KANTOR STAF PRESIDEN

Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas

OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA

Indonesia Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2018-2020

Jakarta, December 2018

INDONESIA
OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
2018-2020

I. Introduction

Indonesia Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2018-2020 is the fifth national action plan since Indonesia joined Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2011.

The implementation of open government is mandated in National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. The five-year national development plan established a set of priority agenda which is **Building a Clean, Effective, Democratic, and Trusted Governance**, specifically in the sub-agenda of **Building Transparency and Accountability of Government Performance** with three main strategies: (i) improving management system and integrated, credible and accessible government institutions performances' report; (ii) application of e-government to support government business process and modest, efficient, transparent, and integrated development; and (iii) application of Open Government to support the realization of open, participative and accountable government in public policy making and supervising on state and government implementation.

The Indonesia Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2018-2020 is started with the formulation of grand challenges aiming for Village, Health, Education, Poverty, and Economic sectors through a long process. Seeing from the government's perspective, the grand challenges were formulated in line with Government Annual Work Plan (RKP) document, Presidential Priority Programmes, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) document which are translated into five areas: (i) public participation; (ii) bureaucratic reform; (iii) access to public information; (vi) data management; and (v) public service innovation. To gain public perspective, the grand challenges were formulated with the reference of inputs, suggestions, and critics which submitted into LAPOR! portal along with monitoring medias. Combining priorities agendas from both government and public, the current national action plan becomes a final document that covers more specific issues as a result of grand challenges synchronisation.

Not only capturing specific issues on the national level, this action plan is also putting an effort to include global issues such as Beneficial Ownership, Open Contracting, and Access to Justice within. Open Government Partnership has officially declared these global issues as the open government thematic agenda through Paris Declaration in 2016.

II. Open Government in Indonesia

A. The Journey of Open Government Indonesia

The beginning of Indonesia's involvement in Open Government Initiative was started when President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono along with other seven head of states--United States of America, Brazil, Philippines, England, Mexico, Norway, and South Africa--gathered in New York on September 20th, 2011 and launched Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative. The main purpose of open government initiative is to encourage the implementation of transparency, accountability, participatory, and innovation in strengthening government administrative performance and public service. The Open Government implementation in Indonesia is inlined with the several Law such as Law Number 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure, and Law Number 25/2009 on Public Service Delivery. Recently, the Government of Indonesia issued a Government Regulation Number 45/2017 on Public Participation in Local Government. In addition, the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 13/2014 on the Determination of Indonesia's Membership in Open Government Partnership as Indonesia legal basis of its involvement in the multi-sector partnership.

As one of the founders of OGP, Indonesia is quite active in accelerating its steps to implement more advanced open government. Indonesia's commitment in implementing Open Government is reflected by the formulation of Open Government Action Plan which has already reached to the fifth cycle of 2018-2020 action plan. Furthermore, to ensure the implementation of this initiative, the government established special team of Open Government Indonesia (OGI) which consists of government elements and civil societies. In addition to this, various activities have been organised to strengthen the open government practice in Indonesia.

In seven years, Indonesia Open Government National Action Plan have successfully encouraged

a. Budget Disclosure

A participative and accessible budget management is the main requirement to realise a transparent government, which also be used to encourage wider public involvement in national budgeting process. In order to increase the quality of budget disclosure and budgeting process, Ministry of Finance launched data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id portal in 2017 that contains data utilisation of State Budget (APBN) up to item cost, query data and budget map as well as showing Indonesia's development data that divided into thematic data.

b. One Data Indonesia

One Data Indonesia initiative was created as an effort to provide credible, accountable, and up-to-date data to support the realisation of qualified government administration. One Data strives to encourage better government data management through three main principles: (i) one data standard; (ii) one metadata standard; (iii) data interoperability. Through data.go.id portal, various data related to ministries, government institutions, local governments and other institutions are available in open format and easily usable for anyone.

c. Public Consultation Forum

Public Consultation Forum was initiated by Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 16/2017 on Guidelines on Public Consultation Forum in the Public Services

Unit which was also supported by Circular Letter Number 56/2017 as a platform for discussion and participative opinion exchange between public service administrators and civil society through various medias.

d. One Map Policy

As an effort to support national development plan, geospatial data and information plays an important role as a basis to formulate national development policy. Therefore, the accuracy and accountability of the data and information are vital. One Map Policy is created to integrate all geospatial data and information in Indonesia which refers to the principles of georeference, geo standard, geo custodian, and geodatabase in the map scale of 1:50.000 and openly utilised by people. The 2016-2017 national action plan has encouraged the increase of public participation in geospatial information management as an integral part of an effort to accelerate the implementation of One Map Policy.

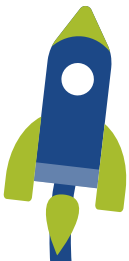
e. Public Information Disclosure

Law Number 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure mandates every public body to appoint an Information and Documentation Management Officials (PPID) to realise public information services to be open, easy and fast for everyone in need. Although currently not all public bodies have appointed PPIDs and provided public information mandated by the UU KIP, approximately 483 out of 708 public bodies / 68.22% (2017) already have PPID. In the future, increasing number of PPID in public bodies is expected to improve the quality of public information disclosure.

f. Complaint Handling Mechanism (LAPOR!)

LAPOR! was launched in 2011 as a means of complaints and public aspirations which is integrated and connected with all Ministries / Institutions and Local Governments and currently managed by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, Ministry of Home Affairs, Executive Office of President and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia. Seeing this important role, LAPOR! has been officially established as a National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N) through Presidential Regulation Number 76/2013.

THE JOURNEY OF OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA



2017

Asian Pacific Leaders Forum on OGP Indonesia in Jakarta

2016

- Fourth OGP NAP (2016-2017)
- Bojonegoro was selected as an OGP pilot project
- API Pemilu platform from Perludem won the 2 Place of OGP Awards

2015

- Indonesia was elected as the steering committee 2012-2015 | 2015-2018
- Pencerah Nusantara (The Guiding Lights of the Archipelago) won the 2 Place of OGP Awards

2014

- Indonesia held its first OGP Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Asia Pacific in Bali
- Presidential Regulation Number 13/2014 on the Determination of Indonesia's Membership in Open Government Partnership
- Third OGP NAP (2014-2015)

