platform-based solutions, barriers to information access can be systematically reduced. This will encourage new business participation, expand the reach of government services, and strengthen the economic independence of poor and vulnerable groups through the use of SAPA UMKM as a “digital friend” that facilitates access to all economic empowerment services.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

This solution is directly related to Indonesia's Open Government strategic issues, namely Inclusive Public Services and Gender, Equality, Diversity, and Social Inclusion. By providing information on government entrepreneurial support through SAPA UMKM, including business capital schemes, which can be easily accessed by poor and vulnerable communities, including people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, this solution is expected to expand access for vulnerable groups to public services that were previously fragmented. This approach also strengthens economic participation and increases the independence of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable communities, thereby aligning with the principles of social inclusion and equality in Indonesia's Open Government.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This solution is in line with the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan, particularly the third and sixth national priorities, namely Continuing Infrastructure Development and Creating Quality Jobs, Promoting Entrepreneurship, Developing Creative Industries, and Developing Agromaritime Industries in Production Centers through the Active Role of Cooperatives and Building from the Village and from the Bottom Up for Economic Growth, Economic Equality, and Poverty Eradication. In addition, this solution also supports the President's directive on National Strategic Projects (PSN), specifically the Affirmative Business Card.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

- The implementation of this commitment aims to improve access and facilitate poor and vulnerable communities to government platforms (SAPA UMKM), including business capital, in a transparent, inclusive, and easy-to-understand manner. The expected output is the existence of standardized and integrated policies, instruments, and capacity-building mechanisms regarding government entrepreneurship support information, including business financing schemes, which can be easily accessed by poor and vulnerable communities, including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, through national portals, mobile applications, social media, government offices, public information centers, and other media. The targeted changes include cross-institutional integration in information provision and service coordination, increased financial literacy and community participation in capital programs, and improvements to the assistance search system in line with the profile and needs of applicants.
- On the regulatory side, this commitment encourages the harmonization of policies and procedures between assistance schemes to make them more efficient and inclusive. The scale of change is national, with priority given to poor and vulnerable groups. Success can be evaluated through an increase in the number of applicants for government entrepreneurial support from groups of poor and vulnerable prospective entrepreneurs, including people with disabilities, the availability of an integrated information portal, user satisfaction with access to information, and the consistency, availability, and openness of data and information related to entrepreneurial support programs provided by the government, including microfinance.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Formulation of policy recommendations for economic empowerment information and outreach to poor and vulnerable entrepreneurs through an integrated platform (SAPA UMKM)	1. Formal delivery of policy recommendations to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as the administrator of SAPA UMKM 2. Establishment of a commitment to improve SAPA UMKM in accordance with the recommendations	Estimated final output for year 2 (B-24)	Ministries/ Agencies: • Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (Directorate for Social and Economic Empowerment) NGOs: • DKK Innovation for Impact (DIFI) • Link Productive

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Indicator Matrix II.
Policy Recommendations for an Integrated Economic Empowerment Information Platform Targeting Micro and Vulnerable Entrepreneurs

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Services

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : Directorate of Social and Economic Empowerment

NGOs Stakeholders : Link Productive, DKK Innovation for Impact (DIFI)

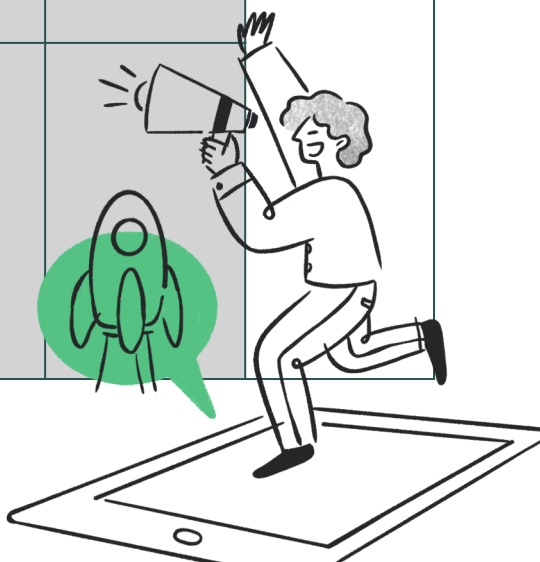
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Riaz +62858-1042-3005 (Ministry of National Development Planning)

NGOs Point of Contact : Gerry Anugrah Dwiputra +62 813-2870-8668 (Link Productive)
Aisyah +62 813-7448-3830 (DIFI)

Targeted Outcome	Formulation of policy recommendations for economic empowerment information and outreach to poor and vulnerable entrepreneurs through an integrated platform on MSMEs (Service Application System (SAPA) UMKM).

Policy recommendations related to the MSME Service Application System (SAPA UMKM)

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Formulation of policy recommendations related to SAPA UMKM for outreach to prospective entrepreneurs and poor and vulnerable entrepreneurs	**Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (Directorate of Social and Economic Empowerment)**	1. Compilation of one document mapping the condition of MSME services, covering: a) existing regulations and policies related to digitization and information expansion in MSMEs b) results of the identification of gaps in SAPA MSME services in relation to the needs of the target group	Compilation of one final document containing inputs for a more inclusive SAPA UMKM from government and non-government institutions	Formulation of one policy recommendation and SAPA UMKM prototype with more open information dissemination capable of reaching poor and vulnerable groups	1. Submission of one formal policy recommendation to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as the administrator of SAPA UMKM 2. Establishment of a commitment to improve SAPA UMKM in accordance with the recommendation	1. Dokumen Rekomendasi Penyempurnaan SAPA UMKM 2. Data Primer (Hasil Survei/FGD) 3. Laporan Evaluasi Program Pemerintah
	DKK Innocation for Impact (SIFI)	Compilation of one document containing the results of a desk study of existing programs and surveys/focus group discussions related to information needs (needs assessment) and gap analysis among poor and vulnerable groups.	1. Compilation of 1 (one) needs assessment report (profile & needs of beneficiaries) for input into SAPA UMKM platform 2. Compilation of 1 (one) Gap Analysis Document (Supply vs Demand)			
	Link Productive	Tersusunnya 1 (satu) dokumen hasil temuan needs assessment melalui lokakarya dengan wirausahawan UMKM untuk masukan layanan SAPA UMKM	1. Compilation of 1 (one) needs assessment report (profile & needs of beneficiaries) for input into SAPA UMKM services from the perspective of MSME entrepreneurs 2. Compilation of 1 (one) Gap Analysis Document (Supply vs Demand) from the perspective of MSME entrepreneurs			



3. Participatory Evaluation Mechanism for Local Government Programs through Program Review

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Nusantara Sejati Foundation and Koso Nippon

Stakeholders :

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Ministry of Home Affairs	1. Nusantara Sejati Foundation (YNS) 2. Koso Nippon 3. Alterasi Indonesia

Project Overview:

To socialize and encourage the implementation of transparent and participatory evaluations of regional government programs using the Program Review.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

To date, evaluations of government programs at the local level have generally been internal, administrative, and top-down, carried out by inspectorates or planning departments without directly involving the beneficiaries, namely the community. Evaluations have focused more on compliance with regulations, operational procedures, and financial reports, rather than on the effectiveness of programs in the field. In fact, for public service programs such as health, education, and social assistance, the community—especially vulnerable groups—are the ones most affected by the ineffectiveness or failure of programs. It is also the community that best understands whether a program truly meets their needs or not. Unfortunately, public response and assessment are rarely used as references, so evaluation results often do not reflect the real conditions. This problem occurs almost throughout Indonesia and has been going on for more than two decades, since the implementation of regional autonomy. Communities in areas with weak government institutional capacity feel the impact the most because programs run without meaningful public feedback. Through this commitment, the evaluation approach will be change to be more participatory and open, so that public policies can be formulated based on the real needs of the community, be more inclusive, and increase public trust in the government

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The main problem is that the evaluation of regional government programs is not participatory and is not conducted openly. This is due to several causes, namely:

- Indonesia's closed bureaucratic culture, which considers the evaluation of government programs to be an internal government matters
- A lack of understanding among government officials about the essence of a participatory development approach, and a lack of awareness of the importance of feedback from the community because they consider the community to be insufficiently "expert" in assessing government programs;
- The absence of regulations or implementing rules that require the systematic and direct involvement of the community; and
- The unavailability of mechanisms that are considered appropriate and can be used by the community to evaluate government programs.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

The solution is to utilize the Program Review as a mechanism for evaluating government programs by involving the community as beneficiaries. Since 2020, with the support of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Koso Nippon and the Tifa Foundation have been promoting the Program Review in Indonesia. As a result, in 2022, two villages in Bantul Regency became pilot projects, namely Guwosari Village and Sriharjo Village. Interestingly, to date, both villages continue to implement the Program Review every year. This commitment is enshrined in village regulations on the implementation of the community-based Program Review, namely Sriharjo Village Regulation No. 2 of 2023 and Guwosari Village Regulation No. 1 of 2023. Both villages have reaped the benefits of this program.

The impact of the Program Review is reflected in the city of Surabaya, which implemented it in 2023. The Surabaya City Government assessed that the food assistance program was inefficient because it overlapped with BLT recipients. After an evaluation involving the community through the Program Review, it was decided that the food program would be abolished and replaced entirely by BLT. Many other changes were felt by local governments through this Program Review. Therefore, replication of this program is very necessary, especially for local governments that are not yet familiar with this program.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

- *Inclusive Public Services. Program Review involves beneficiaries and randomly selected vulnerable groups in the evaluation of public service programs and ensures that their voices are heard in subsequent policy-making.*
- *Civic Space and Democracy*. The Program Review involves citizens in assessing the effectiveness of government programs so that community involvement is not limited to the planning stage, thereby strengthening deliberative democracy.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

- Asta Cita 6. Program Review strengthens the accountability and effectiveness of regional strategic programs through participatory evaluation.
- Asta Cita 1. Program Review promotes open and participatory evaluation to strengthen deliberative democracy.
- Asta Cita 4. Program Review improves the quality of public services and welfare through community involvement.
- Asta Cita 7. Program Review realizes good governance through structured and transparent evaluation.

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

- Program Review helps reduce programs that do not have a positive impact on society
- Program Review reduces budget waste by discontinuing programs that do not provide benefits or positive impacts on society
- A change in the government's perspective from internal evaluation to participatory evaluation involving the community--from administrative and procedural evaluation to evaluation that also measures the impact of programs on the community
- Program Review is one of the approaches that is implemented consistently and continuously
- A policy recommendations from the relevant local government that can be implemented to; for example a regent's regulation on citizen involvement in program evaluation.
- Technical guidelines/curriculum are available to train local officials to be able to carry out Program Review independently

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
At least 5 regions that have implemented Program Review, will continue in 2026-2027 1. Panaikang Village, Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi; 2. Sriharjo & Guwosari Village, Bantul Regency; 3. Sinjai Regency South Sulawesi 4. North Lampung Regency; 5. Surabaya City	Implementation of the Program Review at: 1. Panaikang Village, Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi; 2. Sriharjo & Guwosari Village, 3. Sinjai Regency South Sulawesi 4. North Lampung Regency; 5. Surabaya City	M12 (2026) M24 (2027)	Government: • Domestic Policy Strategy Agency (BSKDN), Ministry of Home Affairs NGOs: • Nusantara Sejati Foundation • Koso Nippon • Alterasi
Addition of at least five new regions that are implementing the Program Review for the first time 1.Wukirsari Village, Bantul Regency; 2. Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province 3. West Kotawaringin Regency; 4. North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi; and 5. East Sumba Regency.	Program Review Implementation in: 1. Wukirsari Village, Bantul Regency; 2. Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province 3. West Kotawaringin Regency; 4. North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi; and 5. East Sumba Regency.	M6 (2026) (Wukirsari Village, Pringsewu Regency, West Kotawaringin Regency) M24 (2027)	Government: • Domestic Policy Strategy Agency (BSKDN), Ministry of Home Affairs NGOs: • Nusantara Sejati Foundation • Koso Nippon • Alterasi

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
Enhancing the capacity of government officials to independently implement the Program Review	1. Conducting focus group discussions to develop a preliminary framework for training modules and concepts with the Center for Standardization and Certification, and local governments 2. Curriculum and Module syllabus for Program Review 3. Document on plans to improve the competence of government officials 4. Report on the implementation of the Program Review Training of Trainers (TOT) pilot test as the initial stage of testing the quality of the material and the readiness of prospective trainers. 5. Report on the Implementation of the TOT Program Review for officials from five regions. 6. Documents containing the results of evaluations of TOT implementation, including the effectiveness of materials, training methods, and the readiness of trainers in the regions. 7. Revised module curriculum and syllabus. 8. Implementation strategy documents to ensure that the Program Review can be carried out in a more standardized, adaptive, and sustainable manner.	Estimated final output for year-1 (B-06) Estimated final output for year-1 (B-12) Estimated final output for year-2 (B-18) Estimated final output for year-2 (B-24)	Government: • Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM), Ministry of Home Affairs NGOs: • Nusantara Sejati Foundation • Koso Nippon

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Indicator Matrix III.
Participatory Evaluation Mechanism for Local Government Programs through Program Review

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Services

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) and Domestic Policy Strategy Agency (BSKDN) of the Ministry of Home Affairs

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : Nusantara Sejati Foundation, Koso Nippon, Alterasi

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NGOs Point of Contact : Maya +62 812-8082-5309 (Nusantara Sejati Foundation)

Targeted Outcome	Sustainability of Participatory Mechanisms in the Evaluation of Government Programs at the Regional Government

1. Program Review in 5 Existing Regions ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
At least 5 regions Regions that have implemented the Program Review will continue in 2026-2027 **1. Panaikang Village, Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi;** **2. Sriharjo & Guwosari Villages, Bantul Regency;** **3. Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi;** **4. North Lampung Regency;** **5. Surabaya City**	**Ministry of Home Affairs (BSKDN)**	1. Implementation of monitoring of the Program Review in 1 (one) existing region. 2. Implementation of 1 (one) evaluation and sharing activity on the implementation of the Program Review in regions where it has been running	1. Monitoring of the implementation of the Review Program in 1 (one) other existing region. 2. Availability of 1 (one) policy recommendation related to strengthening the results of the review program as a strategic instrument in evaluating regional development programs	1. Monitoring of the implementation of the Program Review in 1 (one) other existing region. 2. The implementation of 1 (one) evaluation and sharing activity on the implementation of the Program Review in regions where it has been implemented.	1. Monitoring of the implementation of the Program Review in 2 (two) other existing regions has been carried out. 2. One model of a regional development program evaluation framework is available as a follow-up to the program review results.	1. At least five monitoring reports on the implementation of the Program Review 2. At least five publications on the implementation of the Program Review 3. Documentation of assistance and implementation of the Program Review
	Nusantara Sejati Foundation, Koso Nippon, and Alterasi	1. Technical assistance has been provided once in preparation for the implementation of the Program Review 2. The Program Review has been implemented in one existing region	1. Implementation of 1 (one) technical assistance in preparation for the Program Review 2. Implementation of the Program Review in one other existing region 3. Availability of 1 (one) monitoring and evaluation report on program review activities for one year 4. Availability of change story documents from at least 2 (two) governments that have implemented the Program Review	1. Implementation of 1 (one) technical assistance in preparation for the Program Review 2. Implementation of the Program Review in 1 (one) other existing region	1. Technical assistance has been provided in 2 (two) regions in preparation for the implementation of the Program Review 2. The Program Review has been implemented in 2 (two) other existing regions 3. Availability of 1 (one) monitoring and evaluation report on program review activities for one year 4. Availability of change story documents from at least 3 (three) governments that have implemented the Program Review	1. At least five reports on the implementation of the Program Review 2. At least five publications on the implementation of the Program Review 3. Documentation of assistance and implementation of the Program Review 4. At least five change story documents

