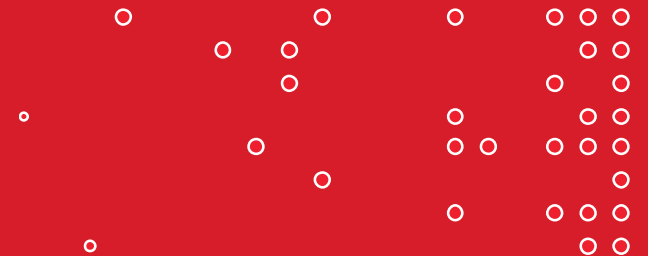




Open Government Partnership in Asia-Pacific

Diah Setiawaty
(Association for Election and Democracy)

Open Data Summit
Bangkok, Thailand
7 September 2015



Open Government Indonesia Journey



Source: Fithya Findie Presentation on OGI Action Plan 2016-2017

President Vision – Open Government

To that end, governments of all levels, from central to local, state, universities, government enterprise institutions, must immediately change the direction to open government"

"Only by adopting the principles of Open Government, Governments at all levels will be able to build legitimacy, build reinforce public confidence."

"There are only two choices, be open or closed state. I think what best for Indonesia is that we become an open country. "

15 Desember 2015

Openness of Information Award in Presidential Palace

17 Mei 2016

Award Asia Journalist Association – Ajou University



Source: Fithya Findie Presentation on OGI Action Plan 2016-2017

Action Plan OGI



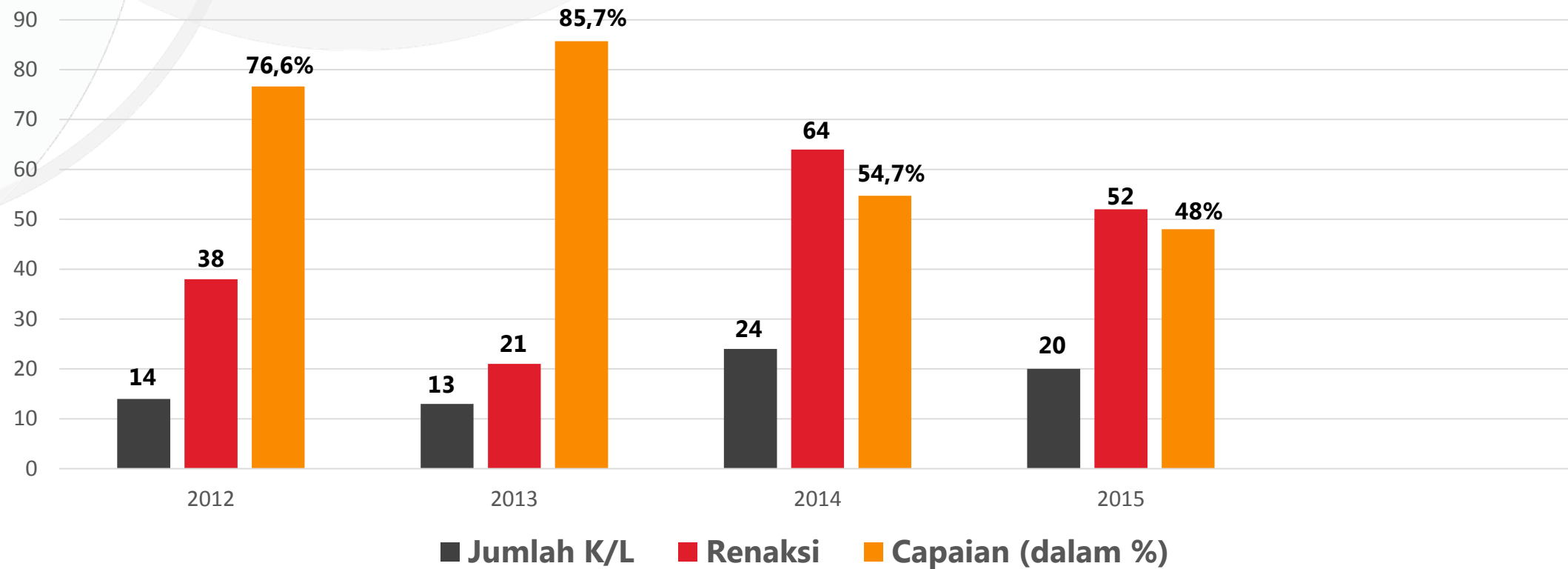
Sekumpulan program kerja yang disusun sebagai bentuk komitmen pemerintah Indonesia dalam mewujudkan pemerintahan yang lebih terbuka, partisipatif, dan inovatif.