2013

- Indonesia became the Chair of OGP
- Second OGP NAP 2013

2012

First OGP NAP 2012

2011

Indonesia +7 other countries established the OGP

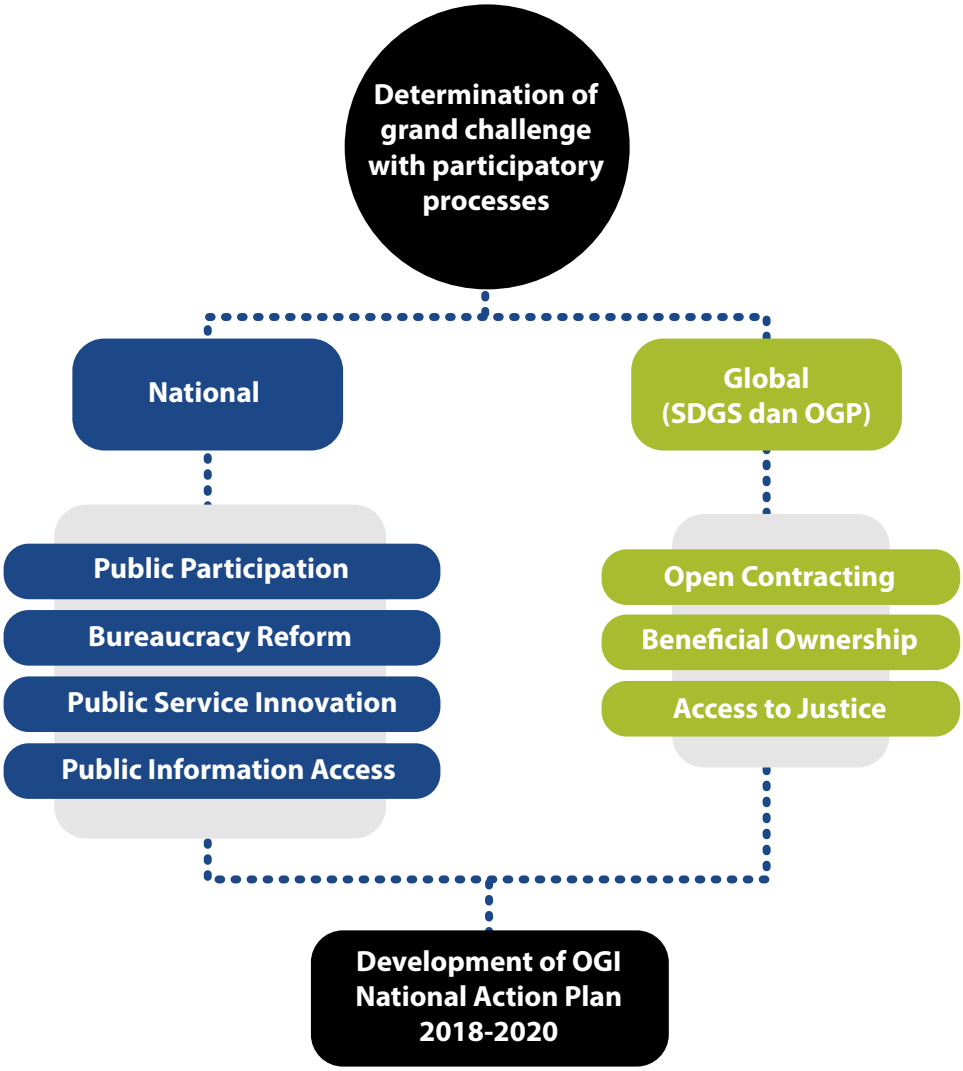
2010

The Obama delegation invited Indonesia to establish innovative global movement of transparency

B. The Development of National Action Plan 2018-2020

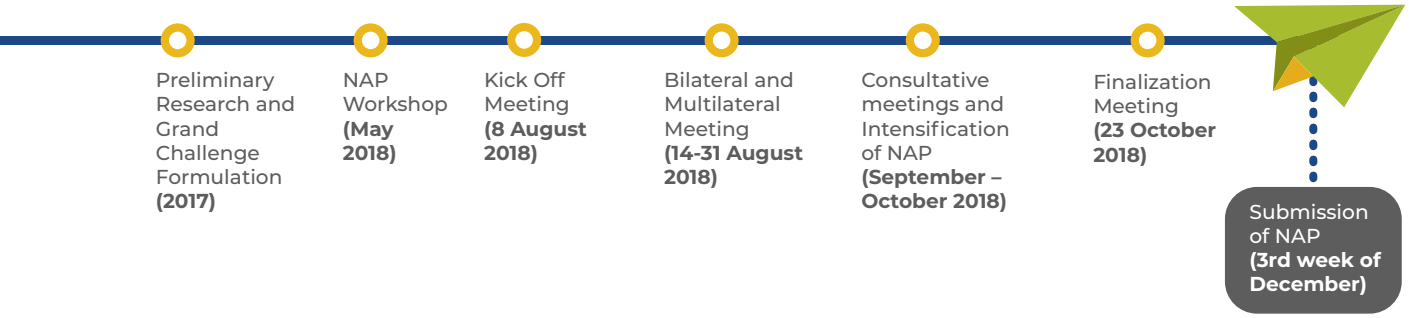
1. Formulation of National Action Plan

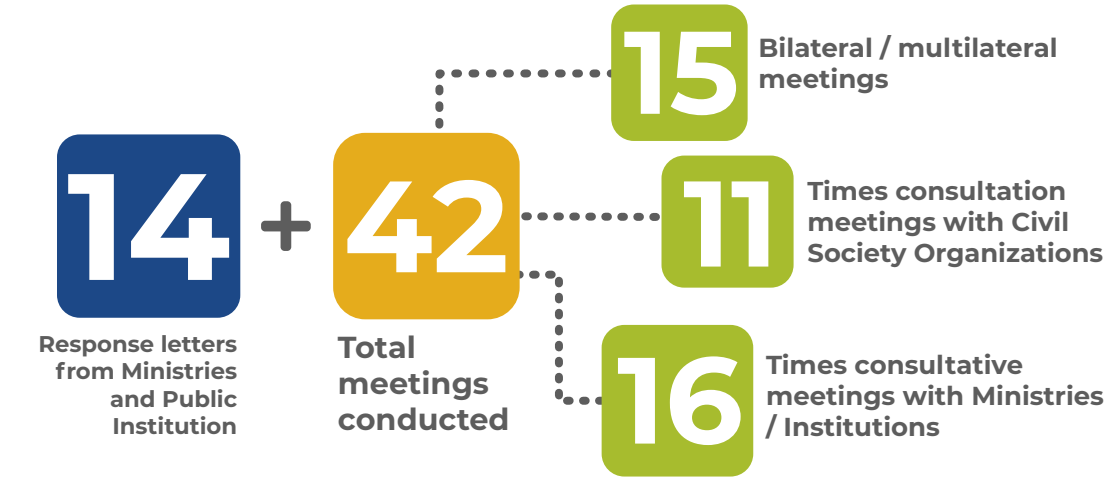
The process in implementing the fifth National Action Plan (NAP) begins with the collaboration in developing Grand Challenges, between the Government and Civil Society Organisations. Based on the identification, there are eleven commitments grouped in four thematic issues and also considers the global issues to be implemented in Indonesia. These 14 commitments also includes 8 targets in the Sustainable Development Goals.