2. Program Review in 5 New Regions ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
At least 5 (five) new locations implementing the Program Review for the first time **1. Wukirsari Village, Bantul Regency;** **2. Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province** **3. West Kotawaringin Regency;** **4. North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi; and** **5. East Sumba Regency.**	**Ministry of Home Affairs (BSKDN)**	1. Implementation of Program Review replication in at least 1 (one) new region 2. Availability of 1 (one) report on coordination facilitation and assistance in implementing the Program Review in new regions together with YNS and Koso Nippon	1. Implementation of the Program Review replication in atleast 2 (two) other new regions 2. Availability of 1 (one) report on coordination facilitation and assistance in implementing the Program Review in new regions together with YNS and Koso Nippon	1. Implementation of the Program Review replication in atleast 1 (one) other new region 2. Availability of 1 (one) report on coordination facilitation and implementation support for the Program Review in new regions in collaboration with YNS and Koso Nippon	1. Implementation of the Program Review replication in at least one new region 2. Availability of one report on coordination facilitation and implementation support for the Program Review in a new region in collaboration with YNS and Koso Nippon	1. Regional commitment letter for the implementation of the Program Review 2. Implementation report of the Program Review
	Nusantara Sejati Foundation, Koso Nippon, and Alterasi	1. Implementation of Program Review socialization to at least 2 (two) new regions 2. Implementation of technical assistance to 1 (one) new region for preparation of Program Review implementation 3. Implementation of Program Review in 1 (one) new region that is implementing Program Review for the first time	1. Implementation of Program Review socialization in 2 (two) other new regions. 2. Implementation of technical assistance to 2 (two) other new regions for preparation of Program Review implementation 3. Implementation of the Review Program in 2 (two) other new regions that are implementing the Review Program for the first time 4. Availability of 1 (one) monitoring and evaluation document on the review program activities for one year 5. Availability of 1 (one) story of change document from the government that has just implemented the Review Program	1. Implementation of Program Review socialization to two (2) other new regions 2. Implementation of technical assistance to one (1) other new region in preparation for the implementation of the Program Review 3. Implementation of the Program Review in one (1) other new region that is implementing the Program Review for the first time	1. Implementation of Program Review socialization to 2 (two) other new regions 2. Implementation of technical assistance to 1 (one) other new region for preparation of Program Review implementation 3. Implementation of the Review Program in 1 (one) other new region that is implementing the Review Program for the first time 4. Completion of 1 (one) monitoring and evaluation document on the review program activities for one year 5. Availability of 1 (one) change story document from the government that has just implemented the Review Program	1. Documentation of socialization to new regions 2. At least 3 reports on the implementation of the Program Review in new regions 3. Documentation of assistance and implementation of the Program Review 4. Publication regarding implementation in new regions 5. At least 2 change story documents

3. Capacity Building for Program Review Implementation ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Capacity building for government officials to independently implement the Program Review	**Ministry of Home Affairs (BPSDM)**	FGDs have been conducted to develop the initial framework for the modules and training concepts with the Center for Standardization and Certification and local governments in collaboration with civil society	1. Availability of 1 (one) curriculum document and syllabus for the Program Review module, developed in collaboration with civil society 2. Availability of 1 (one) report on the development of a plan to improve the competence of government officials, developed in collaboration with civil society 3. Implementation of a Program Review Training of Trainers (ToT) pilot test as an initial stage to test the quality of the material and the readiness of prospective trainers.	Availability of Training of Trainers for the Program Review for government officials from 5 (five) regions.	1. Availability of 1 (one) evaluation report on the implementation of ToT, including the effectiveness of the material, training methods, and the readiness of trainers in the regions, compiled in collaboration with civil society. 2. Availability of 1 (one) curriculum and syllabus/module that has been revised in collaboration with civil society. 3. Compilation of a Minister of Home Affairs Decree on Learning Tool Standards	1. Minister of Home Affairs Decree on Learning Tool Standards 2. Implementation of the ToT Program Review 3. ToT Implementation Report 4. Photo Documentation of Activities 5. Follow-up Action Plan (RTL)
	Nusantara Sejati Foundation dan Koso Nippon	Availability of 1 (one) assistance report through a) FGD, b) facilitation of the initial material framework development,; c) technical assistance and input on international and local best practices and directing discussions on global standards.	1. The compilation of 1 (one) document of input on the curriculum and syllabus developed jointly with the Ministry of Home Affairs 2. The implementation of 1 (one) document of the ToT pilot test assistance report, feedback on the material developed jointly with the Ministry of Home Affairs 3. The compilation of 1 (one) document of ToT method guidelines through curriculum review.	The availability of Training of Trainers Program Review assistance for officials from 5 (five) regions.	1. One (1) evaluation report on the results of the TOT and the finalization of the curriculum and syllabus in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. 2. One (1) document containing input for improving the modules and supporting the consolidation of training standards.	Input on Learning Device Standards (Modules)



4. Open Data Sharing and Utilization in the Socio-Economic, Education, and Cultural Sectors

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Satu Data Indonesia Secretariat, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

Stakeholders :

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas	1. Wikimedia Foundation 2. Wikimedia Indonesia

Project Overview:

The government is committed to promoting inclusive data openness through the Satu Data Indonesia (SDI) portal, ensuring that the available data can be accessed by academics, civil society organizations (CSOs), and non-governmental parties. This open access aims to support research, evidence-based policy advocacy, and increase transparency and public participation in the development process. This commitment is also reinforced in the sharing and utilization of data in the SDI Portal, with the role of the Satu Data Indonesia Forum being to create efficient data integration and avoid duplication. Through the utilization of high-quality Priority Data and interoperability, each agency can formulate more targeted and collaborative policies, particularly in poverty alleviation interventions and national development planning.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

- The implementation of Satu Data Indonesia (One Data Indonesia) has so far focused on harmonizing data between government agencies, while public participation in identifying priority data remains limited. In practice, there is still room for improvement, particularly in opening up public participation to identify priority data relevant to community needs, especially in the socio-economic, education, and cultural sectors. Broader public involvement is expected to ensure that the data produced is more contextual and impactful.
- In addition, the use of data by non-governmental actors still needs to be encouraged. The availability of data that is more accessible, understandable, and usable will strengthen the open data ecosystem, support research and innovation, and increase the contribution of government data in the formulation of inclusive policies.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The weak utilization of development data by the public is not solely due to technical aspects of data management, but also to the limitations of participatory mechanisms in the One Data Indonesia ecosystem.

- Why has data not been optimally utilized by the public, academics, and civil society organizations? Because the available data is not yet fully aligned with the needs of non-government users and has not been prioritized based on issues that are relevant to the public, particularly in the socio-economic, education, and cultural sectors.
- Why is the data not aligned with public needs? Because the process of determining data priorities is still dominated by internal government needs, while formal channels for the public to propose, validate, and provide feedback on the data needed are still limited.
- Why are these participation channels not yet optimal? Because existing data governance mechanisms have not systematically integrated the role of non-governmental stakeholders in the data cycle, from planning and production to data utilization. This condition is reinforced by limited capacity and incentives to encourage widespread data use, so that the strategic value of data openness for development has not been fully utilized.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia, the One Data Indonesia Forum serves as a forum for communication and coordination between central and/or regional agencies for the implementation of One Data Indonesia. In this case, the role of the One Data Indonesia Secretariat is to encourage the involvement of CSOs, starting from the proposal of Priority Data to the determination of Priority Data, in the mechanism for proposing Priority Data, where CSOs can assist the ministries/institutions they accompany in submitting Priority Data. The criteria for data that can be used as Priority Data include indicators from the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the Government Work Plan (RKP), the SDGs, and the urgent needs of the President. CSOs will assist ministries/institutions until the process of disseminating Priority Data on the SDI Portal is complete, so that the data is open for use by academics, CSOs, and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the SDI Secretariat will integrate open-classified SDG data into the SDI Portal so that it can be accessed and utilized by non-governmental entities. To increase public data utilization, the National Secretariat of Satu Data Indonesia will develop a data utilization system through the SDI Portal, which is integrated with Wikidata and Wikipedia pages. This system is designed to expand access, use, and dissemination of Priority Data, particularly in the socio-economic, education, and cultural sectors. Through the organization of data utilization forums, the provision of public/CSOs account features on the SDI Portal, and the organization of data visualization competitions for the wider community, collaboration with Wikimedia is expected to increase the usefulness of government data in supporting research, data literacy, and evidence-based policies.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

This solution contributes to the priority issue of Inclusive Public Services by encouraging active participation of civil society (CSO) in determining and disseminating Priority Data within the SDI Portal for use by non-governmental entities.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

Priority Data Criteria follow the RPJMN, RKP, SDGs, and presidential directives, supporting evidence-based planning in accordance with Law No. 59/2024, RPJPN 2025–2045, and annual RKP.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

Improving data governance in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 39/2019 by involving CSOs in proposing and determining Priority Data, thereby assisting Walidata agencies in producing quality data in accordance with SDI principles. The integration of single SDG data on the SDI Portal and guidelines for sharing single socio-economic data based on a system-to-system approach and protecting personal data will facilitate the use of data by government and non-government agencies.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
Achievement of the availability of Priority Data from Ministries/Agencies on the SDI Portal, which is utilized by the Indonesian Wikimedia Community and the Wikimedia Portal	• Priority Data in the Socio-Economic, Education, and Culture Sectors Workshop Report • Ministerial Decree of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) related to Priority Data	Estimated end-of-year output (B-12)	Government: • Satu Data Indonesia Secretariat NGOs: • Wikimedia Indonesia • Wikimedia Foundation
Availability of the SDI Portal Data Utilization system with Wikidata and Wikipedia Page	• Priority Data Utilization Document • API to API Mechanism Document • Data Presentation Competition Visualization.	Estimated final output for year 2 (B-24)	Government: • Satu Data Indonesia Secretariat NGOs: • Wikimedia Indonesia • Wikimedia Foundation

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Matriks Indikator IV.
Open Data Sharing and Utilization in the Socio-Economic, Education, and Cultural Sectors

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Services

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Satu Data Indonesia Secretariat

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : Directorate of Data Development and Digital Government

NGOs Stakeholders : Wikimedia Foundation, Wikimedia Indonesia

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Azizah +62 822-2835-1442 (Satu Data Indonesia Secretariat)

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Targeted Outcome	Availability of mechanisms for CSO and government involvement in the utilization, sharing, and use of priority data in the socio-economic, education, and cultural sectors

1. Priority Data in the SDI Portal Utilized by the Wikimedia Portal

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of Priority Data in the Socio-Economic, Education, and Culture Sectors identified jointly with CSOs	**One Data Indonesia Secretariat**	Implementation of synchronization between Priority Data from Ministries/Agencies and data required by civil society	1. Implementation of synchronization of Priority Data from Ministries/Agencies and data required by civil society 2. Determination of Priority Data through a Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas			1.List of Priority Variable Data in the Social, Economic, Education, and Culture Sectors accompanied by CSOs 2. Workshop Report 3. Ministerial Decree of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) related to Priority Data
	Wikimedia	1. The implementation of an Open Knowledge-Open Data meeting to identify Priority Data with Strategic Criteria in the Wikimedia field 2. The compilation of 1 (one) document listing Strategic Priority Data in the Education, Socio-Economic, and Cultural Sectors	Availability of one document reporting on the implementation of the workshop on the identification and utilization of priority data in the SDI portal by 10 Indonesian Wikimedia communities	Availability of one document reporting on the implementation of the workshop on the identification and utilization of priority data in the SDI portal by 10 Indonesian Wikimedia communities		

2. Availability of Data Utilization System

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of a Data Utilization System for the SDI Portal with Wikidata and Wikipedia Pages	**One Data Indonesia Secretariat**	1. Availability of 1 (one) report on the implementation of a pre-forum system for sharing and utilizing priority data and/or open data contained in the SDI Portal 2. Availability of 1 (one) document containing the results of the validation of Priority Data input to Ministries/Agencies	Availability of 1 (one) agreement document on the utilization and sharing of open data with Wikimedia	Availability of features and account access for open data sharing on the SDI portal for civil society	Availability of API-to-API/System to System mechanisms in the utilization and sharing of open and restricted strategic data	1. Priority Data Utilization Document 2. API-to-API Mechanism Document 3. Data Presentation Competition Visualization .
	Wikimedia		Labeling and validation have been carried out for 15% of open datasets	Labeling and validation have been carried out for 30% of open datasets	1. Availability of Wikidata in displaying Priority Data and Open Data in the Education, Socio-Economic and Cultural sectors 2. Implementation of Priority Data Presentation Competition participated by civil society	



5. User-Oriented Government Digital Services through Digital Government Performance Evaluation Guidelines

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform

Stakeholders :

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform	1. Wahana Visi Indonesia 2. International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) 3. The Prakarsa

Project Overview:

The Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform, through the Deputy for Government Digital Transformation, is committed to strengthening inclusive and user-oriented digital public services by updating the Government Digital Service User Satisfaction Index. This commitment is implemented by encouraging participatory evaluation of Digital Government performance, involving civil society organizations and vulnerable groups in the process of gathering input, researching user needs, and formulating recommendations for improvement. This effort is part of strengthening the governance of a Digital Government that is transparent, responsive, and in line with the principles of Open Government Indonesia.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

This commitment is aimed at overcoming the limitations in the application of the principles of transparency, public participation, accountability, inclusiveness, and innovation in the process of digital transformation of government. To date, the formulation and implementation of public service digitalization policies have tended to be centralized and limited, with minimal community involvement. This situation has had an impact on:

- Low public trust in government digital services.
- Services that are not tailored to the needs and context of the community.

Limited public oversight of the use of the digitalization budget.

Through this commitment, efforts are being made to strengthen regulations, evaluations, and public engagement mechanisms so that digital transformation can be more open, inclusive, accountable, participatory, and innovative.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

Although the digital transformation of government has been regulated in various regulations—including Presidential Regulation 95/2018 on SPBE, Presidential Regulation No. 82/2023 on the Acceleration of Digital Transformation, and Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation No. 59/2020 on Monitoring and Evaluation of SPBE—the application of the strategic principles of Open Government Indonesia (transparency, participation, accountability, inclusiveness, and innovation) has not been fully integrated into the evaluation of the government's digital performance. Several factors influence this condition, including:

- The evaluation approach still focuses on technical aspects and procedural compliance, rather than on the impact on society.
- monitoring, and evaluation of digital services is still limited, so that public input has not optimally influenced service improvements.
- Access to information regarding budgets, progress, and the results of digitalization is not yet fully open or easily understood by the public
- Service innovations have not been consistently directed toward sustainability and the needs of vulnerable groups.