Initiative That has been resulted by Action Plan



**OPEN
BUDGET
INDEX**

Comparison of Achievement Level OGI (2012-2015)



Tahapan Penyusunan Renaksi OGI 2016-2017

Tahap I:

Penyiapan dan Penyelesaian Kerangka Konsep Renaksi OGI bersama CSO (Nov '15)

Tahap III:

Penjajakan Daerah (Jan-Feb '16)

Tahap IV:

Penajaman (Mar-Mei '16)

Forum Konsultasi Publik

Akhir Masa Konsultasi Publik

Konsultasi Penajaman dengan K/L/D

Tahap II:

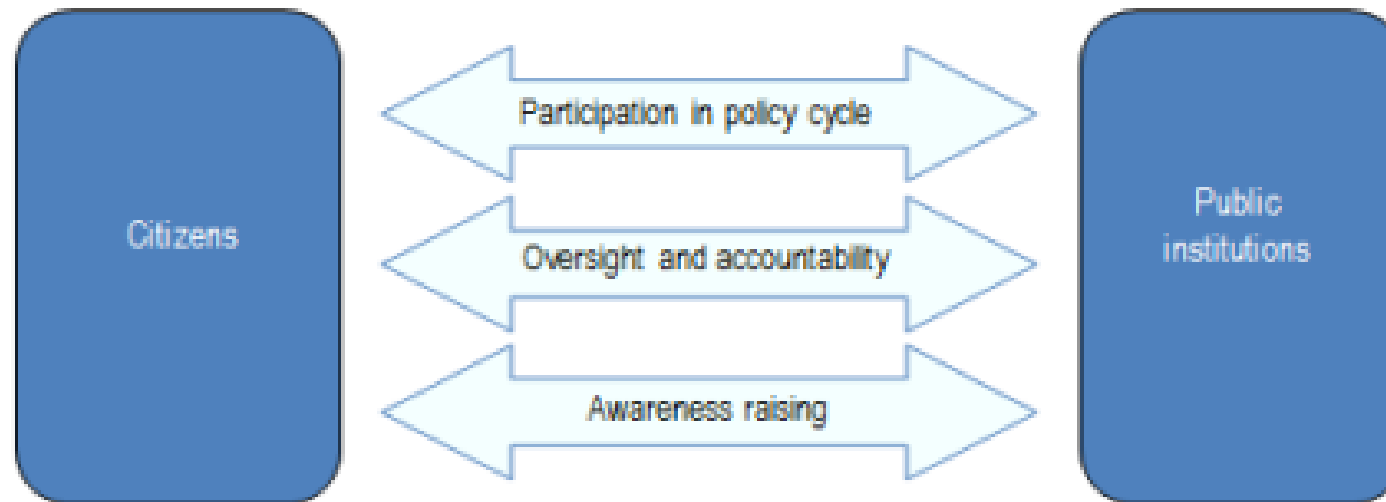
Penjaringan Aspirasi Publik Online dan Offline (Des '15)

Tahap V:

Finalisasi (Jun '16)

Transparency and Integrity

Figure 4.1. Interplay between Citizens and the Public Sector for Integrity



Transparency and Integrity

- Corruption on of main problem in Indonesia
- International ranked Indonesia 88th out of 168 countries in its 2015 index measuring how corrupt countries' public sectors are considered to be.

KEY STRENGTHS



Strong and clear legal framework

Planning system – long-term (RPJPN), medium-term (RPJMN), short-term (MP3EI)