2. Co Creation and Public Consultation

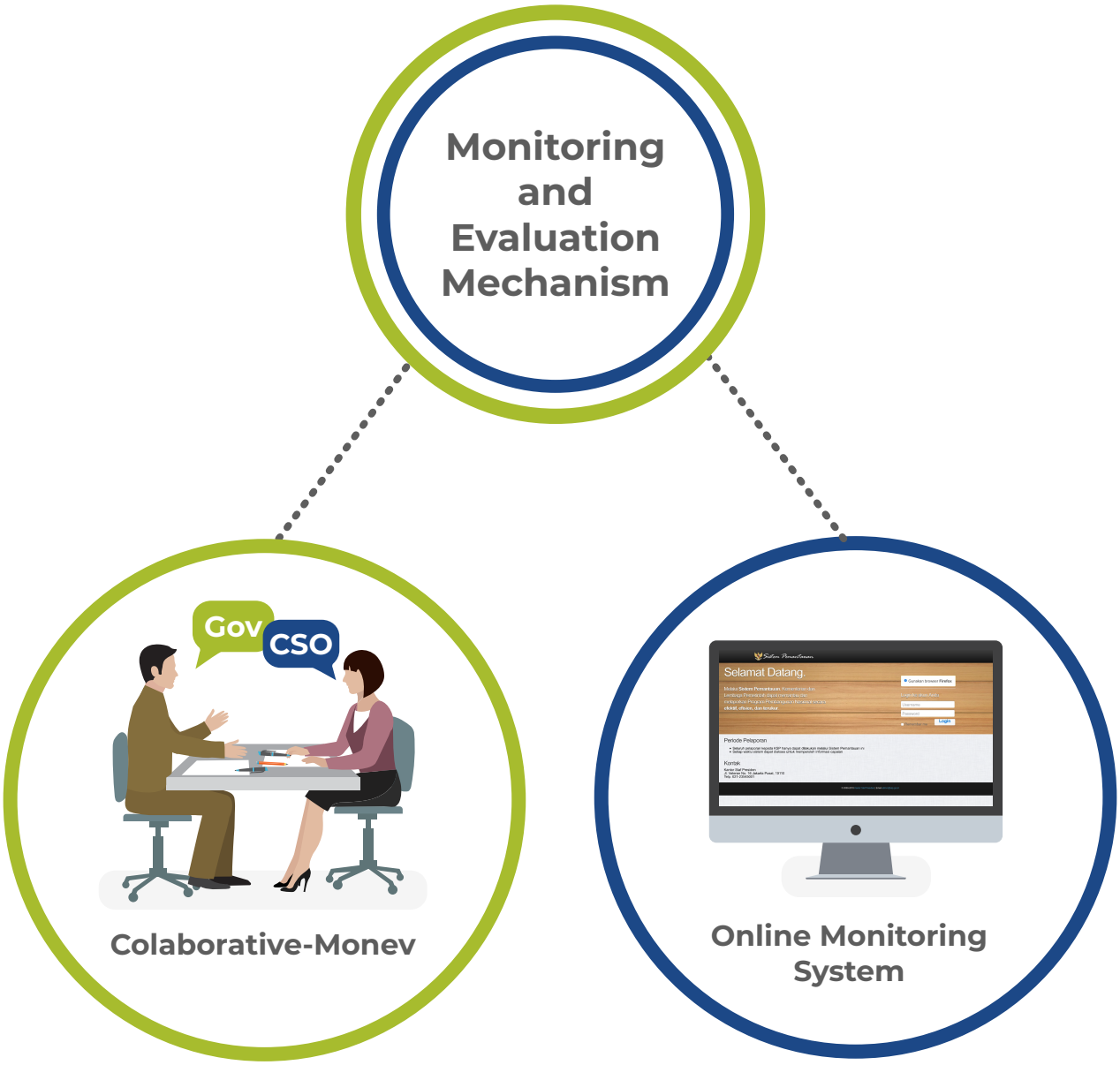
In accordance with standards from Open Government Partnership, the formulation of NAP should be done through Co-Creation approach and process. The collaboration method can be carried out through face-to-face meetings and online meetings. There have been 41 meetings conducted and 17 responses from the public consultation online. Respondents were divided by 14 men and 3 women. Based on these inputs from the community, there were three commitments received the most attention, which is access to budget transparency (16%), commitment about e-legislation (11%) and commitment to the implementation of public consultation forums (11%).



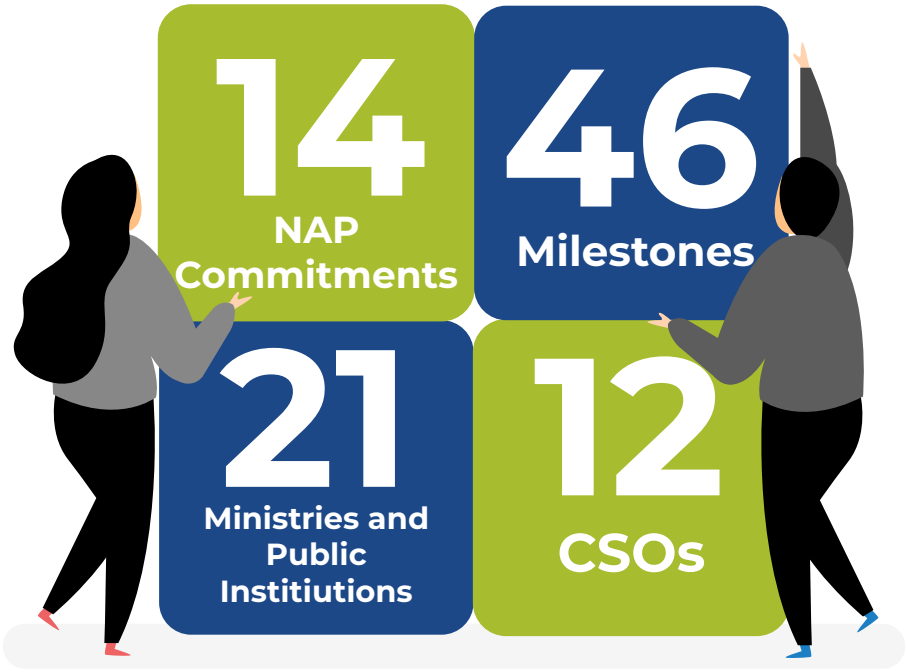


3. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

Monitoring and Evaluation of OGI National Action Plan 2018-2020 will use online platform. The Indonesian government has a Monitoring System (SISPAN) which is developed by Executive Office of The President. SISPAN will be monitored regularly where the target milestone which has been prepared in this Action Plan will be deepened in the quarterly target. Furthermore, the application of creative methods in monitoring and evaluation will be accomplished through focus discussions between the government and Civil Society Organizations while both are providing mutual feedback in order to strengthen the implementation of Open Government in Indonesia.



III. Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan 2018-2020



Commitment 01
Improvement in Data Management and Compliance of Extractive, Forestry, and Plantation Sectors

Commitment 02
Transparency and Collective Participation in Renewed Data on Recipient of Health Contribution Assistance

Commitment 03
Increasing the Access and Quality of Data Disclosures for Education, Health, Poverty Eradication Budget in Related Ministries/Institutions and All Regional Governments

Commitment 04
The Utilisation of Regional Education Balance for Participatory Education Budget Plan

Commitment 05
Encouraging More Accountable and Participative Village Government Planning

Commitment 06
The Enhancement of Civic Participation in the Process of Developing Local Legislation through E-Legislation Portal

Commitment 07
Data Integration to Increase Openness in the Management of National Election (Pemilu) and Regional Election (Pilkada)

Commitment 08
Publication of Health Services Data in Government Health Facilities

Commitment 09
Implementation of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 16/2017 on Guidelines on Public Consultation Forum

Commitment 10
Quality Improvement on Public Service Complaints Resolution through LAPOR!-SP4N

Commitment 11
The development of Service System on Single Reference Complaint Management and Supervision in Environment and Forestry

Commitment 12
The Enhancement of Transparency and Participation on Government Procurement

Commitment 13
Strengthening Public Information Disclosure based on One Data Indonesia Principles

Commitment 14
The Expansion and Increase in Quantity and Quality of Legal Aid Services

THE COMMITMENT LIST OF INDONESIA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2020

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

January 2019 - December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	After Panama Papers went public in 2016 mentioning 1.038 taxpayers of Indonesian businessmen that had shell companies overseas and were expected to inflict the national income as well as undetected terrorism funding. In this case, the public also put their attention to the importance of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure. Therefore, following the situation previously, Indonesian Government initiating the Presidential Regulation No. 13/2018 on Application of Principles Introduces Beneficial Ownership of Corporation in the Framework of Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Act Money Laundering and Criminal Funding Terrorism and Presidential Regulation No. 54/2018 on National Strategy of Corruption Eradication. These Regulations, especially No. 13/2018, is one of the Indonesian milestones because it encourages corporation (such as limited liability companies (PTs), commanding companies (CVs), firms, unions, associations, foundations, and other corporate forms) to establish, report, and update their Beneficial Ownership (BO) data. Moreover, the regulation also stipulated about beneficial ownership data request by the public. However, as a newly issued regulation, it has not widely known yet and needs to develop guidance to implement.
What is the commitment?	Beneficial Ownership in the 2018-2020 commitment will be focusing on the provision and utilization of BO database. BO registration will be carried out in extractive, forestry, and plantation sectors. Furthermore, the use of BO database will be focusing on the permit applications in the extractive and palm oil industries as well as on the misuse of funding for money laundering and terrorism.