Without affirming these principles in regulations and evaluation mechanisms, the digitization process risks becoming technocratic, closed, and unresponsive to citizens' needs.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

To address issues related to the implementation of Open Government Indonesia (OGI) principles in government digital services, the Deputy for Government Digital Transformation proposes the following steps:

1. Strengthening regulations through the drafting of a Presidential Regulation on Digital Government (R-Perpres Pemdi) and a Minister of PANRB Regulation on Pemdi Evaluation, which include indicators that assess user satisfaction and the integration of digital services based on OGI principles.
2. Integrating all OGI principles—transparency, participation, accountability, inclusiveness, and innovation—into the Digital Government Index framework. This integration includes standard setting, implementation mechanisms, and measurements that ensure these principles are applied consistently at every stage of planning, implementation, and evaluation of government digital services.
3. Preparation of a roadmap and evaluation mechanism to ensure that OGI-based indicators are implemented evenly across all ministries/agencies/regions.
4. Regular monitoring and evaluation involving civil society organizations and digital service user groups, so that service improvements are based on verified feedback from the community.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

The proposed solution is directly linked to all OGI strategic issues through the integration of its principles into the Digital Government Index and the government digital service evaluation mechanism, as follows:

- Inclusive Public Services – Ensuring that all community groups, including vulnerable groups, have access to and benefit from digital services, with responsive digital public service standards.
- Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency – Promoting transparency of information related to the planning, implementation, budgeting, and evaluation of digital services so that the public can access data and developments clearly.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

- RPJPN 2025–2045: Supporting the strengthening of open, inclusive, and adaptive digital governance and services in the hyper-digital era.
- RPJMN 2025–2029: Affirming digital transformation for bureaucratic reform and improving the quality of integrated and accountable public services.
- Presidential Regulation 82/2023: Strengthening openness, collaboration, and responsiveness in the implementation of government digital services.

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

Through the application of the Government Digital Service User Satisfaction Indicator in the Digital Government Index, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in the quality of interaction between the government and the public, with a focus on transparency, participation, accountability, inclusiveness, and innovation. The desired outcomes include:

1. More meaningful measurement of the quality of government digital services, not only from a technical or documentary perspective, but also from the perspective of user experience and satisfaction.
2. Increased public involvement in the planning and evaluation of digital services, through active feedback channels and scheduled consultation forums.
3. Alignment of government digital service standards with OGI principles so that they can be implemented consistently across all ministries, agencies, and departments.
4. Strengthening follow-up mechanisms for public input, including the publication of "Hear-Record-Act" reports containing evaluation results and improvement plans.
5. Integration of measurement results into the process.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
1.Users of Government Digital Services and CSOs have been actively involved in the development of Government Digital Services in some ministries, agencies, and local governments.	1. Draft Regulation of the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform on Digital Government Evaluation (which includes updates to indicators of User Satisfaction with Government Digital Services) 2. Guidelines on reporting monitoring, evaluation, and records related to the implementation of Government Digital Services at the regional (local) level	Estimated end-of-year output 2 (B-24)	Ministries/Agencies: • Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform NGOs: • Wahana Visi Indonesia • International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) • The Prakarsa

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Indicator Matrix V.
User-Oriented Government Digital Services through Digital Government Performance Evaluation Guidelines

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Services

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform)

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : Wahana Visi Indonesia, Internasional NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), The Prakarsa

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Nugroho +62 856-9597-6097 (Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform)

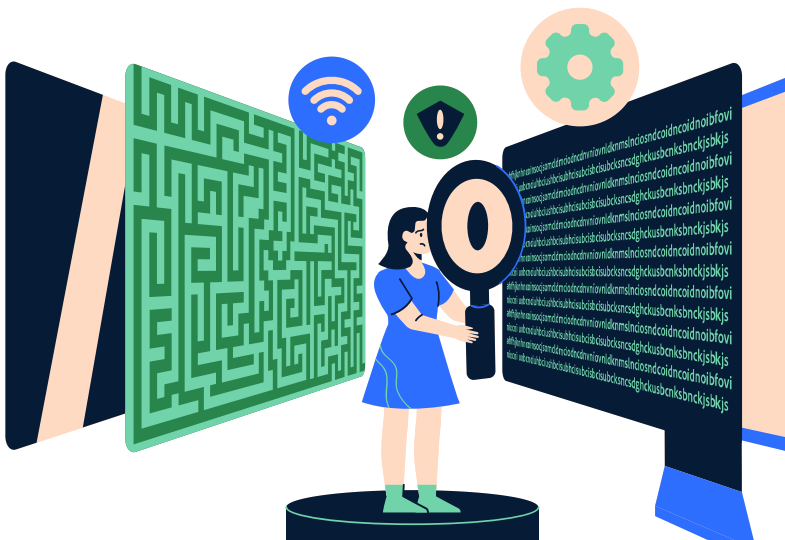
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Targeted Outcome	The creation of co-creation between the Ministry of PANRB and CSOs in optimizing Government Digital Service User Satisfaction to create inclusive and user-oriented Government Digital Services

1. Users and CSOs are active in evaluating digital services ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Active involvement of Government Digital Service Users and CSOs in the development of Government Digital Services in several ministries/agenci-es/local governments	**Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform)**	1. Formation of the PANRB–CSOs Co-creation Working Team (advisory & policy input function) through the issuance of a Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Decree 2. Availability of 1 (one) report on the implementation of thematic FGDs with CSOs for stocktaking of .	1 Availability of 1 (one) National Digital Government Performance Evaluation report 2. Implementation of updates to the Government Digital Service User Satisfaction indicator involving civil society	1. The drafting of 1 (one) draft Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) on the evaluation of Digital Government (which includes updates to the indicators of User Satisfaction with Government Digital Services) 2. Implementation of focus group discussions with civil society and vulnerable groups 3. Implementation of socialization and technical guidance for ministries/agencies/local governments regarding the optimization of maturity levels in terms of government digital service user satisfaction	1. The formulation of 1 (one) draft PANRB guideline on the evaluation of Digital Government (which includes updates to the indicators of Government Digital Service User Satisfaction) 2. Implementation of focus group discussions with civil society and vulnerable groups 3. Implementation of socialization and technical guidance for ministries/agencies/local governments regarding the optimization of maturity levels in terms of government digital service user satisfaction	1. Ministerial Decree/Government Digital Performance Evaluation Report 2. FGD follow-up reports and recommendations 3. Socialization and advocacy documentation 4. SOP document for processing and following up on input from users of Government Digital Services 5. Ministerial Decree on the Formation of a Co-creation Working Team 6. Ministerial Regulation on the Renewal of Government Digital Service User Satisfaction Indicators

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
(continuation)	**INFID** **The Prakarsa**	1. Availability of 1 (one) document containing the results of research on the needs of vulnerable groups using digital services 2. Availability of 1 (one) report on the implementation of focus group discussions with vulnerable groups	1. Availability of 1 (one) dissemination report on the results of FGDs and research related to the needs of vulnerable groups regarding Government Digital Services 2. Compilation of 1 (one) document containing recommendations for improving the Government Digital Service User Satisfaction indicator based on input from vulnerable groups	Availability of 1 (one) FGD report with vulnerable groups	Availability of 1 (one) document containing recommendations regarding the satisfaction of vulnerable groups with government digital services.	1. FGD reports targeting vulnerable groups 2. FGD follow-up reports and recommendations
	Wahana Visi Indonesia	Availability of 1 (one) FGD report with vulnerable children on the needs of government digital services	1. Availability of 1 (one) report on the dissemination of FGD results and research related to the needs of vulnerable groups for Government Digital Services 2. Compilation of 1 (one) recommendation document for improving the Government Digital Service User Satisfaction indicator based on children's input	Availability of 1 (one) report on the dissemination of government digital services with a focus on children	The compilation of one (1) document containing recommendations for improving the satisfaction of users of government digital services based on monitoring and evaluation by children	1. FGD report targeting vulnerable groups (children) 2. FGD report and follow-up recommendations



6. Provincial-level Regional Action Plans that Promote Improved Access to Clean Water in at Least 3 Districts/Cities in East Nusa Tenggara

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Solar Chapter & Wahana Visi Indonesia

Stakeholders :

Government	NGOs
1. Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Kemendes PDT) 2. Regional Development, Research, and Innovation Planning Agency (Bapperida) East Nusa Tenggara	1. Solar Chapter 2. Wahana Visi Indonesia

Project Overview:

This commitment aims to enhance capacity, governance, data transparency, and the implementation of synergistic water programs to ensure sustainable access to clean water in villages across East Nusa Tenggara through multi-stakeholder collaboration

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem affected those impacted?

The problem to be addressed through this commitment is the unequal access to clean water in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Although according to BPS (2024) 88.25% of households have access to safe drinking water, field data as of August 2025 shows that 223 villages out of 706 villages (31.58%) do not yet have adequate water services. A total of 141 villages have completely failed systems, 82 villages lack water infrastructure, and 328 villages have service coverage below 25%. Residents, especially women and children, must walk 1–3 km to fetch water, spending 3–4 hours a day. Difficult topography, low rainfall, and the impact of climate change exacerbate the situation.

Another problem is inaccurate and fragmented data, which hinders planning and budget allocation, as well as the low priority given to clean water development in rural areas. Funding for clean water programs is also still limited and there is no sustainable funding mechanism. n addition, the low technical capacity of communities to maintain renewable energy-based technology is an obstacle. Without training and institutional strengthening support, such as that provided by KP-SPAMS or water agencies, the sustainability of clean water systems in villages is at risk of failure. This problem has persisted for years and continues to affect communities, especially in hard-to-reach areas.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of these problems. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

1. **Planning**

   Access to clean water has not been a priority, resulting in low service coverage and suboptimal planning quality. Without strategic documents such as RAD, coordination between sectors is lacking, and the approach tends to be sectoral and unsustainable.

2. **Innacurate and fragmented data**

   The absence of a data system that reflects the reality on the ground and is open has resulted in inaccurate mapping of villages experiencing water crises. Inconsistencies between data sources (BPS, ministries, local governments) have led to overlapping programs and inefficient budget allocations. This exacerbates regional disparities and slows down the response to finding solutions.

3. **Weak local institutions and technical assistance**

   Many village water systems are neglected due to the lack of continuous assistance for villages in planning, managing, and repairing water infrastructure. KP-SPAMS or water committees as managing institutions often lack formal recognition, legality, or clear budgetary support. Without technical and administrative training, communities are unable to maintain the sustainability of the system.

4. **Financing constraints**

   Clean water programs are often not a priority in the use of village funds or regional budgets, with low allocations. Dependence on initial funding without a long-term financing strategy causes many systems to fail in the face of damage or climate change.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

The proposed solution is the development and implementation of a Regional Action Plan (RAD) at the provincial level in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) to improve access to clean water in a planned, inclusive, and data-driven manner in at least three districts/cities in NTT. The RAD will serve as a framework for cross-sector and regency/city coordination that includes a map of needs, funding strategies, strengthening of village water management institutions (KP-SPAMS), and public monitoring mechanisms.

As part of the solution, RAD will integrate Mengalir.co as the provincial WASH Data Center. This participatory platform has involved citizens, villages, Bapperida, and NGOs to report water conditions directly from the field. However, only 704 of more than 3,000 villages are covered, so its use needs to be expanded and institutionalized in the regional planning process.

The integration of Mengalir.co into RAD enables more targeted mapping of priority areas and budget allocation, while promoting transparency and citizen participation. This solution also improves the weaknesses of the previous approach, which lacked sustainability due to a lack of open data, coordination, and long-term technical assistance such as maintenance training for water managers/institutions.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

This solution is in line with two strategic issues of Open Government Indonesia: Inclusive Public Services and Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources. The RAD was developed with the aim of improving access to clean water as a basic service in the NTT region in a fair and planned manner. The process prioritizes community involvement, cross-sector collaboration, and data transparency through the Mengalir.co platform. In addition, this solution also encourages the strengthening of civic engagement and public accountability by opening up opportunities for participation and open monitoring of the implementation of clean water programs at the regional level.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This solution is in line with Asta Cita number 6, which is to strengthen villages and develop from villages to promote economic equality and poverty alleviation. The RAD supports the 2025–2029 RPJMN priorities in increasing access to safe drinking water, reducing disparities in basic services, and developing disadvantaged areas. This commitment also contributes to the achievement of SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, as well as strengthening transparent, participatory, and evidence-based regional development governance.

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

This commitment aims to drive systemic change in the governance of improving access to clean water in East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT), by strengthening data-based planning, cross-sector collaboration, and community involvement. The main output is the formulation and approval of the NTT Provincial Clean Water Action Plan (RAD), which includes mapping priority areas in at least three districts/cities, financing strategies, and strengthening local institutions.

The targeted changes include:

- *Institutional:* The existence of an official provincial document that serves as a reference for coordination between agencies and districts/cities.
- *Local institutions:* Support for the strengthening and legalization of KP-SPAMS/Water Institutions as managers of water services in villages.
- *Systems & practices:* Integration of data from the Mengalir.co platform as a reference for planning and evaluation.
- *Behavior & participation:* Increased community and CSO involvement in monitoring water access.
- *Regulations & budget:* Development of a funding roadmap that ensures the sustainability of water services, especially in vulnerable areas.