Parliamentary engagement and institutional support

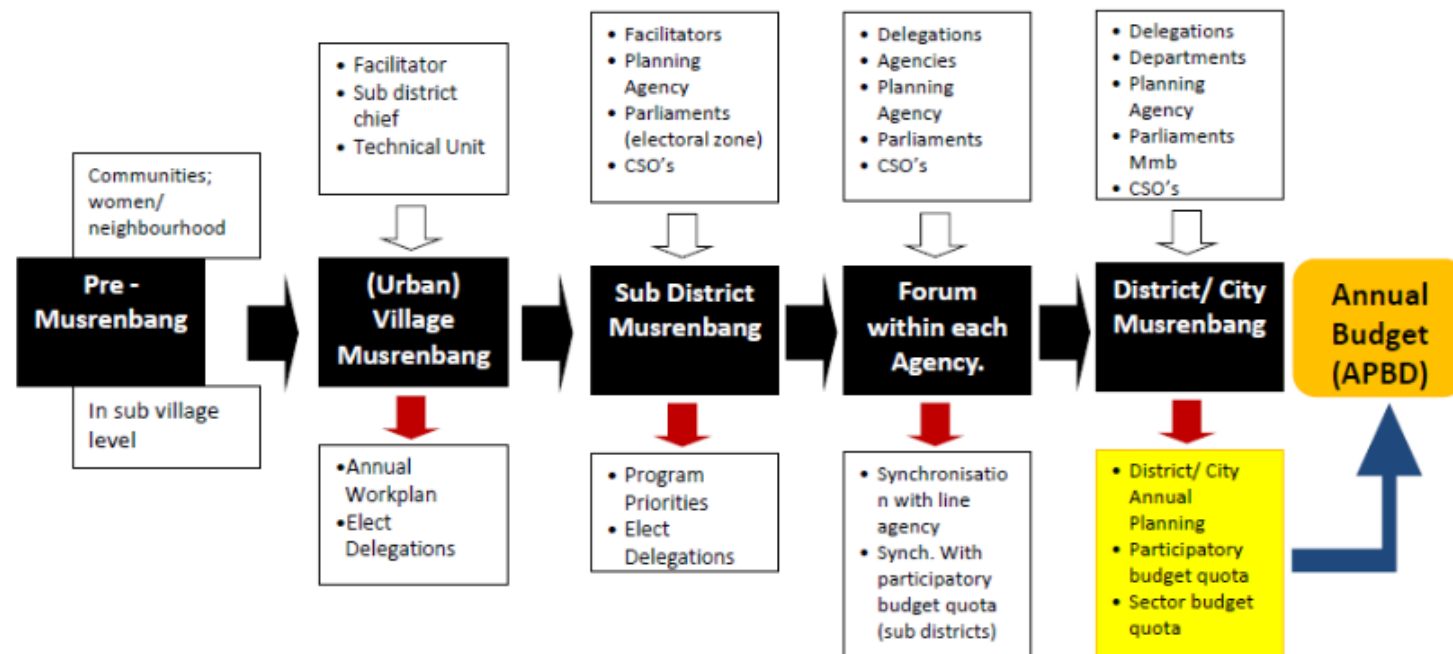
Civic participation, including Musrenbang