	The implementation of BO in Indonesia is collaboratively managed by related ministries and institutions. Additionally, the coordinator role is technically carried out by National Strategy of Corruption Prevention Secretariat. The commitment of BO in the Open Government Indonesia National Action Plan 2018-2020 will precisely adopt the same commitment in National Strategy of Corruption Prevention released by Presidential Regulation No. 54/2018 which operationalize further through National Action Plan on 2018-2020.	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment of BO will resolve corruption and tax evasion in Indonesia. Moreover, this commitment encourages BO database integration through Corporate Administration Management System. So the data can further be requested by public.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment is aligned with one of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which is transparency. Transparency is related to the openness quality of public information and people accessibility to the information.	
Additional information	The commitment is also aligned with achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 17: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development", especially on target 17.1: "strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection", because not only to publish BO publicly, but this commitment also indirectly improves national income by BO collection and integration. In addition, this commitment is mentioned in EITI Indonesia's roadmap on how it intends to disclose the beneficial owners of the companies active in the extractives sector.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. The implementation of Corporate Administration Management System	January 2019	December 2020
2. The use of Beneficial Ownership database to prevent the misuse legal persons/arrangements for Anti Money Laundering/Prevention of Terrorism Funding, and the Prevention of Tax Evasion	January 2019	December 2020
3. The utilization of Beneficial Ownership database as a	January 2019	December 2020

requirement for submission of permission in the extractive and palm oil industries		
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Bank Indonesia 2. Financial Services Authority (OJK) 3. Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises 4. Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs 5. Ministry of Environment and Forestry 6. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency 7. Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs 8. Ministry of Trade 9. National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) 10. Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition (KPPU) 11. National Secretariat of Corruption Prevention (Stranas PK)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia 2. The EITI Indonesia Secretariat

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

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

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment encourages the publication of PBI data will help the people aware of each recipient in their regions. Moreover, this commitment will empower the local government to implement the PBI data forum periodically.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment is aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which are civic participation and transparency. ● Civic participation relevance of this commitment can be seen in the involvement of people to update the data through the sub-district forum. ● Moreover, the transparency is relevant with this commitment by enhancing the quality of public information and people accessibility to the information.	
Additional information	The commitment is also aligned with achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 3: "*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*", especially on 3.8: "*achieve universal health coverage including financial risk protection access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all*", for when all people got access to health service, the chance to achieve sustainable development goals would be possible.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Information system application on social welfare provides all the process of updating the data as a result from the online verification. As a data platform, the system also provides accurate and valid data, enriched with their export and import features.	January 2019	December 2019
2. The implementation of public consultation meeting through city/village forum or any other platform for renewed data on Recipient of Health Contribution Assistance	January 2020	June 2020
3. The availability of twelve ministerial decrees on renewed data of the PBI's recipients based on citizen participation inputs	January 2020	December 2020

Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Ministry of Health 2. The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) 3. Social Security Administration Body for Health (BPJS)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Medialink

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

January 2019 - December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Home Affairs
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	This commitment is an expansion of the previous Action Plan 2016-2017 about the enhancement of information disclosure in the government budget. The government budget available in the Ministry of Finance website *(http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/)*. The website provides budget map, data spending of the government in national level. Furthermore, it also presents a thematic budget allocation that includes the item budget for government activities. However, the public has difficulty to access the data because some data are not accessible in the portal. It happened because each ministry has the policy of budget information disclosure differently. Therefore, sustaining ministries commitments to publish the budget data is needed. Through this commitment, the Ministry of Finance requires support from the other ministry to publish the budget, especially in education, health and poverty eradication sector. The innovation in data transparency is being expected to be replicated by local governments. Accordingly, this commitment also encourages the establishment of the Local Government Budget platform. Thus, all of the local government budget data will integrate into one portal managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Moreover, the budget transparency in national and regional level can be easily accessed by people through the portal of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs using the equivalent quality and standard for publication purpose. Consequently, the monitoring function performed by people can be well-implemented.
What is the commitment?	This commitment encourages related ministries and institutions to publish budget data using the standard of State Budget (APBN) Portal managed by Ministry of Finance. In order to get all ministries to declare their budget data, it is strongly recommended to sign Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Service. Furthermore, this commitment encourages the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop a website. It accommodates

	centralized Regional Budget (APBD) database. This APBD Portal is different from the APBN Portal since both are managed by two different authorities.	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Standardized budget transparency both in APBN and APBD portal which cover detail activities could solve the problem on the data quality that will be published. As for regional governments, this commitment requires the Ministry of Home Affairs to encourage local governments in publishing the budget through a centralized and integrated electronic system (E-Budgeting). Furthermore, E-Budgeting will promote the implementation of the integrated budget system in 34 provinces.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment is being aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values, transparency, and accountability. Transparency is associate to public information and accesses the information. It is manifest in improving the quality of ministries and institutions budget transparency in the national and local level. Whereas accountability is correlating with responsibility for government action through the publication of government budget openly.	
Additional information	The commitment is also align with achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 16: "*promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.*" Especially in the 16.6 target: "*develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.*" Because it is believed that data transparency in education, health, and poverty eradication budget either in central or regional government is one of the approach to realize the equally sustainable development progress for all.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
State Budget (APBN)		
1. The availability of memorandum of understanding on budget publication for education, health, and poverty eradication among Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education and Culture; and Ministry of Social Service	January 2019	December 2019
2.Publication of budget information for education, health, and poverty eradication up to the activity cost in national budget data portal	January 2020	December 2020

Regional Budget (APBD)		
3. The forming of local budget data portal (E-Budgeting) built by Ministry of Home Affairs	January 2019	December 2019
4. The availability of budget data from 34 provinces in E-Budgeting portal	January 2020	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Ministry of Education and Culture 2. Ministry of Health 3. Ministry of Social Service
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Indonesia National Forum on Budget Transparency (FITRA)

IV. The Utilisation of Regional Education Balance for Participatory Education Budget Plan

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

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Through this commitment, Ministry of Education and Culture will be giving a series of workshops for the government and civil society organizations to socialize information about NPD. The purpose of this socialization is to extend the information on the use of NPD in regional education planning and budgeting.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	● The commitment is aligned with some of Open Government Partnership (OGP) values which are transparency and civic participation. Transparency is related to the openness of public information and people access the information. It is manifested within the publishment of NPD by the Ministry of Education and Culture along with the participation from society to renew the NPD data. ● Civic participation is interpreted as the society will be involved further in the decision-making process that is shown in people's involvement in supervising the management of the education budget through the NPD portal.	
Additional information	The commitment is also aligned with achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 16: "*promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.*" Especially in the target 16.6: "*develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.*" Because sustainable development in the future can only be supported by national institutions that are accountable for their budgeting and expense. Moreover, this commitment is indirectly cross-cutting with SDGs Number 4: "*Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*", especially on target 4.1: "*By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes*".	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. The socialization of NPD to civil society and local government	January 2019	December 2019
2. The consultation forum for the educational budget plan with civil society in regions	January 2020	December 2020

Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Ombudsman RI 2. Ministry of Home Affairs
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Transparency International Indonesia (TII)