This commitment builds the foundation for more open, fair, and sustainable clean water governance in NTT.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
Availability of data-based analysis from target areas that have been collected and integrated through the Mengalir.co platform.	1. Participatory data collection SOP documents and verification have been developed and implemented in the target area 2. Village data recapitulation documents of village that has been compiled for the preparation of the NTT Clean Water Access RAD. 3. Village data assessment report as material for policy formulation and interventions for access to clean water in NTT 4. The Mengalir.co platform actively displays the results of data analysis data, especially in 3 priority districts as the basis for RAD preparation.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12) December 2026	Government: • Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, (Directorate General for the Acceleration of Development in Disadvantaged Regions) • Regional Development, Research, and Innovation Planning Agency (Bapperida) East Nusa Tenggara NGOs: • Solar Chapter • Wahana Visi Indonesia
The implementation of policy workshops policy, documentation monitoring, documentation of good practices from villages in the region as recommendations for strengthening the implementation of RAD Clean Water.	1. Validation report on WASH best practices in East Nusa Tenggara 2. Document policy brief/policy recommendations related to proposals priority interventions for village funds for clean water access programs 3. Roadmap document for community-based clean water programs at the provincial level with pilot projects in 3 main focus districts (TTS District, Southwest Sumba District, Malaka District)	Estimated outcomes end of year 2(M-24) December 2027	Government: • Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Directorate General for the Acceleration of Development in Disadvantaged Regions) • Regional Development, Research, and Innovation Planning Agency (Bapperida) East Nusa Tenggara NGOs: • Solar Chapter • Wahana Visi Indonesia

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Indicator Matrix VI.
Provincial-level Regional Action Plans that Promote Improved Access to Clean Water in at Least 3 Districts/Cities in East Nusa Tenggara

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Services

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Kemendes PDT) & Bapperida of East Nusa Tenggara

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : Solar Chapter & Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)

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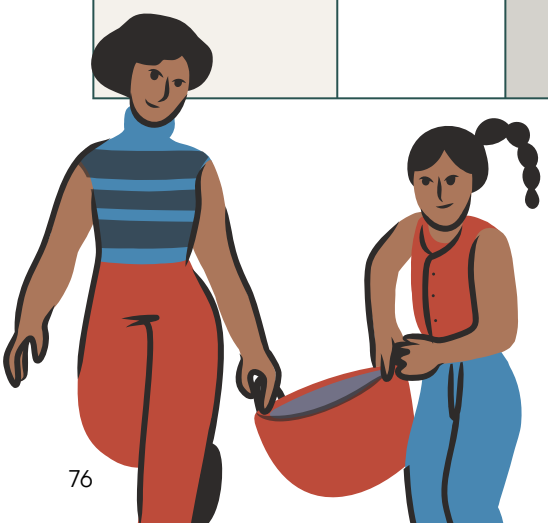
Targeted Outcome	The realization of an evidence-based data system and cross-party collaboration to strengthen planning and implementation of policies to improve access to clean water in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

1. Data-based Analysis in 3 Locations, East Nusa Tenggara

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of data-based analysis from target areas that has been collected and integrated through the Mengalir.co platform.	**Directorate General for the Acceleration of Development in Disadvantaged Regions, Kemendes PDT**	The implementation of socialization in 3 main focus districts (TTS District, West Sumba District, Malaka District)	Availability of 75% of clean water access data in West Sumba District			1. SOP documents for participatory data collection and data verification have been developed and implemented in the target areas. 2. Summary documents of village data collected for the preparation of the NTT Clean Water Access RAD. 3. Village data analysis reports as a basis for policy formulation and clean water access interventions in NTT.
	Bapperida of East Nusa Tenggara	Issuance of a Governor's Letter to all Mayors and Regents regarding the collection of clean water access data involving local CSOs and village governments	1. Availability of 75% of clean water access data in the Main Focus Districts/Cities collected in TTS District. 2. Implementation of joint validation of data collected through the Drinking Water and Environmental Health Working Group. 3. Integration of mengalir.codata with the SASANDO platform.	The implementation of a pilot project for the utilization of clean water access data in 3 villages in each priority district.		
	Solar Chapter	1. Development of SOPs for data collection, standards, and analysis. 2. Availability of priority village planning and KP-SPAMS status features, particularly in 3 priority districts on the Mengalir.coplatform	1. Availability of 75% of clean water access data in Malaka 2. Joint validation of collected data3. The Mengalir.co platform actively displays data analysis results, particularly in 3 priority districts, as a basis for RAD preparation.	Maintenance and updating of data from additional districts outside the initial 3 districts have been carried out on Mengalir.co		
	WVI	Integration of mWater data from WVI-supported areas in NTT for publication on mengalir.co	1. Availability of clean water access data in 12 villages in TTS District 2. Availability of clean water access data in 5 villages in Southwest Sumba District 3. Implementation of workshops related to data-based policy formulation in the WASH sector			

2. Policy Workshop and Monitoring ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The implementation of policy workshops, monitoring reports, and documentation of good practices from villages in the region as recommendations for strengthening the implementation of the Clean Water RAD	**Seknas OGI**			The implementation of a kick-off meeting for a workshop on the preparation of a roadmap document for a community-based clean water program involving ministries/agencies/departments and CSOs		1. Validation report on WASH best practices in East Nusa Tenggara 2. Policy brief/policy recommendation document related to proposed priority interventions for village funds for clean water access programs 3. Roadmap document for community-based clean water programs at the provincial level with 3 pilot districts as main locations (TTS Regency, Southwest Sumba, Malaka)
	Kemendes PDT			Recommendations for improving the roadmap document for community-based clean water programs have been compiled.		
	Bapperida of East Nusa Tenggara			Recommendations for improving the roadmap document for community-based clean water programs have been compiled.	1. Policy brief/policy recommendations related to proposed priority interventions for village funds for clean water access programs 2. Governor Regulation on Regional Action Plans in the clean water sector in NTT Province	
	Solar Chapter			Recommendations for improving the roadmap document for community-based clean water programs have been compiled.	Recommendations for the use of roadmap documents in the synchronization of data-based WASH budget policies for FY 2027 in 3 main focus districts	
	WVI			The development of a community-based clean water program roadmap	Recommendations for the use of roadmap documents in the synchronization of data-based WASH budget policies for FY 2027 in 3 main focus districts	





7. Policy Recommendations and Models for Child Participation in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Services and Child Protection Policies

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)

Stakeholders :

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Indonesian Child Protection Commision (KPAI)	Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)

Project Overview:

This commitment aims to develop policy recommendations and structured, integrated, and child rights-based models of child participation in the monitoring and evaluation of health services and child protection policies, particularly those related to the prevention and handling of sexual violence. Through the strengthening of participatory mechanisms, this commitment encourages the meaningful involvement of children as stakeholders in conveying their experiences, needs, and input on policies and services that directly impact them. The developed participation model is expected to serve as a reference in improving the quality of child protection policies and health services that are more responsive, inclusive, and oriented towards the best interests of children.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem affected those impacted?

Children are often not involved in the evaluation of health policies or services that affect them, so health policies and services for children often lack a child's perspective; one example is the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meals (MBG) program, where children are still not given a voice in policies that are intended for them. With the existence of a model for child participation in the monitoring and evaluation of health policies and services for children, it is hoped that the government and child health service providers will have a child's perspective in the process of policy formulation and implementation of health services for children.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of these problems. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 18 of 2019, amended by Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 1 of 2022 and Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 3 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of the Children's Forum, mandates that children be involved in the policy-making process, but does not regulate the involvement of children in the monitoring and evaluation process. In the principle of good governance, the role of citizens as providers of feedback is very important to improve the quality of policies and their implementation, including services. In this context, children as citizens have the right to have their opinions heard in the process of monitoring and evaluating government policies and their implementation. However, current policies do not regulate the involvement of children in the process of monitoring and evaluating government policies.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

A model for child participation in the framework of policy monitoring and evaluation and its implementation needs to be created. To implement this model at every level of government, child participation in government monitoring and evaluation needs to become government policy.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Proposed solutions related to Indonesia's Open Government priority issues:

- Inclusive Public Services,
- Citizenship and Democracy

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

Included in the 4th RPJMN/Asta Cita national priority: human resource development, science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender equality, and strengthening the role of women, youth, and people with disabilities.

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

The availability of policies and models for child participation in monitoring and evaluation as a form of child participation in improving health services for children. With these policies and models, child participation will increase more broadly, better, and more meaningfully, especially for improving the implementation of child health services.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
The government conducts training on the mechanism for involving children in the process of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of policies on health services and child protection (specifically related to sexual violence).	1. Guidelines/modules for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation 2. Three batches of pilot training on child participation instruments in monitoring and evaluation of health service and child protection policy implementation (in three regions) 3. Policy recommendations (guidelines/modules & technical guidelines) through the Chair of KPAI to the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Estimated final output for year 1 (M-12) and year-2 (M-24)	Government: • Indonesia Child Protection Commission NGOs: • Wahana Visi Indonesia

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Indicator Matrix VII.
Policy Recommendations and Models for Child Participation in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Services and Child Protection Policies

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Service

Lead : Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI)

Government Stakeholders : -

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholder : Wahana Visi Indonesia

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Jasra Putra +62 82112193515 (KPAI)

NGOs Point of Contact : Suryadi +62 858-1398-3394 (WVI), Drias +62 812-8513-1838 (WVI)

Targeted Outcome	Policies involving child participation in monitoring and evaluation of policies in Health Services and Child Protection (specifically sexual violence)

Guidelines for Child Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Services & Child Protection Policies

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of guidelines/modules and policy recommendations on mechanisms for child involvement in the monitoring and evaluation process of the implementation of health services and child protection policies (specifically policies on the prevention and handling of sexual violence)	KPAI	1. Held 1 (one) District/City Children's Forums and relevant government agencies for the child consultation process in the preparation of guidelines/modules for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation 2. Held 1 (one) Public Consultation Forum on the draft module for monitoring and evaluation of child participation in the implementation of cross-ministerial policies	The launch and dissemination of guidelines/modules on child involvement in monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation	1. The implementation of pilot training on child participation instruments in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of health services and child protection policies in 3 regions 2. The drafting of 1 (one) recommendation for the improvement of child participation instruments	1. Formulation and submission of policy recommendations for improving child participation instruments in monitoring and evaluating policy implementation to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and relevant stakeholders 2. Availability of 1 (one) advocacy report on the revision of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation/new policy recommendations related to the governance of child involvement in the monitoring and evaluation process to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	1. Terms of Reference (TOR) 2. Meeting Minutes. 3. Attendance List & Photos 4. Policy Recommendation Letter from the Chairperson of KPAI to the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
	WVI	1. The implementation of 3 (three) district/city children's forums in 3 (three) regions (Western Region: Jakarta; Central Region: Kuburaya Pontianak; Eastern Region: Manggarai-NTT) for stocktaking of good practices in child involvement in the implementation of health services and child protection policies in the regions 2. The drafting of 1 (one) monitoring and evaluation guide/module for policy implementation.	Completion of the policy implementation monitoring and evaluation guide/module	1. The implementation of pilot training on child participation instruments in the monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation (in 3 regions) 2. The drafting of 1 (one) recommendation document for the improvement of child participation instruments		



8. National Strategy for Increasing the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Formal Employment through Multisectoral Collaboration

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

Stakeholders :

Government	NGOs
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas	SIGAB Indonesia

Project Overview:

The Indonesian government is committed to improving adaptive and inclusive welfare by encouraging the participation of persons with disabilities in the formal sector, as indicated in the 2025–2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Currently, the government does not have a standardized strategy and system/mechanism to ensure employment inclusivity. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a standardized job matching strategy and system to fill the gaps in the employment ecosystem, making it more inclusive and accommodating for persons with disabilities. This commitment will be piloted as a first step towards the adoption of a national policy, with three main outputs: (1) the formulation of a standardized job matching strategy and system for increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in formal employment through a collaborative multisectoral role; (2) the implementation of a pilot of this strategy and system for the formulation of a national policy; and (3) a policy draft for the establishment of a national strategy for Increasing the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Formal Employment through Multisectoral Collaboration.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem affected those impacted?

1. People with disabilities still face barriers to participating in formal employment. This is evident in the low Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of people with disabilities, which in 2023 reached only 21.05%, far below the national LFPR of 69.48% (Sakernas, 2023). Meanwhile, in 2024, only 9.35% worked in the formal sector, meaning that the majority of persons with disabilities worked in the informal sector. Although this sector provides opportunities for productivity, the lack of labor protection and access to social security makes their position vulnerable.
2. This condition is reflected in the high poverty rate among persons with disabilities, which reached 13.81% in 2023, higher than the national poverty rate of 9.36% in the same period.
3. This problem also arises because the government does not yet have a strong strategy and standardized system to ensure employment inclusivity

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of these problems. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The main problem:

1. **Why 1:** Why is the WLP for persons with disabilities low? The majority of persons with disabilities do not have access to employment or are unable to work on a sustainable basis.
2. **Why 2:** Why is access to formal employment limited? Lack of skills, education, and suitable job opportunities, coupled with physical, social, and labor regulation barriers that are not yet favorable to persons with disabilities.
3. **Why 3:** Why are skills and education still lacking and why are there barriers? Low education levels, limited access to skills training, and workplace accessibility issues
4. **Why 4:** Why is access to education, training, and infrastructure still inadequate? Inclusive policies have not been fully integrated, labor regulations have not been consistently implemented, and socioeconomic data on persons with disabilities is not comprehensive enough for proper planning.
5. **Why 5:** Why are policies and implementation still weak and data limited? Stigma and negative perceptions from society and employers, lack of political priority and budget to promote employment inclusion, and lack of incentives for institutions that implement disability inclusive policies.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

To increase the employment rate of persons with disabilities, especially in the formal sector, it is necessary to ensure that employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, supply and demand in the labor market, and the skills of persons with disabilities are aligned with market needs, through:

1. **Mapping the Demand for Disabled Workers**, through the identification of institutions/agencies/companies that open positions for people with disabilities.
2. **Mapping the Labor Supply of Persons with Disabilities,** through identifying the potential and interests of persons with disabilities, identifying the right types of jobs for each type of disability, and adjusting secondary education and training center curricula for persons with disabilities.
3. **Job Matching**, ensuring that points (1) and (2) are aligned by developing standardized job matching strategies and mechanisms.
4. **Developing training types and curricula** to ensure the capacity of persons with disabilities is aligned with labor market needs, either through government programs or other job training institutions.
5. **Periodic Progress Monitoring,** through monitoring the job placement matching rate for persons with disabilities; the suitability of accommodations for persons with disabilities (infrastructure, career paths, salary standards, flexible working hours), and the development of a business model concept for job placement and vocational training for persons with disabilities.
6. **Encouraging Enablers** to accelerate the increase in the employment participation of persons with disabilities through strengthening coordination mechanisms, role sharing, institutionalization, and necessary policies.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

The proposed solutions are in line with the priority issues of Inclusive Public Services and Gender Equality, Diversity, and Social Inclusion. Public services designed to be inclusive will make it easier for persons with disabilities to obtain information and navigate the bureaucratic process to access employment opportunities. Thus, the principles of equality, diversity, and social inclusion can be realized.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

The Indonesian government has internalized the issue of disability employment in the 2025-2029 RPJMN in National Priority 6. This is emphasized through the main development indicator, namely "Percentage of Persons with Disabilities Working in the Formal Sector".

In addition, this solution supports the President's quick wins through the Affirmative Business Card (KUA), which is one of the National Strategic Programs (PSN).

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

Through this solution, the desired outcome is an increase in the number of persons with disabilities working in the formal sector, through two outputs: 1) The establishment of a standardized job matching strategy and system; AND 2) The development of a pilot program for a standardized job matching strategy and system. The development of a standardized job matching strategy and system document is aimed at improving the system and creating an inclusive and accommodative employment ecosystem for persons with disabilities by optimizing existing programs and institutions. Then, this strategy and implementation need to be implemented through the development of a pilot strategy and job matching system as a first step to be adopted as a policy at the national level.

The two outputs above will support the achievement of the national indicator “Increase in the percentage of persons with disabilities working in the formal sector.” This indicator is also supported by the role of local governments, which is measured in a standardized manner through regional disability employment indicators, namely the number of ULDs in the employment sector at the district/city/provincial level and the number of persons with disabilities who receive assistance from the Employment Disability Service Unit and/or from the agency in charge of employment.