Local autonomy for local budgeting

Gender responsive Budgeting

KEY STRENGTHS

Musrenbang: an intensive, complex system



KEY STRENGTHS

Box 4.1. Indonesia's legal anti-corruption framework

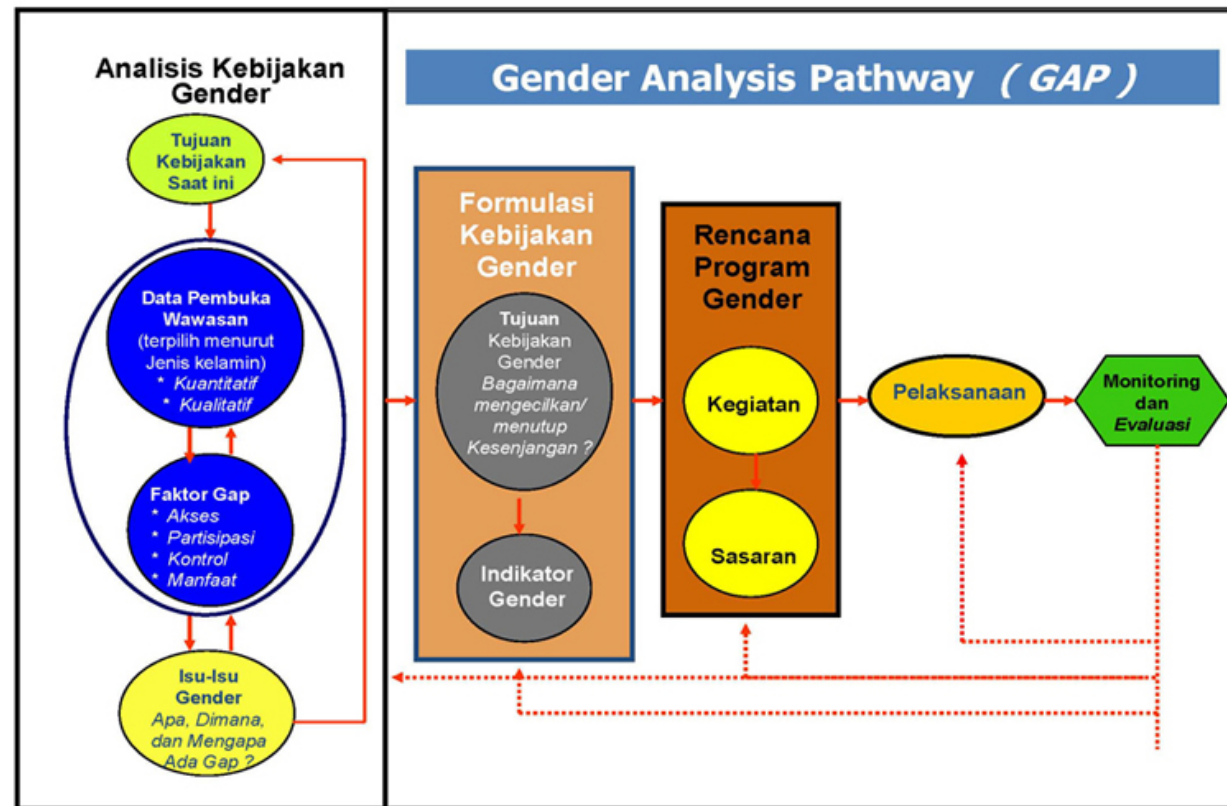
The primary laws related to anti-corruption in Indonesia include:

- **Law Number 31 of 1999 on The Eradication of Corruption** and its amendment **Law Number 20 of 2001**. Together, these laws provide a definition of corruption and specify the maximum punishments. Indonesia's main bribery offences are listed under Articles 5-12 and 12B of Law Number 31 of 1999 and Law Number 20 of 2001. Notably, Law Number 31 of 1999 acknowledges the role and rights of the public in the fight against corruption.
- **Government Regulation Number 71 of 2000 on Procedures for Implementation of Public Participation and Provision of Appreciation in the Prevention and Eradication of the Criminal Act of Corruption** gives certain rights to the public to obtain responses from the authorities regarding complaints or information provided to the authorities. It also tries to provide protection to members of the public who offer information.
- **Law Number 30 of 2002 on The Corruption Eradication Commission** and **Law Number 46 of 2009 on Corruption Criminal Court** clarify the institutional mechanisms to fight corruption.

There are also several Presidential Regulations that relate to corruption eradication, such as **Presidential Regulation Number 55 of 2012** and **Presidential instruction (Inpres) No. 7 of 2015**. These regulations require all ministries and government institutions to co-ordinate with Bappenas in the fight against graft, and oblige local administrations to co-ordinate with the Home Ministry, with the support of Bappenas, in their anti-corruption efforts.

KEY STRENGTHS : Gender Analysis Path Way

Salah satu alat analisis gender yang telah diterapkan di Indonesia berdasarkan amanat Instruksi Presiden Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Pembangunan Nasional adalah Gender Analysis Pathway atau Alur kerja Analisis Gender (GAP) yang dapat dilihat pada diagram di bawah ini.



KEY CHALLENGES

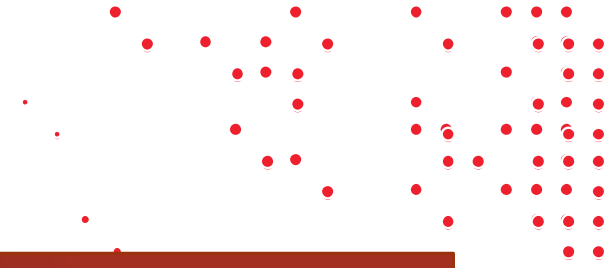


Multi-level budgetary governance must accommodate
Indonesia's enormous geographical and cultural diversity
Coordination among various different institutions and across
the various levels of government
Budgetary aspects of the decentralization and
deconcentration process still in development
Integrating planning and budgeting