V. Encouraging More Accountable and Participative Village Government Planning

January 2019 - December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	1. Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration 2. Ministry of Home Affairs
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Public participation in village meetings is still low and this becomes a concern to the national government. Village meetings lack the involvement of various stakeholders and instead are only exclusively limited to the village elites. It is common that the village meetings only consist of the head of the village and the village secretary. As the result, the programs that are proposed only cater the interest of the village elites. Village meetings should be done with inclusive participation forum which involves communities from various elements such as work background, age, gender and so on. Policy improvements have been issued gradually and among them is the issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20/2018 on Village Financial Management. In detail, this regulation identifies the programs and activities carried out by the village government to be more effective and efficient. However, the opportunities in improving the quality of village government do not end there. The quality of village community participation is still an unavoidable task. Communities have to gain enough capability to criticize their own government. The accountability of village government can be done by increasing the role of village facilitators especially in the planning and implementation process of the government.
What is the commitment?	The limited access in the participation of Village Development Planning will cause incompatible development. Thus, this commitment encourages the participation of diverse livelihoods of people through the government's policy. Regarding this commitment, there will be two ministries responsible to implement it. 1. **Ministry of Home Affairs** will take a role to give capacity building for village and province. Moreover, they will develop the Village Forum Guidance in 30 villages of three provinces. 2. **Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration** will revise the regulation on Village Forum and Village Assistant.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	There are some regulations to be revised to support the implementation of this commitment. The revised regulations are expected to provide assurance to the communities. In addition to that, people could exercise their rights in monitoring the administration of the village government. Furthermore, socialization and capacity building are conducted in the village government, woman and communities. Through these activities, hopefully, society can be more encouraged to participate and be involved in the process of government planning and implementation.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	● This commitment is relevant to the principle of public participation because it encourages active participation from village communities in monitoring and overviewing the course of government. ● This commitment is also relevant to the principle of openness and accountability to improve the quality of village government. With openness in the process of formulating village development program, it will encourage the government to become more transparent, at the same time ensuring the use of village budget to be efficient and effective as much as possible.	
Additional information	This commitment is also linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which happens to be an international agenda in creating a more transparent and inclusive development. This commitment is tangible in the development goal Number 16 which states about Peace, Justice and Strong Institution. Because, a strong institution is also reflected in accountability, transparency, and integrity. This commitment will encourage the achievement of other SDGs, especially SDGs Number 1 in regards to reducing poverty.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Ministry of Home Affairs		
1. Ministry of Home Affairs will be conducting the workshop on Village Budget in 30 villages.	January 2019	December 2019
2. The development of Village Forum Guidance held by Ministry of Home Affairs will be followed by Focus Group Discussion. This FGD will include the participation of civil society to enrich the content.	January 2020	December 2020

Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration		
3. The availability of the revised draft of ministry regulation related to village forum. In this milestone, the development of ministry regulation draft will involve the civil society and other stakeholders.	January 2019	December 2019
4. The availability of the revised draft of ministry regulation related to village assistant. In this milestone, the development of ministry regulation draft will involve the civil society and other stakeholders.	January 2020	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. PATTIRO 2. Wahana Visi Indonesia

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

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

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- Civic participation is related to the openness in the decision-making process involving people extensively from various background. In this case, by providing an E-Legislation platform to uphold democratic space in the local regulation making-process, the government has manifested the value of civic participation.
- Transparency is related to the quality of public information and people access the information. This value is manifested in the e-Legislation which enable people to access the proposed regional regulation.

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional information</td><td colspan="2">The commitment is also aligned with achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 16: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels", especially on target 16.7: "Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels". Participatory decision-making process up to the regional level can create an inclusive and peaceful society for sustainable development in Indonesia.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable</td><td>Start Date:</td><td>End Date:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. The availability of Ministry of Home Affairs' circular letters to the Secretariat of Regional House of Representative regarding participation on legislative process through E-Legislation portal</td><td>January 2019</td><td>July 2019</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. The availability of E-Legislation platform on Regional House of Representative's website in 5 regions.</td><td>January 2019</td><td>December 2020</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Contact information</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Other Actors Involved</td><td>State actors involved</td><td colspan="2">1. Ministry of Communication and Informatics
2. Central Information Commission (KIP)</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</td><td colspan="2">Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC)</td></tr>
</table>

VII. Data Integration to Increase Openness in the Management of National Election (Pemilu) and Regional Election (Pilkada)

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

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment shows transparency which is one of the values of Open Government Partnership (OGP). It is related to the openness quality of public information and people access the information. In this case, transparency is shown by integrating the election data into One Data Portal Indonesia that can facilitate people to access its data to create a better and more reliable election.	
Additional information	The commitment is also aligned with achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Number 16: "*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels*", especially on target 16.6: "*Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels*". Because this commitment is expected to realize the openness in the national and regional election in Indonesia, then the integrated election data can support sustainable development in the country.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Publication of data on National Election 2019 voting results at polling stations online at the official KPU portal	April 2019	December 2019
2. Integration of data election at one official KPU portal. This means that the integration of two portals (*http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id* and *https://www.kpu.go.id/*) to provide one portal for election data.	January 2019	December 2019
3. Publication of data on Regional Election 2020 voting results at polling stations online at the official KPU portal	September 2020	December 2020
4. The availability of data election information in One Data Portal through data.go.id	June 2019	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) 3. Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Association for Election and Democracy (Perludem)

VIII. Publication of Health Services Data in Government Health Facilities

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

	implemented by publishing information on the availability of government health facilities which can be accessed by people extensively.	
Additional information	The commitment is related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically Number 3: "*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*", especially on Number 3.8: "*Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all*", that indirectly intersects with SDG Number 1: "*End poverty in all its forms everywhere*", especially on target 1.4: "*By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance.*"	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1.The availability of updated identity, wards, and personnel information in Puskesmas through health services data portal (the year 2018) on iHeff Application	January 2019	December 2019
2. The availability of hospital application that can be accessed online in the Regional Health Department.	January 2019	December 2019
3. The availability of updated identity, wards, and personal information in Public Hospital through health services data portal.	January 2020	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ministry of Home Affairs
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW)

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

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

	Indonesia, this commitment aims for the Public Consultation Forum to be implemented in three sectors, which are, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs.
What is the commitment?	Public Consultation Forum commitment appears twice in Open Government National Action Plan. In National Action Plan 2018-2020, Public Consultation Forum will focus on the socialization specifically in ministries and institutions level, along with registering government institutions which had already implemented Public Forum. Public Consultation Forum should be done with face to face interaction such as joint meeting, focus group discussion, public hearing, academic workshop, and development planning conference. It also can be done indirectly by radio communication, a talk show on television, social media, online application, and survey and complaint channel. The list of stakeholders can be involved are media, the private sector, woman organization, civil society organization, and many more. As pilot projects of Public Consultation Forum, it will be focused on three sectors: Education, Health, and Poverty Eradication.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment is implemented by making a series of meetings with ministries and institutions to immediately initiate the forming of Public Consultation Forum, followed by three steps of implementations which consist of three phases, which are, pre-implementation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Those three steps mandate public consultation to be done from the concept of formulation, problem-solving, and up to monitoring and observing by society. Furthermore, Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform created the list of ministries and institutions that already have implemented the Public Consultation Forum.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment is relevant to the Open Government Partnership values which are transparency, civic participation, and accountability. ● Transparency is related to the quality of public information disclosure and the people accessibility for information. ● Civic participation where there is the openness of the regulation-making process that involving society with the various medium. ● Accountability in regulation or mechanism where the government can hold responsible for every regulation or decision it took.