Realizing access for persons with disabilities to the labor market requires collaboration and synergy between the central government, local governments, and OPDis. One concrete manifestation of this collaboration is accelerating the increase in the employment participation of persons with disabilities through strengthening coordination mechanisms, role sharing, institutionalization, and necessary policies.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
Development of an initial concept for a strategy/draft and standardized job matching system	The initial concept of the standardized job matching strategy and system	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Government: • Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas NGOs: • SIGAB Indonesia
Development of guidelines to optimize the role of the Employment Disability Service Unit (ULD) in job matching and providing assistance to companies and job seekers with disabilities.	1. Pilot testing of initial strategies and job matching systems Increasing the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Formal Employment through Multisectoral Collaboration 2. Policy recommendation paper on Increasing the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Formal Employment through Multisectoral Collaboration	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Government: • Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas NGOs: • SIGAB Indonesia

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Indicator Matrix VIII.
National Strategy for Increasing the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Formal Employment through Multisectoral Collaboration

Strategic Issues : Inclusive Public Services

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

Related Ministries/Agencies : -

Bappenas : Directorate of Poverty Reduction and Social Welfare

NGOs Stakeholders : SIGAB Indonesia

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Dwi +62-821-1377-4345 (Ministry of National Development Planning)

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Targeted Outcome	Standardized job matching strategies and systems in an inclusive employment ecosystem for persons with disabilities through multisectoral collaborative roles

1. Standardized job matching system strategy ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The development of standardized job matching strategies and systems, as well as guidelines that serve as a reference for optimizing the role of the Employment Disability Service Unit (ULD) in carrying out job matching and assistance for companies and job seekers with disabilities.	**Bappenas**	Completion of the initial draft of a standardized job matching system, containing: 1) mapping of employment programs (work and vocational) in relevant ministries/institutions 2) Needs Assessment and data collection system for job seekers with disabilities 3) identification/mapping of companies with disability quotas and companies' needs for workers with disabilities 4) gap analysis of 1) 2) 3) to determine whether they are suitable in terms of the capacity of prospective workers with disabilities	1. Holding discussions with ministries/agencies and civil society on employment and disability 2. Holding workshops/focus group discussions with disability communities (e.g., HWDI) 3. Compiling one final document on a standardized job matching strategy and system	The conduct of one trial of standardized job matching strategies and systems in one existing agency/institution owned by existing ministries/agencies.	The formulation of 1 (one) update to the strategy concept and standardized job matching system	1. Sakernas: data on persons with disabilities working in the formal sector (national indicator) 2. Data and information on the development of employment programs, training/vocational programs of relevant ministries/institutions 3. Data and information owned by OPDis 4. Data and information from the Employment Disability Service Unit in Indonesia
	SIGAB Indonesia	1. Preparation of 1 (one) input document for the initial draft of the job matching system 2. Preparation of 1 (one) document identifying the mapping of roles of ULD, ministries/institutions, and local governments	Holding Socialization of Guidelines for Optimizing the Role and Function of ULDs in 11 ULDs throughout Indonesia	1.Implementation of the 11 ULD Labor Optimization Guidelines Monitoring of the implementation of the 11 ULD Labor Optimization Guidelines.	Compilation of 1 (one) final job matching model document based on best practices resulting from the implementation of guidelines in 11 ULD	

2. OPDis collaboration model and policy recommendations ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The development of guidelines serving as a reference for optimizing the role of the Disability Employment Service Unit (ULD) in performing job matching and mentoring functions for companies and job seekers with disabilities.	**Bappenas**	1. The development of a draft guideline to be established by the Ministry of Labor 2. The identification of the mapping of the roles of ULD, ministries/agencies, and local governments	Implementation of the Dissemination of the Guidelines for Optimizing the Role and Function of ULD in Labor ULDs throughout Indonesia	1. Implementation of the use of the Guide to Optimize the Labor ULD 2. Monitoring of the use of the guide to optimize the Labor ULD.	Finalization of a job matching model based on best practices resulting from the implementation of the guidelines in 3 ULD	1. Sakernas: data on persons with disabilities working in the formal sector (national indicator) 2. Data and information on the development of employment programs, training/vocational programs related to ministries/agencies 3. Data and information held by OPDis 4. Data and information from the ULD on employment in Indonesia
	SIGAB Indonesia	1. The compilation of one OPDis mapping document that has begun collaborating with the ULD Ketenagakerjaan 2. The availability of one document mapping good practices from OPDis/CSO in improving employment for persons with disabilities	• Formulation of 1 (one) concept for a collaboration mechanism between the ULD Ketenagakerjaan and OPDis	The development of one communication and campaign product to promote collaboration between OPDis and ULD Ketenagakerjaan in optimizing inclusive job matching.	Formulation of 1 (one) report on the dissemination of forms of collaboration between OPDis and ULD Ketenagakerjaan in strengthening a standardized and inclusive job matching model as input for the draft policy document.	



Open Government Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

List of Commitments & Results Indicators

ANTI-CORRUPTION & BUDGET TRANSPARENCY



1. Strengthened Public Participation in Data Use and Monitoring of Government Procurement of Goods and Services Systems

Timeframe: 2026-2027

Lead : National Public Procurement Agency/ *LKPP*

Stakeholders

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
1. LKPP 2. Central Information Commission/ *KIP*	1. TI Indonesia 2. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)

Project Overview:

Enhancing public participation and the transparency of Government Procurement of Goods and Services (PBJP) through the modernization of the complaint handling system and the strengthening of accountability features within the procurement platform.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) is designed to achieve procurement objectives that are efficient, transparent, and responsive to actual needs, while promoting the optimal use of state budget resources and delivering direct benefits to the public. As PBJ budget allocations continue to increase and the complexity of needs and challenges grows, stronger synergy and collaboration among government institutions and with the public are required. The substantial scale of procurement expenditure—averaging approximately IDR 1,200 trillion annually—is highly vulnerable to potential irregularities, including corruption, price inflation, and budget misuse. According to the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) 2023 report, PBJ-related corruption cases accounted for 39 percent of total corruption cases. Therefore, transparency in procurement information is critical to preventing and reducing corruption risks in PBJ.

The Government has increasingly used e-purchasing mechanisms through the e-Catalog for procuring goods. However, public access to monitor transactions through the e-Catalog and to provide feedback on supplier performance remains limited. Regulatory constraints governing public participation in e-Catalog monitoring further exacerbate this challenge. Transparency of information must also be accompanied by enhanced public literacy to ensure that openness effectively translates into meaningful engagement. This is particularly important given field findings indicating low public use of PBJ information, including among civil society organizations, the general public, small business actors, the media, and budget monitoring communities, especially in regions with limited digital literacy. Difficulties in understanding non-user-friendly procurement information have reduced the effectiveness of advocacy, education, and oversight activities.

This issue is national in scope and has persisted for more than five years since the implementation of the digital procurement system. A study by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in 2021 indicates that corruption vulnerabilities in procurement are highest during the implementation stage, which is also the phase with the least public involvement.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The issues identified are caused by, among others, the following factors:

a. **Regulatory Aspect**

- Limited regulatory frameworks and technical rules governing the handling of public complaints.
- The revision of Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2025 needs to be accompanied by updates to the derivative regulations issued by the National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP).

b. **Human Resources Aspect**

- Insufficient understanding of procurement regulations among procurement actors, which certain suppliers or contractors exploit to engage in manipulation.
- Low awareness of integrity from an early stage due to the limited integration of anti-corruption education.

c. **Information and Technology Aspect**

- The format PBJ data available across various portals are often highly technical, non-standardized, and lacking contextual information, making it difficult for the public to understand the content and its implications.
- The absence of comprehensive technical guidelines and openly accessible user training modules for the latest versions of the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace systems is problematic, as they are not accessible to the broader public.
- The lack of open, interactive, and user-friendly public monitoring features that enable the general public to trace procurement processes and outcomes digitally.

d. **Collaboration Aspect**

- The absence of consistent and structured government efforts to enhance public literacy, particularly among civil society organizations, in understanding procurement workflows, terminology, and the potential use of procurement data.
- Most information disclosure efforts remain oriented toward fulfilling formal obligations rather than maximizing the practical usefulness of information for the public.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

Based on the identified issues, several solutions are proposed:

1. Revision of National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the PBJP Complaint System to establish a more open, participatory, and cross-agency–integrated complaint management framework, including the preparation of an urgency paper, a change matrix, and technical guidelines for PBJP complaint handling.
2. Optimization of the e-Catalog and e-Purchasing systems through the development of a transaction-monitoring dashboard, an early-warning system, and publicly accessible supplier-performance assessment features to support corruption prevention.
3. Provision of public access to selected procurement information, including the publication of Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives, to enhance transparency in the use of state budget resources.
4. Strengthening public capacity in the use of procurement data and information systems through anti-corruption training in PBJP (MOOC), dissemination and use of the Inaproc Dashboard, and the engagement of civil society organizations and academics in data-based monitoring.

All solutions will be implemented collaboratively by the Government and civil society organizations to ensure relevance, public benefit, and sustainable impact.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

This solution directly addresses Anti-Corruption and Budget issues by strengthening public oversight of the implementation of Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJP), while promoting transparency and accountability in the use of state budget resources. Furthermore, this commitment is also relevant to the issue of Inclusive Public Service Delivery, as it enables citizens—particularly vulnerable groups—to provide feedback on the services they receive through PBJP. Revisions to policies and the introduction of responsive digital features will create broader and more meaningful public participation.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This solution supports Asta Cita 4 (legal reform and anti-corruption efforts) and Asta Cita 7 (enhancing the quality of inclusive and digital-based public services). This commitment is aligned with the 2025 Government Work Plan (RKP 2025) policy direction, particularly the agenda on digital public service transformation and the strengthening of transparent and accountable governance, through revisions to e-Complaint and e-Catalog regulations that promote public participation, reinforce integrity, improve efficiency, and enhance public trust in state expenditure.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

1. **Regulatory leve**l: issuance of revised LKPP regulations on the PBJP complaint system and e-Catalog/e-Purchasing that accommodate information transparency and public participation.
2. **System level:** availability of transaction monitoring dashboards, early warning systems, supplier assessment features, and transparent, integrated complaint-handling systems.
3. **Capacity and practice level**: increased public literacy, stronger engagement of civil society organizations, and enhanced collaborative practices between government and the public in PBJP oversight.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Completion of the draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on the Government Goods and Services Procurement complaint system that accommodates information transparency and public participation.	Input document identifying the needs for revision of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • ICW
	1. Draft Revision of LKPP Regulation 6/2022 2. List of Issues (DIM) document and urgency paper for LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022.	Estimated output end of year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • ICW
Availability of a transaction monitoring dashboard, an early warning system, and the addition of publicly accessible supplier performance assessment features to optimize the e-Catalog and e-Purchasing systems.	User guide document / training module.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • TII • ICW
	Document on the results of monitoring the implementation of early warning system indicators in e-Purchasing, serving as input for future strengthening efforts.	Estimated output end of year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • TII • ICW
Completion of the draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing that accommodates information transparency and public participation.	Technical study document providing inputs for the revision of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • TII
	1. List of Issues (DIM) document and Technical Study on the LKPP Regulation concerning e-Catalog and e-Purchasing. 2. Urgency Paper for the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing.	Estimated output end of year 2 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • TII

...continuation

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Availability of public access to specific procurement information, particularly the publication of Direct Appointment transactions based on Presidential Directives.	Information components and results of monitoring the publication of data/information on Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives through the recording feature.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • ICW • TII
	Publication of data/information on Direct Appointments pursuant to Presidential Directives through a transactional feature.	Estimated output end of year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • ICW • TII
Strengthening Public Capacity in the Use of Procurement Data and Information Systems.	MOOC dan Inaproc Dissemination	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • ICW • TII
	MOOC and report on the utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard by the public.	Estimated output end of year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: LKPP NGOs: • ICW • TII

Contact Information:

Larasati (LKPP)
Agus Sarwono (TI Indonesia)
Wana Alamsyah (Indonesia Corruption Watch)

Indicator Matrix I.
Strengthened Public Participation in Data Use and Monitoring of Government Procurement of Goods and Services Systems

Strategic Issues : Anti-corruption and Budget Transparency
Lead Ministries/Agencies : National Public Procurement Agency/ *LKPP*
Related Ministries/Agencies : Central Information Commission/ *KIP*
Bappenas : -
NGOs Stakeholders : Transparency International Indonesia (TII), Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Larasati
NGOs Point of Contact : Agus Sarwono (TI Indonesia), Wana Alamsyah (Indonesia Corruption Watch)

Targeted Outcome	Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in Government Procurement of Goods and Services.

1. Draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on the complaint-handling system ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Completion of the draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on the Government Goods and Services Procurement complaint-handling system that accommodates information transparency and public participation.	**LKPP**	Availability of one (1) document containing the results of the review of studies jointly submitted with civil society organizations on technical guidelines and regulatory aspects, serving as the basis for amendments to LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the PBJP Complaint System.	Availability of one (1) document compiling inputs from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) for the preparation of the urgency paper and change matrix for the revision of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022.	1. Completion of one (1) draft urgency paper for the amendment of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022, adjusted to inputs from civil society organizations. 2. Completion of one (1) List of Issues (DIM) document for the amendment of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the PBJP Complaint System, adjusted to inputs from civil society organizations.	Completion of one (1) draft revision of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the PBJP Complaint System.	1. Activity documentation and report. 2. Draft technical guidelines and regulatory framework as the basis for revising the LKPP Regulation on e-Pengaduan. 3. Draft revision of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022.
	ICW	Completion of one (1) document containing the results of the review of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022 through a discussion forum.	Completion of one (1) input document identifying the needs for revision of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022.	Completion of one (1) initial input document for the urgency paper and the List of Issues (DIM) for the amendment of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022.	Completion of one (1) final input document for the urgency paper and the List of Issues (DIM) for the amendment of LKPP Regulation No. 6 of 2022, submitted to the Directorate for Legal Issue Handling.	



2. Draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Completion of the draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing that accommodates information transparency and public participation.	**LKPP**			Completion of one (1) review document of the List of Issues (DIM) submitted by civil society organizations as input for the draft revision of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing.	Completion of one (1) review document of the urgency paper and revision matrix for the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing submitted by CSOs	1. Activity report/ documentation. 2. Review document of the List of Issues (DIM) of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing, as well as the review of the submitted urgency paper and revision matrix for the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing.
	TII	Completion of one (1) document mapping the strengthening of the draft LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing, including opportunities to add supplier assessment features that can be conducted by beneficiaries, through a discussion forum.	Completion of one (1) technical study providing inputs for the revision of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing.	Completion of one (1) initial input document for the draft urgency paper and the List of Issues (DIM) of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing, including the addition of publicly accessible rating features and publicly accessible e-Purchasing transaction information.	Completion of one (1) final input document for the urgency paper and the List of Issues (DIM) of the LKPP Regulation on e-Catalog and e-Purchasing, including the addition of publicly accessible rating features and publicly accessible e-Purchasing transaction information.	

3. Monitoring Dashboard

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of a transaction monitoring dashboard, an early warning system, and publicly accessible supplier performance assessment features to optimize the e-Catalog and e-Purchasing systems.	**LKPP**	1. Completion of one (1) initial draft document of a user guide or training module for the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace systems that is accessible to the public. 2. Implementation of public training on the use of the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace applications. 3. Implementation of the development of supplier assessment features and transaction monitoring (early warning system).	1. Completion of one (1) initial draft document of a user guide or training module for the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace systems that is accessible to the public. 2. Implementation of public training on the use of the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace applications. 3. Implementation of the development of supplier assessment features and transaction monitoring (early warning system).	Availability of a monitoring feature/dashboard for Government Goods and Services Procurement through the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace that provides transparent and accountable data and is accessible to the public.	Availability of a monitoring feature/dashboard for Government Goods and Services Procurement through the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace that provides transparent and accountable data and is accessible to the public.	1. User guide or training module for the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace systems. 2. Monitoring feature/dashboard for Government Goods and Services Procurement through the Electronic Catalog and Online Marketplace. 3. Supplier assessment features and transaction monitoring (early warning system).
	ICW	Completion of one (1) proposal document on early warning system indicators for e-Purchasing that can be used by the public as an monitoring tool.	Completion of one (1) agreement document on early warning system indicators for e-Purchasing that can be used by the public as an monitoring tool.		Availability of one (1) document containing the results of monitoring the implementation of early warning system indicators in e-Purchasing, to serve as input for future strengthening efforts.	