Source: OECD PUBLIC GOVERNANCE REVIEW ON OPEN TRANSPARENT AND INCLUSIVE BUDGETING

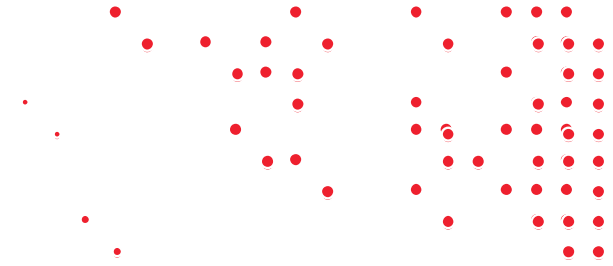


Case Study: Ahok Vs DPRD DKI Jakarta -2015



Governor Ahok suspected that the city council secretly worked in Rp. 12,1 Trillion into the APBD in an attempt at a corrupt cash grab. After all.

Case Study: Ahok Vs DPRD DKI Jakarta -2015



In the 2014 APBD, the City Council “budgeted” for 25 schools in Jakarta to receive an Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) unit worth Rp 5.8 billion each (a high-tech UPS unit is priced at around Rp 10 million). But these schools were never informed about the UPS procurement at all.

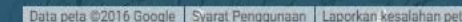


Jakarta Open Data Portal and Clue

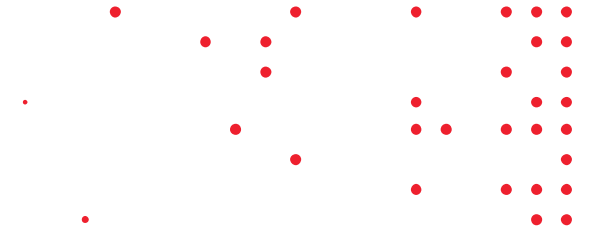
The screenshot displays the Jakarta Open Data Portal interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows `data.jakarta.go.id`. The portal header includes the Jakarta logo, the text "JAKARTA OPENDATA", and the URL `data.jakarta.go.id`. Below the header, a navigation bar lists "Data", "Organisasi", "Topik", "Visualisasi", and "Tentang". A banner below the navigation bar reads "Berbagi Data Untuk Transparansi. Temukan Data Seluruh Unit Kerja Pemerintah Provinsi DKI JAKARTA".

The main content area features a search bar with the placeholder text "Cari Data, Tema, Instansi ...". Below the search bar, there are ten circular icons representing different data categories: Pendidikan (Education), Kesehatan (Health), Keuangan Daerah (Regional Finance), Kependudukan (Population), Perhubungan (Transportation), Lingkungan Hidup (Environment), Sosial (Social), Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan (Tourism and Culture), Pekerjaan Umum (Public Works), and Penanggulangan Bencana (Disaster Management). To the left of the main content area, there is a sidebar with a "JAKARTA OPEN DATA CHALLENGE #HACKJAK 2016" banner, a "VIDEO VISUALTHON" section, and a "PENULISAN" section. To the right, there is a banner for the "18th ASIAN GAMES Jakarta Palembang 2018" and a "SIAP MENYAMBUT ASIAN GAMES 2018" banner.

At the bottom of the page, there is a banner for "DAFTAR PEMENANG LELANG PENGADAAN BARANG/JASA DI PEMPROV DKI JAKARTA" (Auction Winner List for Procurement of Goods/Services in the Province of DKI Jakarta), accompanied by an illustration of a city skyline and a trophy.

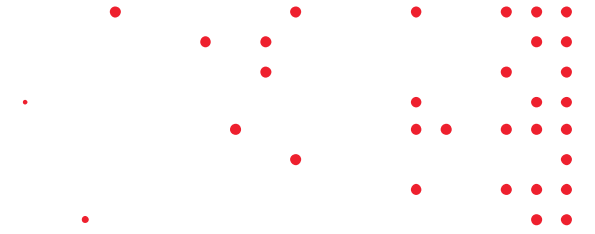


OGP in Indonesia in Combatting Corruption



- 1) konteks dari penerapan kebijakan pemerintah terbuka di Indonesia
- 2) peran instansi pusat dalam koordinasi kebijakan pemerintahan terbuka
- 3) partisipasi publik dalam proses perumusan kebijakan dan pengawasan pelayanan public
- 4) sistem integritas dan kebijakan anti korupsi
- 5) pemerintah digital dan inovasi pelayanan public
- 6) transparansi dalam tata kelola keuangan/anggaran
- 7) penerapan prinsip-prinsip pemerintah terbuka di dalam implementasi SDGs.