	The manifestation of transparency is shown by the opening of regulation data, program and monitoring-evaluation result of public service implementation that can be accessed by people before attending the Public Consultation Forum. Then, the public participation is shown in the Public Consultation Forum enforcement in every ministries and institution so that people could participate in the implementation of public service. Furthermore, accountability is actualized by Public Consultation Forum as a mechanism where the government gives the response to people's opinions on public service delivery.	
Additional information	The commitment is in line with the achievement effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 16: "*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*" Especially on no. 16.7: "E*nsure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*" and on no. 16.10: "*Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.*" This commitment shows an acknowledgment of the importance of an open and participatory decision-making mechanism in sustainable development.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. The socialization of Public Consultation Forum to 90 national and regional government institutions	January 2019	December 2019
2. The development of the database to support the monitoring and evaluation of Public Consultation Forum	September 2020	December 2020
3. The availability of three pilot projects on Public Consultation Forum in government institution specifically in Ministry of Education amd Culture, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social	January 2020	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Ministry of Education and Culture 2. Ministry of Health 3. Ministry of Social Service

		4. Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration 5. Ministry of Home Affairs
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	YAPPIKA-ActionAid

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

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

	basic standard which will become the reference for the complaint management formed by Ministries/Departments, Local Government, State-owned Enterprises. The product of this commitment can be in the form of SOP or Complaint Handling Manual. The existence of these basic standards will maintain quality standards in handling complaints. Second, the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, The Executive Office of the President and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia need to form a task force to provide technical assistance to the complaints management unit in K/L, Local Government, and State-owned Enterprises. Assistance will be adjusted to the level of existing needs, the scope of which includes the process of forming a complaint management unit, LAPOR!-SP4N set-up, capacity building of the management team, and the evaluation of complaint handling. In addition to this, it will strengthen the synergy between The Ministry of Administrative Reform, The Executive Office of the President and The Ombudsman of The Republic of Indonesia with stakeholders in providing assistance to the complaints management unit. Third, to ensure that complaints are handled correctly, the existence of standard standards is not enough. A more strategic forum is needed, involving policymakers and strategic stakeholders to evaluate and analyze the trends of complaints coming in. This forum can also be positioned as a policy forum because it will use complaint data as a basis for developing policy measures to improve public services. Fourth, the publication of complaints handling status including the respondent's satisfaction response. This information is important to be published as part of public control over the performance of public service complaint handling. For reporters, this information will make it easier for them to monitor the status of their reports.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	• This commitment will open access to information about the development of broader complaints handling to the public, that it can increase public participation in monitoring the government. • Increasing the quality of access to public services because of improvements in services as the result of the follow up to complaints so as to encourage public service accountability. • Strengthening the synergy between policymaker, stakeholder and the public in reviewing complaints data for policy improvement recommendation.

Additional information	● This commitment is in line with the 5th National Priority, especially in the "Legal Certainty and Bureaucratic Reform" Priority Program. ● An assistance team has been established by The Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform by involving The Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and The Executive Office of The President. ● Piloting can be synergized with choices of the regions that have been accompanied by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Increase LAPOR!-SP4N penetration in government institutions (target 500 institutions)	January 2019	December 2019
2. The complaint reports through LAPOR!-SP4N have been followed up (target increased by 25%)	January 2020	December 2020
3. Improvement of LAPOR-SP4N management performance by government institutions (target increased by 15%)	September 2020	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ombudsman RI
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	YAPPIKA-ActionAid

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

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

	environmental and forestry area. Moreover, single reference complaint management commitment will ease people to make a complaint. It will also accelerate the management process in handling complaints and cut the coordination process as all directorates could access the report.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public	Complain report and participatory engagement in monitoring mechanism for environmental are expected to assist by KLHK. In addition to people's needs, KLHK can also monitor the performance of complaints management, supervision, and environmental law enforcement carried out by environmental agencies under the ministry. There are two directions of strategy to achieve this commitment, first, is through improving management rules related to environmental complaints. The SOP is as a base to strengthen and as a guarantee of legal certainty to carry out the complaints. Furthermore, improvement and strengthening the mechanism and online information system are needed to increase civic participation in environmental protection and maintenance.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The existence of a complaint and/or monitoring information system opens more information about the status of complaints and/or supervision management carried out by the Ministry of Environment and its agencies. This information system allows the public to submit reliable criticism in the management of complaints and the supervision carried out that is not in accordance with the applicable mechanism, including the time period and the methodology. This can encourage people participation in environmental issues. This system also allows MEF to monitor the agencies in order to manage complaints and supervision with the same standards and avoid double management of complaints or supervision. In addition to that, it allows MEF to conduct second line inspection and second line enforcement more effective. Thus, it will encourage the transparency and accountability of MEF's performance.
Additional information	The commitment is in line with the effort of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), an international agenda to create inclusive and transparent development. Especially in No. 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. In addition, this commitment also intersects with SDG No. 12 on responsible consumption and production, and No. 13 on climate action. This commitment also becomes KLHK's achievement in UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

		(UNFCCC) under the provisions of the Paris Agreement on climate change through Transparency Framework. This achievement also becomes part of The Project for Advancing Climate Transparency (PACT), a consortium that supports the design and development of transparency effectiveness and accountability in the environmental reports.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
1. The issuance of General Secretary Decree Letter regarding the LAPOR! management team within the KLHK.		June 2019	December 2019
2. Formulation of SOP used as a single reference for complaint handling mechanism within KLHK.		March 2020	December 2020
Contact information			
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN dan RB) 2. Ombudsman RI	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law (ICEL)	

XII. The Enhancement of Transparency and Participation on Government Procurement

January 2019 - December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	1. National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) 2. Central Information Commission (KIP)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Public procurement process in Indonesia takes 30% of the total state budget. Such goods and services provided by the government through the procurement process have been very convenient in establishing infrastructures and facilities to support people, such as schools, hospitals, etc. However, according to LKPP's record, the country is still in a deficit at $15 billion per year or almost 200 trillion rupiahs due to a poor procurement process. One of the solutions to prevent and overcome problems encountered within the procurement process is to enhance transparency and accountability of the procurement documents. Even though currently the government is publishing the procurement information offline and online, but, based on Scoping Study Open Contracting in Indonesia (2016), six stages of procurement documents starting from planning to final stage are not yet to be published. All this time, information available on the website is only limited to the information about the selection process, the rest of the process is not yet available. Therefore, the open contracting initiative is expected to assist public procurement transparency followed with standardized data and content.
What is the commitment?	The government recently issued a Presidential Regulation Number 16/2018 on Public Procurement which focuses on accelerating the easiness of the procurement process. The regulation mandate procurement system integration which consists of planning program process, budgeting, up to monitoring and evaluation. The system is called the Electronic Procurement System (SPSE). However, based on the regulation, there was no procurement document available to be published. Therefore, Open Government National Action Plan 2018-2020 will set a target for LKPP and KIP to release policy (regulation and decree) related to document list which can be accessed by the public. Furthermore, to strengthen the monitoring system mandated by the regulation, LKPP should add monitoring component to the procurement of goods and services by involving civil society.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This commitment aims to practice transparency in procurement process comprehensively. One solution has strived through the publication of procurement documents. These documents should be consistent, standardized, and accessible for the users to analyze as part of monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, transparency in this process is expected to prevent corruption, false procurement, and unfinished projects.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is relevant to the OGP values, such as information disclosure, public participation, transparency, and technology innovation. By using the integrated SPSE, procurement process of government goods and services will be more accountable. This commitment also encourages transparency and public participation.	
Additional information	• Open contracting becomes one of the indicators to determine the achievement of SDGs goals, particularly related to Agenda 10. • Open contracting commitment is an initiative that initially brought by Bojonegoro Regency and local civil society organizations through the OGP Subnational Pilot Program. Moreover, open contracting has been supported by the Steering Committee of OGP through OGP Regional Summit 2017 and OGP Global Summit 2016. • Some of the civil society organizations, e.g. Bojonegoro Institute (BI), Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Transparency International Indonesia (TII) have been supporting this commitment by coordinating with local government since last year. Center of Information and Regional Studies (PATTIRO) from Semarang and The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will be supporting this commitment as well.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP)		
1. The availability Head of Institution Decree on information disclosure about government procurement which can be accessed by the public.	January 2019	September 2019
2. The utilization of Electronic Procurement System in all government procurement (Planning, Procurement Preparation, Election Preparation, Election, Contract Implementation, Commencement) in government institutions.	January 2019	December 2020