4. Publication of Transactions based on Presidential Directives ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of public access to specific procurement information, particularly the publication of Direct Appointment transactions based on Presidential Directives.	**LKPP**		Publication of data/information on Direct Appointments pursuant to Presidential Directives through a recording feature.		Publication of data/information on Direct Appointments pursuant to Presidential Directives through a transactional feature.	1. Document outlining the information components to be published on the PBJ channel for Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives. 2. Publication of data/information on Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives.
	TII and ICW	1. Availability of one (1) report on the implementation of a discussion to agree on the information to be published for Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives. 2. Completion of one (1) document listing public information in procurement under the Direct Appointment scheme based on Presidential Directives.	1. Completion of one (1) document outlining the information components to be published on the PBJ channel for Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives, submitted to the LKPP. 2. Completion of one (1) document containing the results of monitoring corruption risks in direct appointment procurement.	Coordination regarding the potential interoperability of data on the publication of Direct Appointment transactions pursuant to Presidential Directives between the LKPP system and CSO dashboards.		

5. Strengthened Public Capacity ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Strengthening Public Capacity in the Use of Procurement Data and Information Systems.	**LKPP**	1. Organization of anti-corruption and corruption prevention training in Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) through a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). 2. Organization of one (1) kick-off activity for the dissemination of the utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard.	1. Organization of anti-corruption and corruption prevention training in Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) through a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). 2. Organization of one (1) activity for the deepdive dissemination of the utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard.	1. Organization of anti-corruption and corruption prevention training in Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) through a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). 2. Data collection activities on the public utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard, including by academics and civil society organizations (CSOs).	1. Organization of anti-corruption and corruption prevention training in Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) through a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). 2. Completion of one (1) report evaluating the impact of the training outcomes. 3. Completion of one (1) report on the utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard by the public and CSOs.	1. Report on the anti-corruption and corruption prevention training in Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) conducted through MOOC. 2. Report on the evaluation of the impact of the training outcomes. 3. Report on the utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard by the public.
	TII and ICW	1. Completion of one (1) input document on MOOC materials, submitted to the LKPP. 2. Completion of one (1) input document for the development of the Inaproc Dashboard. 3. Completion of one (1) report on the dissemination of information related to the MOOC and the Inaproc Dashboard.		Availability of one (1) report on the results of monitoring Government Goods and Services Procurement (PBJ) based on the utilization of the Inaproc Dashboard.		



2. Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership for the Private Sector

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Indonesian Anti-Corruption Coalition *(KAKI)*

Stakeholders:

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
1. Directorate General of General Legal Administration/ *Ditjen AHU*, Ministry of Law 2. Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)/ National Strategy for Corruption Prevention (*Stranas-PK*)	KAKI

Project Overview:

The commitment on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership aims to strengthen implementation through practical, collaboratively developed guidelines for business actors. This initiative promotes recommendations to refine Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018 and enhance transparency, accountability, and private-sector compliance, in support of the Open Government Indonesia (OGI) agenda and corruption prevention.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

The main issue to be addressed is the suboptimal implementation and compliance of the private sector in applying the principles of Beneficial Ownership (BO). This condition results in:

- Limited transparency of corporate ownership and control;
- A high risk of misuse of corporate entities for corruption, money laundering, and the financing of other criminal activities; and
- Limited contribution of the private sector to the open government agenda and corruption prevention efforts.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The implementation of Beneficial Ownership (BO) in the private sector continues to face several challenges, including the absence of comprehensive, easily understandable implementation guidelines and a low level of understanding and awareness among business actors of the obligations and benefits of BO reporting. In addition, the dissemination of regulations and the provision of technical assistance require further strengthening. Although the legal framework is already in place, improvements and alignment in implementation are still necessary to ensure that BO implementation is carried out more consistently and effectively.

Proposed Solution

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

The solutions proposed by KAKI include:

- Development of Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership for the private sector;
- Submission of inputs/policy papers from civil society partner organizations (KAKI) to the Ministry of Law (Directorate General of Legal Administration/AHU), prepared through consultations with business associations and companies;
- Dissemination and socialization of the guidelines to business actors; and
- Strengthening collaboration among government, civil society, and the private sector in the implementation of Beneficial Ownership.

These solutions are intended to ensure that Beneficial Ownership regulations are not merely normative, but can be operationally implemented and deliver tangible benefits directly to business actors.

Commitment Description

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

The proposed solution has a strong linkage to the four strategic issues of Open Government Indonesia (OGI). First, from an anti-corruption, the implementation of Beneficial Ownership plays a critical role in preventing the concealment of ultimate beneficial owners, which is often exploited for corruption and financial crimes. Second, in terms of transparency and access to information, the development of the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership promotes openness regarding corporate ownership and control structures. Third, from an accountability perspective, these guidelines strengthen corporate responsibility to disclose ownership information that is accurate, reliable, and accountable. Fourth, this solution is also aligned with public participation, as reflected in the involvement of civil society organizations—particularly KAKI—in the guideline development process, which represents a co-creation practice within the Open Government Indonesia framework.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

The proposed solution aligns with the National Strategy for Corruption Prevention (Stranas PK), particularly in preventing corruption in the private sector, and supports the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the legal reform agenda by strengthening governance and legal certainty. In addition, this solution contributes to the Anti–Money Laundering and Counter–Terrorism Financing (AML–CTF/APU-PPT) agenda by enhancing transparency of corporate ownership, and reinforces Indonesia's international commitments, including compliance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards and the principles of openness under the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

The targeted outcome of this commitment is the development and dissemination of the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership for the private sector, aimed at increasing business actor engagement and compliance in Beneficial Ownership reporting, as well as strengthening transparency and corporate-based corruption prevention. In addition, this commitment promotes policy recommendations from the private sector as inputs for the amendment of Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018, to ensure that Beneficial Ownership regulations become more practical and proportionate without undermining the objectives of transparency and accountability.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
A Guideline for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership regulations for the private sector, based on appropriately targeted and inclusive Beneficial Ownership (BO) regulations.	1. Completion of a study and policy paper containing private sector recommendations to support the revision of Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018 on Beneficial Ownership. 2. Submission of policy inputs to the Ministry of Law as part of the process to refine Beneficial Ownership regulations.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Ditjen AHU (Kemenkum) NGOs: • KAKI
	1. Development and finalization of the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership for the Private Sector through a participatory process led by KAKI. 2. Organization of the socialization and dissemination of the guidelines to business actors.	Estimated output end of year 2 (M-24)	Ministries/Agencies: • Ditjen AHU (Kemenkum) NGOs: • KAKI

Contact Information:

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Indicator Matrix II.
Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership for the Private Sector

Strategic Issues : Anti-corruption and Budget Transparency

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Directorate General of General Legal Administration/ *Ditjen AHU*, Ministry of Law

Related Ministries/Agencies : Corruption Eradication Commission (*KPK*)/ National Strategy for Corruption Prevention (*Stranas-PK*)

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholders : Indonesian Anti-Corruption Coalition/ *Koalisi Anti Korupsi Indonesia (KAKI)*

Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Fachrurozi (Ministry of Law)

NGOs Point of Contact : Dessy Pramita & Dina Budi (dessy@iicd.or.id & dina@iicd.or.id)

Targeted Outcome	Increased engagement of the private sector in the development and implementation of Beneficial Ownership regulations.

Inclusive Beneficial Ownership regulatory guidelines for the private sector ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Availability of targeted and inclusive Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership regulations for the private sector.	**Ditjen AHU (Ministry of Law)**		Completion of one (1) input/recommendation document on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Regulations for the Private Sector prepared by KAKI.	Completion of one (1) follow-up input document for the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Regulations for the Private Sector prepared by KAKI.		Recommendation document or other supporting documents evidencing the submission of inputs.
	KAKI	1. Completion of one (1) study on corruption prevention and corporate integrity through Beneficial Ownership transparency. 2. Completion of one (1) public input paper / policy paper based on inputs from KAKI members and business associations for the revision of Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018, to be submitted to the Ministry of Law.	Submission of one (1) input document to the Ministry of Law as part of the revision process of Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018.	1. Completion of one (1) initial draft of the Guidelines for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Regulations for the Private Sector. 2. Availability of one (1) report on the socialization of the draft guidelines to KAKI members and business partners to obtain inputs.	1. Completion of one (1) final guideline for the implementation of Beneficial Ownership regulations for the Private Sector. 2. Availability of one (1) report on the dissemination of the final guidelines. 3. Submission of the final guidelines to the Ditjen AHU and Stranas-PK/KPK.	1. Draft input / policy paper by KAKI for Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018. 2. National public communication strategy guidelines on business integrity. 3. Beneficial Ownership (BO) Awareness Survey.



3. Standard Operating Procedures Revision for Complaint Handling and Protection for Whistleblowers within the Judicial Ecosystem

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : TI Indonesia

Stakeholders

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
1. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) 2. Judicial Commission of Indonesia (KY) 3. Kemenkum RI	TI Indonesia, ICW, YLBHI, SAFEnet, and Coalition for the Protection of Whistleblowers.

Project Overview:

This commitment promotes the strengthening of the technical regulations of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia to enhance protection for whistleblowers reporting corruption cases and violations within the judicial environment.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem been affecting those affected?

Whistleblowers remain vulnerable to retaliation, including dismissal, intimidation, criminalization, and digital attacks. The absence of comprehensive, accessible protection and remediation mechanisms further exacerbates this situation. Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016, which is intended to provide a protective framework within the judicial environment, has not adequately regulated whistleblower protection, particularly for reporters from civil society or non-governmental backgrounds.

Fear of personal risk discourages many individuals from reporting violations. This issue is longstanding and systemic within judicial institutions, law enforcement bodies, and public institutions. Those most affected include citizens with key information, civil servants and employees with integrity, as well as civil society groups actively engaged in public oversight.

The Court Service Integrity Assessment Survey conducted by Transparency International Indonesia (2022) indicates that 65.71 percent of respondents were dissatisfied with the Supreme Court's SIWAS complaint channel. This finding underscores the need for revisions to Perma No. 9 of 2016 and adjustments to its implementing regulations to provide stronger and more responsive protection for whistleblowers within and around the judicial environment. Follow-up actions following the revision of Perma No. 9 of 2016 are therefore essential to strengthen whistleblower protection.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

The primary cause of weak whistleblower protection is the absence of strong operational norms within the legal and institutional framework. The revision of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016 constitutes a critical momentum to reform procedural standards for the implementation of whistleblower protection, including anti-retaliation mechanisms, identity protection, and guarantees of employment security.

Strengthening inter-institutional synergy—particularly among the Supreme Court, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), and internal oversight bodies—to provide comprehensive protection encompassing physical, legal, and psychosocial aspects must be undertaken concurrently with the ratification process of the revised Perma No. 9 of 2016.

Institutionally, complaint systems such as SIWAS remain more oriented toward internal case management rather than functioning as a public whistleblowing mechanism. Hierarchical bureaucratic culture and limited support for bottom-up reporting further exacerbate the situation. Moreover, reporters from non-government sectors, including civil society and journalists, are not afforded equal protection under the current legal framework.

The root causes also include limited awareness among officials regarding the importance of whistleblower protection in preventing corruption. In the absence of a clear legal framework and strong institutional commitment, whistleblowers continue to face high personal risks, thereby hindering the development of a robust public reporting ecosystem.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will these solutions solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were these solutions?

The proposed solution is to revise the Complaint Handling Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in light of the update to Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016, to strengthen protection for whistleblowers within the judicial environment. In addition, capacity-building training for human resources at the Supreme Court, responsible for complaint handling, as well as socialization activities at courts, are essential to be conducted following the regulatory update.

This revision will include provisions for transparent, accountable complaint processing and coordination mechanisms with witness protection institutions, such as the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). The revision process will be undertaken through the preparation of evidence-based recommendations, public consultations with civil society groups, and the involvement of judges and court officials in drafting the revised SOP.

This solution is expected to provide procedural certainty for the handling of both internal and external complaints. Previously, the SIWAS system was established as a complaint channel; however, it lacked adequate safeguards. A survey by Transparency International Indonesia (2022) indicated that 65 percent of respondents were dissatisfied with the SIWAS system, reflecting the limited effectiveness of the existing mechanism.

Relevance to the 5 Strategic Issues of OGI

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice 5) Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources

This solution is closely related to the strategic issues of (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget, (2) Civic Space and Democracy, and (4) Access to Justice. Whistleblower protection constitutes a key element in corruption eradication and the oversight of power. By strengthening legal instruments to protect whistleblowers, the State creates a safe environment for citizens to exercise their rights in monitoring and reporting irregularities. Furthermore, this commitment reinforces procedural justice and expands public access to fair, transparent, and retaliation-free complaint mechanisms.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solution be aligned with the government's work plan as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This solution is aligned with Asta Cita 4 (legal reform and anti-corruption efforts) and Asta Cita 7 (strengthening the protection of human rights and democracy). This commitment also supports the policy direction of the 2025 Government Work Plan (RKP 2025), particularly the agenda to strengthen a legal system that is responsive to the reporting of violations. By enhancing whistleblower protection, the Government can encourage public participation in oversight, strengthen trust in law enforcement institutions, and accelerate the realization of clean and accountable bureaucratic reform.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs to be produced, the scale or scope of change to be achieved, and the targeted changes should be described in an evaluable and measurable form, such as changes at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, or regulatory changes

The implementation of this commitment aims to strengthen whistleblower protection through the revision of the Complaint Handling SOP following the update of the Perma, making it more responsive to the needs of reporters. The revision of the Complaint Handling SOP following the amendment to Supreme Court Regulation No. 9 of 2016 is expected to include more explicit provisions on confidentiality, non-retaliation, protection for external whistleblowers, and victim-centered complaint-handling procedures.
The targeted changes include:

- Regulatory level: revision of the Complaint Handling SOP following the amendment of Perma No. 9 of 2016 to expand the scope of protection and clarify internal mechanisms within the judicial environment.
- Institutional level: capacity-building training for human resources responsible for complaint handling (Inspectorate Administrative Unit and complaint desks);
- System and practice level: development of revised business processes for the use of the SIWAS application, aligned with the revision of Perma No. 9 of 2016.

The scope of change is national and will affect all court work units under the Supreme Court. This commitment is expected to strengthen the integrity of judicial institutions, enhance public trust, and encourage active public participation in reporting legal violations.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the outcomes intended by the commitment)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is a direct product of the activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(The results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated milestones that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and those involved in achieving the results indicators)
Completion of the revised Complaint Handling Standard Operating Procedures following the revision of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016 on Guidelines for Complaint Handling (Whistleblowing System).	Draft revision document of the Complaint Handling Standard Operating Procedures following the revision of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016, incorporating strengthened protection for whistleblowers.	Estimated output end of year 1 (M-12)	Ministries/Agencies: • Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Office of Supervision NGOs: • TI Indonesia

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Indicator Matrix III.
Standard Operating Procedures Revision for Complaint Handling and Protection for Whistleblowers within the Judicial Ecosystem

Strategic Issues : Anti-corruption and Budget Transparency

Lead Ministries/Agencies : Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia/ Mahkamah Agung RI (MA)

Related Ministries/Agencies : The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK),Judicial Commission of Indonesia (KY), Kemenkum RI

Bappenas : -

NGOs Stakeholder : TI Indonesia, ICW, YLBHI, SAFEnet, and Coalition for the Protection of Whistleblowers.

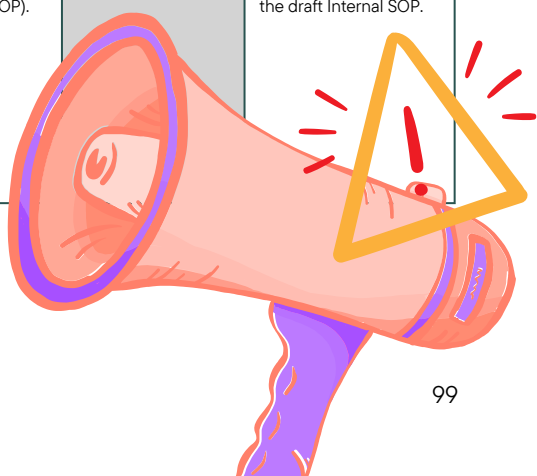
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact : Adzkiya, +62 82112108900 (Bawas MA RI)

NGOs Point of Contact : Izza, +62 8973286732 (TI Indonesia)

Targeted Outcome	Strengthening the Protection of Whistleblowers within the Judicial Environment.

Revision of the Internal Supreme Court Standard Operating Procedures for Complaint Handling and Whistleblower Protection ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The completion of a revision to the Internal Standard Operating Procedures of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia for Complaint Handling and Protection for Whistleblowers.	**Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia**	Completion of one (1) coordination report on the process for the ratification of the revision to Supreme Court Regulation No. 9 of 2016 concerning the Whistleblowing System (WBS).	1. Availability of one (1) dissemination/socialization material on the revision of Supreme Court Regulation No. 9 of 2016 concerning the Whistleblowing System (WBS). 2. Completion of one (1) draft revision of the Standard Operating Procedures for Complaint Handling. 3. Availability of one (1) report on the implementation of capacity-building training for human resources responsible for complaint handling (Inspectorate Administrative Unit and complaint desk). 4. Completion of one (1) business process document for the use of the Supreme Court Supervision Information System (SIWAS MA), adjusted to the revision of Supreme Court Regulation No. 9 of 2016.	1. Issuance of one (1) revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Complaint Handling. 2. Completion of one (1) report on the socialization of the revision of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016 on Guidelines for Complaint Handling (Whistleblowing System) within the Supreme Court and judicial bodies under its authority, targeting appellate courts and courts of first instance.	Completion of one (1) report on the socialization of the revision of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 9 of 2016 on Guidelines for Complaint Handling (Whistleblowing System) within the Supreme Court and judicial bodies under its authority, disseminated to appellate courts and courts of first instance.	1. Dissemination/ socialization material document. 2. Draft revision document of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). 3. Activity report/ documentation.
	TI Indonesia	Completion of one (1) document identifying the needs for the internal Standard Operating Procedures of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia for whistleblower protection, including a gap analysis between the existing SOPs and the SOPs to be developed.	1. Completion of one (1) actor-mapping document for the development of the Complaint Handling Standard Operating Procedures. 2. Terselenggaranya 1 (satu) FGD/diskusi lintas lembaga untuk membahas kerangka SOP Penanganan Pengaduan 3. Tersusunnya 1 (satu) draf dokumen masukan untuk SOP Penanganan Pengaduan	Completion of one (1) final input document for the finalization of the Complaint Handling Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).		1. Internal SOP needs identification document. 2. Activity report/documentation. 3. Input document for the draft Internal SOP.

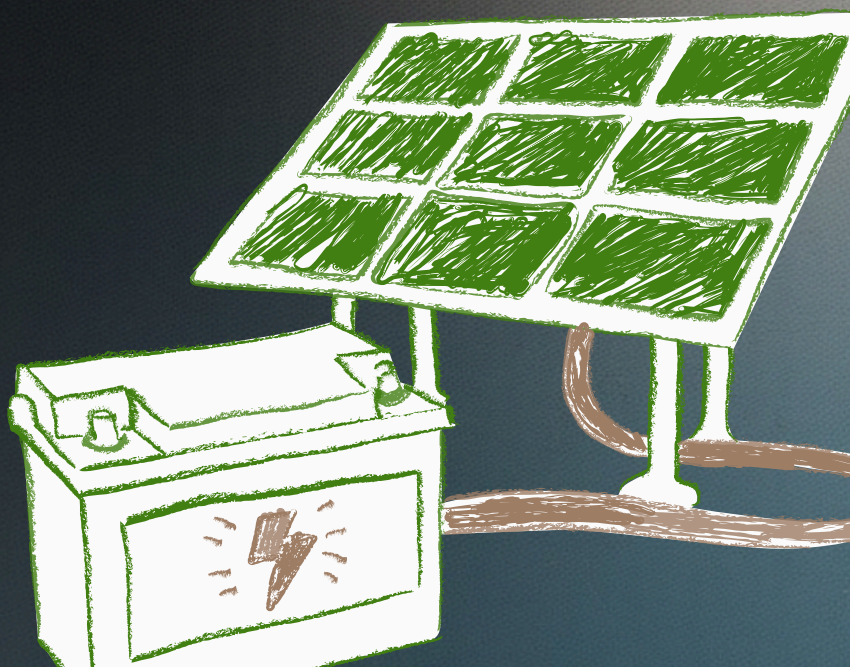


Open Government Partnership

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

List of Commitments & Results Indicators

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, & NATURAL RESOURCES



1. Information Transparency and Public Participation in Green Financing and Just Energy Transition Policies

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Regional Research and Information Center (PATTIRO)

Stakeholders :

Government	NGOs
1. Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas 2. Ministry of Home Affairs/Kementerian Dalam Negeri 3. Ministry of Finance/Kementerian Keuangan	1. PATTIRO 2. PWYP Indonesia 3. Penabulu 4. KOPEL 5. CELIOS

Project Overview:

The Indonesian government faces a funding gap in achieving its NDC and energy transition targets, as climate financing needs far exceed the capacity of the state and regional budgets. Therefore, a commitment to green financing and energy transition that promotes transparency, accountability, and fairness based on the principles of Open Government is required to encourage collaboration, public participation, and strengthened accountability.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem affected those impacted?

Indonesian Government has set ambigious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020–2030 target to overcome the climate change. However, the implematation faces significant financial gap. The requirement for high cost climate financing has produced several financial strategies to not fully rellying on Indonesian State Budget, such as mobilizing the support of non-governement and ulitizing alternative financing strategies that come from foreign funding.

The implementation of green financing has not yet fully reflected the principles of Open Government. Insufficient transparency and weak accountability pose risks of inefficiency and limited public participation. These governance gaps may undermine the effectiveness of environmental protection programs, thereby increasing the risks of environmental degradation, disasters, and loss of livelihoods. Affected stakeholders include the general public—particularly communities in disaster-prone and climate vulnerable areas, and vulnerable groups such as Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, and fishers, as well as local governments with limited fiscal capacity and constrained access to funding for environmental programs.

The current design of the energy transition has not yet been fully inclusive or equitable, as evidenced by:

- Limited access to data and information related to the planning and implementation of the just energy transition;
- The absence of community-based monitoring and grievance mechanisms for energy projects;
- Ineffective implementation of the Regional Energy General Plan (RUED); and
- Limited public participation, particularly unequal access to and control over decision-making for women in the context of the just energy transition.

Causes of the problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of these problems. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

- Limited transparency and accountability in green finance governance, resulting in information on financing schemes, budget allocations, and project implementation that is not easily accessible to or monitored by the public.
- Limited fiscal, technical, and institutional capacity of local governments and non-government stakeholders to access, prepare, and manage green finance projects.
- The limited influence of the Regional Energy General Plan (RUED) on the implementation of energy transition initiatives at the local level, due to insufficient commitment and capacity of local governments to translate the plan into operational and just energy transition measures.
- Limited space and structured mechanisms for public participation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of green finance and energy transition initiatives, further exacerbated by the absence of formal guidelines or official channels for public participation as a platform for collaboration and project monitoring. In addition, inequities in access, participation, decision-making control, and benefit-sharing for women persist, reflecting energy transition policies that remain largely gender-blind.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

The proposed solution is to promote cross-sectoral collaboration to strengthen transparent, accountable, and inclusive green finance governance through the following measures:

1. Strengthening transparency and public access to information on green financing, including financing instruments and schemes, budget allocation data, and project implementation data, through publicly accessible platforms or websites;
2. Formulating policy recommendations to enhance access to and opportunities for green financing at the local level, while promoting the participation of communities—including vulnerable groups and civil society organizations in accessing and utilizing green finance-related information;
3. Enhancing the capacity of communities and local governments to understand, access, and manage existing and potential green financing mechanisms applicable at the local level; and
4. Developing guidelines for public participation in policy planning and decision-making processes related to a just energy transition, grounded in principles of equity and inclusiveness.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

1. Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources. Green financing should be guided by principles of environmental sustainability and the responsible use of natural resources, while supporting an equitable and just energy transition.
2. Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency. Green financing and the energy transition should uphold principles of transparency, accountability, and corruption prevention in public financial management. Budget allocations and project implementation information must be publicly accessible and subject to public oversight to ensure accountability.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This commitment is aligned with the Asta Cita framework, National Priority 2 of the 2025–2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), and the 17 Presidential Priority Programs. Cross-sectoral collaboration under this commitment supports these priorities by strengthening transparent, accountable, and equitable governance of green finance and the energy transition. In addition, the proposed actions contribute to the achievement of Indonesia's 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the 2030 FOLU Net Sink target, and the Net Zero Emissions target by 2050. This initiative also supports the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 on Climate Action and SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals.

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

1. Enhanced transparency and public access to information on green financing, including financing instruments and schemes, budget allocation data, and project implementation information, made available through publicly accessible platforms or websites.
2. Policy recommendations (policy briefs) developed to strengthen green financing at the subnational level and to enhance public participation in green finance governance.
3. Capacity-building activities implemented for communities and local governments to strengthen their understanding of, and ability to manage and implement, green financing mechanisms, including Ecological Fiscal Transfers (EFT) and other relevant green financing instruments.
4. Guidelines on public participation developed and made available to support inclusive and equitable participation in policy planning and decision-making processes related to the energy transition.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame)*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
Enhanced transparency and public access to green financing information through publicly accessible platforms or websites.	EFT and AKSARA data are publicly accessible and subject to joint monitoring.	Estimated final output in M24	Government: • Ministry of National Development Planning NGOs: • PATTIRO and coalition of civil society organizations for ecological financing
Developed policy recommendations (policy briefs) to strengthen green financing at the subnational level and to enhance public participation in green finance governance.	Policy brief is diseminated through relevant Ministries/Agency	Estimated final output in M18	Government: • Ministry of Finance NGOs: • PATTIRO and coalition of civil society organizations for ecological financing
Implemented capacity-building for communities and local governments to strengthen their understanding of, and ability to manage and implement, green financing mechanisms, including Ecological Fiscal Transfers (EFT) and other relevant green financing instruments.	Training modules developed and a minimum of 20 participants from civil society organizations (CSOs) and local governments engaged in capacity-building activities, representing diverse institutions and regions.	Estimated final output in M24	Government: • Ministry of Home Affairs NGOs: • PATTIRO and coalition of civil society organizations for ecological financing
Developed guideline on public participation to support inclusive and equitable participation in policy planning and decision-making processes related to the energy transition.	Guideline on public participation to support inclusive and equitable participation in policy planning and decision-making processes related to the energy transition.	Estimated final output in M18	Government: • Ministry of Home Affairs NGOs: • PATTIRO and coalition of civil society organizations for ecological financing

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Indicator Matrix I.
Information Transparency and Public Participation in Green Financing and Just Energy Transition Policies

Strategic Issues	: Energy, Environment and Natural Resources
Lead Ministries/Agencies	: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Ministry of Home Affairs/Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Ministry of Finance/Kementerian Keuangan
Related Ministries/Agencies	: -
Bappenas	: Directorate of Environment; Directorate of Energy Resources, Mineral and Mining
NGOs Stakeholders	: PATTIRO, Penabulu, PWYP, INFID, KOPEL Indonesia, CELIOS
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact	: Novia Mustikasari (+62 852-4987-4481), Sendi (+62 812-9481-9784), Putri (+62 895-3279-42827), Hotran (+62 852-4831-0730), Eva (+62 818-132-811)
NGOs Point of Contact	: Ramlan Nugraha (+62 813-2256-4856)

Targeted Outcome	Enhanced transparency and public access to information on green financing, including financing instruments and schemes, budget allocation data, and project implementation information, made available through publicly accessible platforms or websites.

1. Data in EFT and Aksara can be accessed by the public

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
EFT and Aksara data can be accessed by the public.	**Ministry of National Development Planning (Directorate of Environment)**	Development of a cooperation framework related to the strategy for collaboration on transparency of green financing information through AKSARA and EFT	One (1) socialization activity conducted to disseminate updates on the latest system developments and the use of the AKSARA–EFT Platform to local governments and other relevant stakeholders.	A minimum 10% increase in cross-sectoral collaborative Low Carbon Development action reports by subnational governments and at least five (5) Non-State Actor reports submitted through the AKSARA platform relative to the 2026 reporting baseline.	One (1) joint monitoring report finalized, containing the results of data validation from all reporting subnational governments, as well as lessons learned from at least one (1) local government that has submitted reports through the EFT and AKSARA platforms, based on agreed monitoring and evaluation instruments.	1. Cooperation framework 2. Platform utilization report 3. Joint monitoring report
	PATTIRO	1.Development of a cooperation framework related to the strategy for collaboration on green funding information disclosure through AKSARA and EFT 2. Updated EFT and AKSARA data made available, particularly on green financing schemes, budget allocation data, and project or activity implementation data, including instruments for joint monitoring.	One (1) socialization activity conducted to disseminate updates on the latest system developments and the use of the AKSARA–EFT Platform to local governments and other relevant stakeholders.	A 25% increase in the number of provincial-level governments reporting performance through the EFT information system compared to the 2026 reporting baseline (prior to the socialization activities).	One (1) joint monitoring report finalized, containing the results of data validation from all reporting subnational governments, as well as lessons learned from at least one (1) local government that has submitted reports through the EFT and AKSARA platforms, based on agreed monitoring and evaluation instruments.	

Targeted Outcome	Developed policy recommendations (policy briefs) to strengthen green financing at the subnational level and to enhance public participation in green finance governance.

2. Draft of recommendation on Strengthening Green Financing ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The drafted policy brief on strengthening green financing is submitted to key stakeholders in relevant ministries/institutions	**Ministry of Finance (Indonesia Environment Fund/BPDLH)**	Completion of one (1) framework document and data sharing strategy related to green financing linked to BPDLH's functions, published on the BPDLH Website.	Completion of one (1) document containing input from BPDLH leadership on the draft policy recommendations for green financing prepared by CSOs.	Integration of relevant CSO proposals into the BPDLH green financing policy through a responsive and participatory process.	-	1. Green financing data from BPDLH 2. Input for policy brief 3. Policy Brief 4. Campaign and public advocacy activity report
	PATTIRO (Lead CSO), PWYP Indonesia	1. One (1) cooperation framework document on green financing data-sharing related to BPDLH mandates developed and published on the BPDLH website 2. One (1) draft research and study document on transparency and participation in green financing prepared	Completion of one (1) policy brief submitted to key government stakeholders.	Availability of one (1) public campaign and advocacy report based on policy brief findings to promote a transparent and participatory green financing scheme.	-	



Targeted Outcome	Implemented capacity-building for communities and local governments to strengthen their understanding of, and ability to manage and implement, green financing mechanisms, including Ecological Fiscal Transfers (EFT) and other relevant green financing instruments.