3. Workshop on Public Procurement Monitoring for civil society organizations in the national or regional level.	January 2019	December 2020
Central Information Commission (KIP)		
1.Public consultation to acquire people's response to public information disclosure referring to public information disclosure regulation issued by LKPP.	January 2020	September 2020
2. The availability of Information Commission Regulations on information disclosure about government procurement referring to the regulation issued by LKPP.	September 2020	December 2020
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW); 2. Transparency International Indonesia (TII)

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

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

	The intended principles of One Data Indonesia are the data appliance in the same basic standards such as concept, definition, classification, measurement, unit, an assumption. Moreover, the data will have raw metadata in which the information will describe, explain, place, or facilitate the data search, use, and management. To encourage the commitment, there should be a revised regulation of Information Commission Regulation Number 1/2010 on Public Information Service Standard. Furthermore, socialization is also needed to introduce standards and the principles of One Data Indonesia to both government and civil society.	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Through data request which can be electronically accessed, people will be facilitated to propose inputs related to the data request to the government. The data can be transmitted online, thus people are no longer asked to wait too long for the data they need. On the other hand, the documentation of data request can be utilized by the government to enrich the types and data requirements that need to be published.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment is aligned with the values of Open Government Partnership (OGP) which are transparency and innovation. ● The value of transparency which is relevant with the commitment is in the effort to encourage information disclosure quality through digitalization of public information request. ● Innovation is seen in the utilization of technology to enhance public information access through dashboard development in LAPOR! system	
Additional information	The commitment is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 16: "p*romote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels*", especially on No. 16.10: "*ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national agreement*".	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. The implementation of Public Institutions Rating by provincial Information Commission with One Data Indonesia principles as additional indicators	July 2019 July 2020	December 2019 December 2020

2. Enabling Public Information Service request through LAPOR! (this feature to be available and served by selected cities/districts in 5 provinces)	January 2019	December 2020
3. The revision of Information Commission Regulation No. 1/2010 to support digital/electronic Public Information Service	January 2019	December 2019
Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	1. Information Commission of West Java Province 2. Information Commission of Central Java Province 3. Information Commission of East Java Province 4. Information Commission of West Kalimantan Province 5. Information Commission of North Sumatera Province
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Open Data Lab 2. Freedom of Information Network Indonesia(FIONI) 3. Plan C

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

January 2019 - December 2020	
Lead implementing agency/actor	National Law Development Agency of Indonesia (BPHN)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Article 28D Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms that everyone gets the right for recognition, guarantee, protection, impartial legal certainty and equal treatment before the law, so that public access to justice and equality before the law is a human right that must be fulfilled by the State. In this case, legal aid services play an important role in helping the community, especially the poor, to obtain their constitutional rights through free provided legal services mandated by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16/2011 on Legal Aid. However, the reality shows these rights have not been fully fulfilled due to several factors, namely (i) the limited budget for national legal assistance followed the increasing legal cases handled; (ii) the limited range of legal assistance due to the unequal distribution of the Legal Aid Organization (OBH) to the regions outside Java Island; (iii) the quality of legal aid services is still low both in terms of its institutional aspects and their capacity to handle legal cases; and (iv) lack of legal awareness of the community, especially the poor. Based on these conditions, this Action Plan is committed to expand and increase the quantity and quality of legal aid services that target the entire community, including the poor.
What is the commitment?	The commitment to nurturing legal aid access for the community is encouraged through two aspects; through policies and also education to the community and OBH. Provision of regulations that guarantee the government to support access to legal aid will provide bases for legal aid organization to be able to provide legal assistance to the community.Furthermore, the education and socialisation stages for the law awareness of the community also become one of the points so that the community understand the right to equality before the law. In the end, the goal of this commitment is to be able to improve the quality of legal aid organization services so that people get equal access before the law.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	We aim for the increasing number of poor people will be getting quality legal aid services. In addition, this commitment is also to strengthen the awareness and legal capacity of the community (especially the poor and marginalised). Beside being used for providing legal aid services through legal aid organisation, the legal aid budget in the national and regional budget must also be increased for the legal aid socialisation programs. The establishment of a Community Legal Center conducted by National Law Development Agency of Indonesia will also be a space for the community to obtain legal information.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Higher legal awareness will also increase the capacity of the community to access information. Provision of legal aid services will also provide space for people to suing public policies that violate their rights as citizens.	
Additional information	• In the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan the objectives of legal development are to strengthen the state's presence in implementing system reform and corruption-free, dignified and trusted law enforcement. • Indonesia has a 2016-2019 National Access to Justice Strategy prepared by The Ministry of National Development where legal aid is designated as Strategy 3, i.e. Strengthening Access to Justice to Legal Aid. • Through Presidential Regulation 59 of 2017 on Sustainable Development Goals, Indonesia establish its commitment to run the SDGs especially on Goal 16.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
1. Increasing number of 100 legal aid regulations in district/city level	January 2019	September 2019
2. The availability of 21 legal aid regulations at the provincial level	January 2020	September 2020
3. Increasing number of legal aid services recipients (in terms of information, consultation and legal assistance) to 20,000 people.	January 2019	September 2020
4. The improvement of the satisfaction index of legal aid services recipients (target 50% quite satisfied or very satisfied)	September 2019 September 2020	December 2019 December 2020

Contact information		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) 2. Medialink

ANNEX

THE COMMITMENT LIST OF INDONESIA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2020

ANNEX-THE COMMITMENT LIST OF INDONESIA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2020

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Improvement in Data Management and Compliance of Extractive, Forestry, and Plantation Sectors	The availability and utilization of beneficial ownership database	1. The implementation of Corporate Administration Management System 2. The use of Beneficial Ownership database to prevent the misuse legal persons/arrangements for Anti Money Laundering/Prevention of Terrorism Funding, and the Prevention of Tax Evasion 3. The utilization of Beneficial Ownership database as a requirement for submission of permission in the extractive and palm oil industries	1. Ministry of Law and Human Rights 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	1. Bank Indonesia 2. Financial Services Authority (OJK) 3. Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises 4. Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs 5. Ministry of Environment and Forestry 6. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency 7. Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs 8. Ministry of Trade 9. National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) 10. Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition (KPPU) 11. National Secretariat of Corruption Prevention (Stranas PK)	1. Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia 2. The EITI Indonesia Secretariat
02	Transparency and Collective Participation in Renewed Data on Recipient of Health Contribution	1. The availability of data on recipient of Health Contribution Assistance (PBI) based on	1. Information system application on social welfare provides all the process of updating the data as a result of the online verification. As a	Ministry of Social Service	1. Ministry of Health 2. The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) 3. Social Security Administration Body for	Medialink