3. Participation of at least 20 people from Government and Civil Society ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
The number of participants from CSOs and local governments who participate in capacity building activities is at least 20 people from various institutions/regions.	**Ministry of Home Affairs (Directorate of Regional Development Planning, Evaluation, and Information)**	Implementation of facilitation (both written/formal coordination and participation as resource persons) for the capacity building needs assessment conducted by CSOs.	Implementation of coordination to provide input for the final training module (design and teaching materials) for capacity building in green financing management to the Ministry of Home Affairs, ensuring alignment with regional planning frameworks (RKPD, Renstra, and RPJMD).	Submission of one (1) letter regarding the piloting of Batch I training in selected provinces/regencies involving Bappeda, Environmental Agency (DLH), and Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD).	Submission of one (1) letter regarding the piloting of Batch II training in selected provinces/regencies involving Bappeda, Environmental Agency (DLH), and Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD).	Training materials (modules, slides, terms of reference for activities)
	PATTIRO (Lead CSO), PWYP Indonesia	Completion of one (1) capacity needs assessment document. Completion of one (1) design and activity plan for green financing management capacity building.	Submission of the final capacity building module (design and teaching materials) for green financing management to the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Implementation of Batch I capacity building and mentoring for CSOs and Regional Governments regarding potential green financing schemes in the local level.	Implementation of Batch II capacity building and mentoring for CSOs and Regional Governments regarding potential green financing schemes in the regions.	



Targeted Outcome	Developed guideline on public participation to support inclusive and equitable participation in policy planning and decision-making processes related to the energy transition.

4. Guidelines for public participation in energy transition policies ❋

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Promoting guidelines for public participation in planning and decision-making on policies related to energy transition.	**Ministry of National Development Planning (Directorate of Energy Resources, Mineral and Mining)**	Implementation of coordination to provide input for the CSO assessment regarding opportunities for public participation in planning and decision-making for a just energy transition policy.	Implementation of coordination for the submission of input on the draft public participation guidelines in planning and decision-making for energy transition, specifically for substantive enrichment at the national energy transition priority level.	Dissemination of one (1) material regarding the local government's role in supporting national energy transition policies through socialization of public participation guidelines in planning and decision-making for energy transition in West Nusa Tenggara Province.		Document containing Guidelines for public participation in the formulation and implementation of energy transition policies.
	Ministry of Home Affairs (Directorate of Regional Government Affairs Synchronization I)	Implementation of coordination to provide input for the CSO assessment regarding opportunities for public participation in planning and decision-making for a just energy transition policy.	Implementation of coordination for the submission of input on the draft public participation guidelines in planning and decision-making for energy transition, specifically for substantive enrichment at the regional energy transition priority level.	1. Dissemination of one (1) invitation letter for the socialization of public participation guidelines in planning and decision-making for energy transition in West Nusa Tenggara Province. 2. Dissemination of one (1) material regarding the region's role in supporting national energy transition policies throug socialization of public participation guidelines in planning and decision-making for energy transition in West Nusa Tenggara Province.		
	KOPEL Indonesia (Lead CSO), Penabulu, INFID, PWYP Indonesia, CELIOS	Completion of one (1) initial research/assessment mapping document on public participation opportunities in planning and decision-making for a just energy transition policy.	Completion of one (1) public participation guideline document for planning and decision-making for a just energy transition.	Implementation of one (1) socialization session for the public participation guidelines in planning and decision-making for energy transition in West Nusa Tenggara Province.		



2. Public Participation Mechanisms in the Formulation of Inclusive and Just Energy Transition Policies in Coal-Producing Region of South Sumatra

Timeframe : 2026-2027

Lead : Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL)

Stakeholders :

Ministries/Agencies	NGOs
Ministry of National Development Planning	ICEL

Project Overview:

Local governments play a strategic role in advancing a just energy transition through multi-stakeholder forums in South Sumatra. Grounded in open government principles and extractive industry standards, this commitment seeks to develop participatory and democratic energy transformation guidelines. Its primary focus is to strengthen transparency, access to information, and cross-sectoral collaboration to support the transition of coal-producing regional economies toward a sustainable green economy that benefits all segments of society.

Problem Identification

Targeted Issues

Who is affected? Where does this occur? How are they affected? Where is the most affected area? When did this problem start? How long has this problem affected those impacted?

- The Paris Agreement is a global commitment to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Indonesia ratified the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 through Law No. 16 of 2016 demonstrating its commitment to reduce emissions in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- In order to achieve NDC targets, the role of local governments is crucial in accelerating just energy transition at the local level, given that each region has diverse renewable energy potential. The diversity of renewable energy potential between regions provides an opportunity to accelerate the national energy transition and solve the challenge of uneven energy distribution.
- However, in practice, the involvement of local actors and affected communities still needs to be strengthened, especially in regions with high dependence on coal.
- For example, Muara Enim Regency, which in 2023 recorded a GRDP of IDR 118.52 trillion, with 72.26% coming from the mining sector, requires strong energy transition regulations.
- Economic transformation and social justice are critical for coal-dependent regions. Developing economic transformation strategies and strengthening collaboration between local governments and affected communities are essential to ensure inclusive participation in a just and inclusive energy transition.

Causes of the Problem

Explain your understanding of the causes of these problems. As much as possible, identify the root causes. Use problem analysis tools (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other relevant methods) if necessary and include evidence where possible.

Immediate Causes

- Limited awareness and capacity of local governments and affected communities regarding the issue of a just energy transition, both in terms of access to information and knowledge. In addition, technical capacity and supporting infrastructure for the utilization of renewable energy remain insufficient. Access to information, planning capacity, and financing are critical for optimizing regional energy potential; however, these elements are not yet adequately in place.
- Furthermore, the absence of a regulatory framework for energy transition at the local level constitutes a significant constraint. There are currently no specific regulations mandating local governments to plan and implement energy transition measures, despite Indonesia's existing Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments.

Underlying Causes

- Limited economic incentives for research, development, and deployment of renewable energy continue to impede the energy transition. Fossil fuel subsidies, relatively stable domestic coal prices, and limited fiscal incentives hinder the reallocation of investment toward renewable energy.
- In addition, public participation in energy policymaking remains limited due to centralized and top-down planning processes, resulting in the insufficient incorporation of the aspirations and socio-economic needs of affected communities.

Root Cause

- High economic dependence of subnational regions on the coal sector. In Muara Enim Regency, more than 70 per cent of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is derived from the mining sector. Many regions also rely heavily on coal-related revenue-sharing funds (Dana Bagi Hasil/DBH), which account for up to 20 per cent of subnational budgets (APBD) to finance development activities. This dependency incentivizes local governments to prioritize the coal sector in order to maintain revenue streams, employment, and short-term economic stability, thereby constraining efforts toward a just and sustainable energy transition.

Commitment Description

Proposed Solutions

What will you do to solve this problem? How will the solution solve the problem? Also, what solutions have been available for this problem in previous years? How successful were those solutions?

Under this commitment, ICEL proposes to collaborate with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Indonesia Secretariat to establish a multi-stakeholder forum involving the Central Government, local governments, civil society organizations, and academia in South Sumatra Province. The forum will also engage local governments in regions with the highest coal production, namely Musi Banyuasin Regency and Muara Enim Regency. The forum aims to facilitate dialogue on the challenges of achieving a just energy transition, to formulate economic transformation strategies for affected communities, and to identify local-level policy needs to support an inclusive and equitable transition process.

While multi-stakeholder forums have previously been held in South Sumatra, this initiative differs in scope and approach. It will involve a broader range of government agencies that have not been systematically engaged in earlier processes, including agencies responsible for manpower, women's empowerment and child protection, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), social affairs, and the environment, as well as relevant agencies at the local and municipal levels. This expanded engagement recognizes that local governments are among the most affected stakeholders and hold strategic authority in sustainable development planning. In the first year, the forum is expected to identify priority policy needs related to a just energy transition. In the second year, a draft subnational policy on just energy transition will be developed through a participatory mechanism, beginning from the planning stage.

Relevance to 5 OGI Strategic Issues

Are the proposed solutions related to one of the priority issues of Open Government Indonesia (1) Anti-Corruption and Budget Transparency 2) Civic Space and Democracy 3) Inclusive Public Services 4) Access to Justice, 5) Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

The proposed solutions are aligned with OGI's strategic issue on Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources, as this commitment seeks to formulate inclusive policies to advance a just energy transition. In addition, the proposed commitment addresses cross-cutting issues, particularly access to justice and inclusive public services. The development of equitable energy transition policies is expected to take place at the local level.

Relevance to the Government's Priority Agenda

Can the proposed solutions be aligned with government work plans as outlined in the Asta Cita (Work Program) document?

This commitment is in line with President Prabowo's priority agenda in Asta Cita II and V, namely accelerating the green economy and strengthening governance reform. This program supports regional economic transformation based on renewable energy with community participation and protection of vulnerable groups. Through integration into the RAN OGP, this program promotes transparency and collaboration between the central and regional governments to reduce dependence on coal, in line with the current government's vision of sustainable development.

Expected Outcome

What output do you want to achieve? What is the scale or scope of change you want to achieve? Describe the targeted change efforts in a form that can be evaluated or measured. E.g.: Change at the institutional level, changes in behavior, systems, and practices, regulatory changes, etc.

The desired outcome of implementing this commitment is the formulation of a Policy Draft at the provincial or district level related to a just energy transition. To achieve this, this commitment encourages a change in perspective that energy transition is not merely a sectoral and technical issue, and targets broader involvement of local government institutions outside the planning and energy sectors, such as employment, women's and children's empowerment, community empowerment, cooperatives and MSMEs, the environment, and social issues.

With a bottom-up approach from the planning stage and the participatory involvement of affected communities, the policy is expected to be locally adaptive and inclusive, with a gradual transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy and the protection of workers' rights through retraining and new job placements. This policy is also expected to integrate a gender perspective, encourage women's participation, and emphasize sustainable economic transformation through investment in green infrastructure, environmentally friendly technology, and the empowerment of local communities and MSMEs so that the benefits of energy transition are felt by all levels of society.

Commitment Plan

Results Indicators	Output	Timeline	Stakeholders
(Results Indicators are part of a series of actions or events that, when implemented, will lead to the achievement of the desired results of the commitment.)	*(Output is a concrete and objectively verifiable result that is the direct product of activities carried out or implemented.)*	*(Results indicators will be evaluated periodically every 6 months. Describe the estimated level of success that can be achieved within the time frame(*	(Commitment holders and parties involved in achieving results indicators)
An economic transformation guideline for coal-producing regions developed through multi-stakeholder consultation forums.	1. A report on dissemination and consultations with stakeholders at the local and national levels.	Estimated end-of-year-1 (B-12) output	Government: • Ministry of National Development Planning NGOs: • ICEL
	2. A final guideline document on economic transformation for coal-producing regions, discussed and submitted to the Provincial Government of Sumatra.	Estimated end-of-year output (B-24)	Government: • Ministry of National Development Planning NGOs: • ICEL

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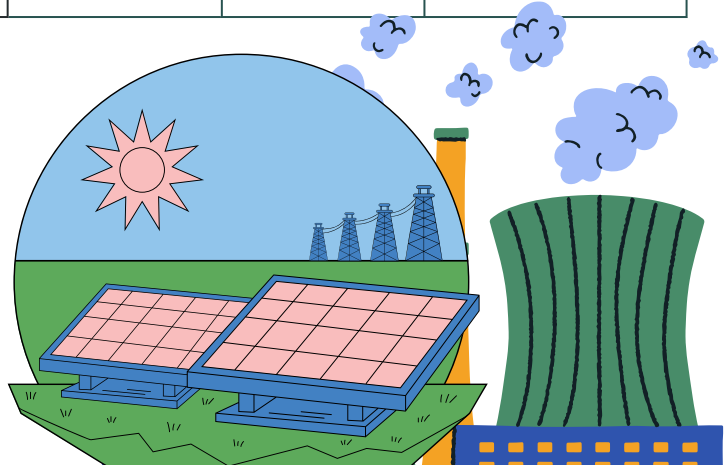
Indicator Matrix II.
Public Participation Mechanisms in the Formulation of Inclusive and Just Energy Transition Policies in Coal-Producing Region of South Sumatra

Strategic Issues	: Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources
Lead Ministries/Agencies	: Ministry of National Development Planning
Related Ministries/Agencies	: EITI Secretariat (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources), Provincial Development Planning Agency of South Sumatra
Bappenas	: Directorate of Economic and Social Empowerment
NGOs Stakeholders	: ICEL
Ministries/Agencies Point of Contact	: Haikal (+62 823-9838-5412)
NGOs Point of Contact	: Sylvi Sabrina (+62 881-5924-700)

Targeted Outcome	Strengthening the Role and Policy of Coal-Producing Local Governments to Promote a Just and Inclusive Energy Transition.

Guidelines for economic transformation in coal-producing region ✻

Results Indicators	Responsible Party	M06 (2026)	M12 (2026)	M18 (2027)	M24 (2027)	Supporting Data
Completion of an economic transformation guideline for coal-producing regions through the organization of a multi-stakeholder forum.	**Bappenas**	Submission of one (1) policy direction material regarding the role of Local Governments in the energy transition at the multi-stakeholder forum.	Submission of one (1) policy direction material regarding the role of Local Governments in the energy transition at the multi-stakeholder forum.	Submission of input on the initial draft of the economic transformation guideline for coal-producing regions.	Submission of input on the final draft of the economic transformation guideline for coal-producing regions.	1. Policy Direction Material 2. Input Document 3. Recommendation Document
	ICEL	1. Implementation of three (3) multi-stakeholder meetings involving relevant agencies and stakeholders. 2. Completion of one (1) field data document on the potential for economic diversification in coal-producing regions in South Sumatra, primarily Muara Enim.	1. Implementation of one (1) multi-stakeholder meeting involving relevant agencies and stakeholders. 2. Completion of one (1) dissemination and consultation report to stakeholders at the regional and national levels to gather input.	1. Completion of one (1) draft economic transformation guideline for coal-producing regions at the provincial/district level, based on gap analysis results, findings from four (4) multi-stakeholder meetings, and field data on the potential for economic diversification in coal-producing regions in South Sumatra, primarily Muara Enim.	1. Completion of one (1) final economic transformation guideline document for coal-producing regions, discussed and submitted to the South Sumatra Provincial Government (Bappeda South Sumatra Province). 2. Completion of one (1) multi-stakeholder forum material on lessons learned and potential for replication in other regions	1. Data potential for economic diversification to support the energy transition. 2. Multi-stakeholder forum report data on the potential for economic diversification for coal-producing regions. 3. Economic transformation guideline document for coal-producing regions. 4. Lessons learned material for replication in other regions



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