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Assistance	participatory result 2. The availability of Information system application on Social Welfare (SIKS) on PBI module 3. The availability of decree letter on renewed data on recipient of Health Contribution Assistance	data platform, the system also provides accurate and valid data, enriched with their export and import features. 2. The implementation of public consultation meeting through city/village forum or any other platform for renewed data on Recipient of Health Contribution Assistance 3. The availability of twelve ministerial decrees on renewed data of the PBI's recipients based on citizen participation inputs		Health (BPJS)	
03	Increasing the Access and Quality of Data Disclosures for Education, Health, Poverty Eradication Budget in Related Ministries/ Institutions and All Regional Governments	1. The availability of education, health and poverty prevention budget in the ministry and agency 2. The availability of education, health and poverty prevention budget in the ministry and agency in local goverment	1. The availability of memorandum of understanding on budget publication for education, health, and poverty eradication among Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education and Culture; and Ministry of Social Service 2. Publication of budget information for education, health, and poverty eradication up to the activity cost in national budget data portal 3. The forming of local budget data portal (E-Budgeting) built by Ministry of Home Affairs	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Home Affairs	1. Ministry of Education and Culture 2. Ministry of Health 3. Ministry of Social Service	Indonesia National Forum on Budget Transparency (FITRA)

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			4. The availability of budget data from 34 provinces in E-Budgeting portal			
04	The Utilisation of Regional Education Balance for Participatory Education Budget Plan	The availability of participatory policy draft for education budget based on NPD analysis	1. The socialization of NPD to civil society and local government 2. The consultation forum for the educational budget plan with civil society in regions	Ministry of Education and Culture	1. Ombudsman RI 2. Ministry of Home Affairs	Transparency International Indonesia (TII)
05	Encouraging More Accountable and Participative Village Government Planning	1. Implementation of strengthening the capacity of the Village Government in implementing participatory Village Consultations 2. The availability of harmonization of the Ministry of Village regulations related to community participation in Village meetings	1. Ministry of Home Affairs will be conducting the workshop on Village Budget in 30 villages. 2. The development of Village Forum Guidance held by Ministry of Home Affairs will be followed by Focus Group Discussion. This FGD will include the participation of civil society to enrich the content 3. The availability of revised draft of ministry regulation related to village forum. In this milestone, the development of ministry regulation draft will involve the civil society and other stakeholders. 4. The availability of revised draft of ministry regulation related to village assistant. In this milestone, the development of ministry	1. Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration 2. Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	1. PATTIRO 2. Wahana Visi Indonesia

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			regulation draft will involve the civil society and other stakeholders.			
06	The Enhancement of Civic Participation in the Process of Developing Local Legislation through E-Legislation Portal	Availability of portal E-Legislation that is accessible to the public	1. The availability of Ministry of Home Affairs' circular letters to the Secretariat of Regional House of Representative regarding participation on legislation process through E-Legislation portal 2. The availability of E-Legislation platform on Regional House of Representative's website in 5 regions.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1. Ministry of Communication and Informatics 2. Central Information Commission (KIP)	Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC)
07	Data Integration to Increase Openness in the Management of National Election (Pemilu) and Regional Election (Pilkada)	Implementation of transparency in electoral data that can be accessed by the public	1. Publication of data on National Election 2019 voting results at polling stations online at the official KPU portal 2. Integration of data election at one official KPU portal. This means that the integration of two portals (*http://infopemilu.kpu.go.id* and *https://www.kpu.go.id/*) to provide one portal for election data. 3. Publication of data on Regional Election 2020 voting results at polling stations online at the official KPU portal 4. The availability of data	National Election Commission (KPU)	1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) 3. Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)	Association for Election and Democracy (Perludem)

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			election information in One Data Portal through data.go.id			
08	Publication of Health Services Data in Government Health Facilities	The availability of valid Information Publications Regarding the Availability of Health Services at Government-Owned Health Facilities	1. The availability of updated identity, wards, and personnel information in Puskesmas through health services data portal (the year 2018) on iHeff Application 2. The availability of hospital application that can be accessed online in the Regional Health Department 3. The availability of updated identity, wards, and personal information in Public Hospital through health services data portal	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Home Affairs	Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW)
09	Implementation of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 16/2017 on Guidelines on Public Consultation Forum	The implementation of a public consultation forum at Government Agencies	1. The socialization of Public Consultation Forum to 90 national and regional government institutions 2. The development of the database to support the monitoring and evaluation of Public Consultation Forum 3. The availability of three pilot projects on Public Consultation Forum in government institution specifically in Ministry of Education and Culture,	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN dan RB)	1. Ministry of Education and Culture 2. Ministry of Health 3. Ministry of Social Services 4. Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration 5. Ministry of Home Affairs	YAPPIKA-Action Aid

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social			
10	Quality Improvement on Public Service Complaints Resolution through LAPOR!-SP4N	1. Increasing the number of connected LAPOR-SP4N 2. Increased number of complaints followed up in LAPOR-SP4N 3. Increased level of compliance with management of the LAPOR-SP4N SOP	1. Increase LAPOR!-SP4N penetration in government institutions (target 500 institutions) 2. The complaint reports through LAPOR!-SP4N have been followed up (target increased by 25%) 3. Improvement of LAPOR management performance by government institutions (target increased by 15%)	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN dan RB)	Ombudsman RI	YAPPIKA-Action Aid
11	The development of Service System on Single Reference Complaint Management and Supervision in Environment and Forestry	The availability of Complaints Management and Single Reference Monitoring Service System in Environment and Forestry	1. The issuance of General Secretary Decree Letter regarding the LAPOR! management team within the KLHK. 2. Formulation of SOP used as a single reference for complaint handling mechanism within KLHK.	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	1. Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN dan RB) 2. Ombudsman RI	Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law (ICEL)
12	The Enhancement of Transparency and Participation on Government Procurement	Implementation of management of procurement of government goods more transparent and participatory	1. The availability Head of Institution Decree on information disclosure about government procurement which can be accessed by the public. 2. The utilization of Electronic Procurement System in all government procurement (Planning, Procurement Preparation,	1. National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) 2. Central Information Commission (KIP)	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)	1.Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) 2.Transparency International Indonesia (TII)

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Election Preparation, Election, Contract Implementation, Commencement) in government institutions 3. Workshop on Public Procurement Monitoring for civil society organizations in the national or regional level 4. Public consultation to acquire people's response to public information disclosure referring to public information disclosure regulation issued by LKPP. 5. The availability of Information Commission Regulations on information disclosure about government procurement referring to the regulation issued by LKPP.			
13	Strengthening Public Information Disclosure based on One Data Indonesia Principles	Management and quality improvement of electronic-based public information services.	1. The implementation of Public Institutions Rating by provincial Information Commission with One Data Indonesia principles as additional indicators 2. Enabling Public Information Service request through LAPOR! (this feature to be available and served by	Central Information Commission (KIP)	1. Information Commission of West Java Province 2. Information Commission of Central Java Province 3. Information Commission of East Java Province 4. Information Commission of West Kalimantan Province 5. Information Commission of North Sumatra Province	1. Open Data Lab 2. Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FIONI) 3. Plan C

Number of Commitment	Commitment	Output	Milestone	Lead Agency/ Ministry	State Actors Involved	CSO Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			selected cities/districts in 5 provinces) 3. The revision of Information Commission Regulation No. 1/2010 to support digital/electronic Public Information Service			
14	The Expansion and Increase in Quantity and Quality of Legal Aid Services	Availability of regulatory framework and improvement of legal aid services in the regions	1. Increasing number of 100 legal aid regulations in district/city level 2. The availability of 21 legal aid regulations at the provincial level 3. Increasing number of legal aid services recipients (in terms of information, consultation and legal assistance) to 20,000 people. 4. The improvement of the satisfaction index of legal aid services recipients (target 50% quite satisfied or very satisfied)	National Law Development Agency of Indonesia (BPHN)	Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	1. Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) 2. Medialink

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