OGP ASIA-PASIFIC

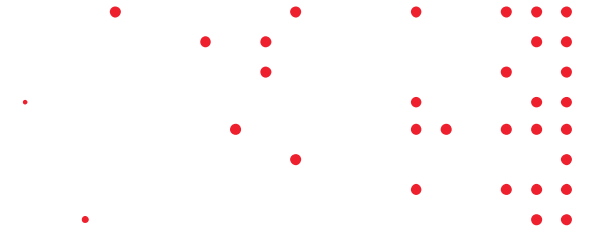


Indonesia
South korea
philippines
Papua New Guinea
Mongolia
Srilanka
Australia
New Zealand
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia



11 out of 48 Countries

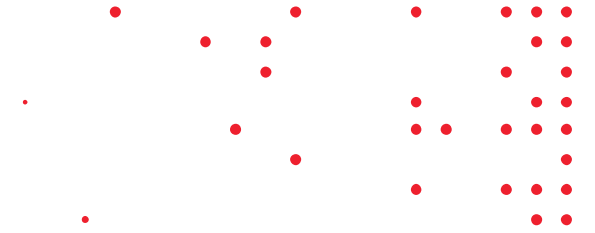
OGP ASIA-PASIFIC



STAR COMMITMENT:

Independent Reporting Mechanism Awarded the Commitment 'STAR' status. They represent exemplary open government reforms that have the potential for far-reaching impact in their countries of implementation.

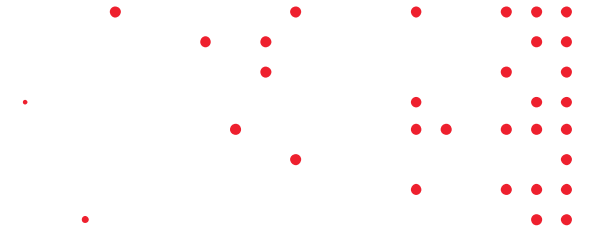
OGP ASIA-PASIFIC



Two Star Program in Asia-Pasific

- 1. Mongolia (Strengthening Natural Resources Governance by improving environmental disclosure and contract transparency)**
- 2. Georgia (Unmasking the Government Sureveillance)**

STAR COMMITMENT- Mongolia

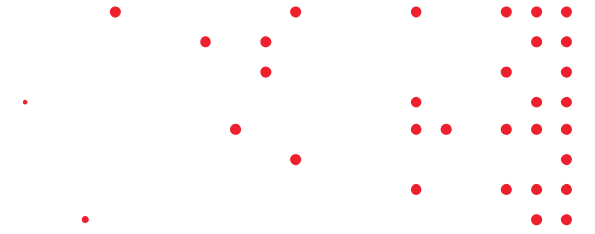


Comprehensive policies and system to disclose information, licenses, contracts and environmental information across the sector.

Country mineral regulatory authority implemented a computerized mining registry system

Environmental ministry published 22 environmental datasets, including information on pollution.

STAR COMMITMENT-Georgia

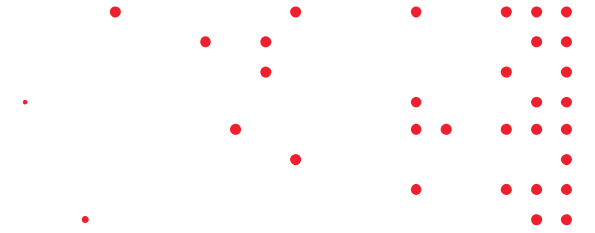


Ambitious program to transform the former authoritarian state's bureaucratic machinery to open and accountable public institution

Georgias supreme court is publishing phone tapping records proactively to shed more light on government surveillance activities.

Statistics that used to be internal use now open for public and updated in the court website on quarterly basis

STAR COMMITMENT-Ukraine

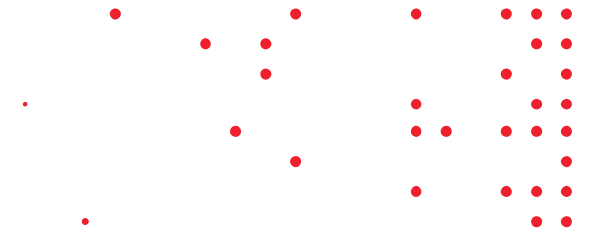


Georgias supreme court is publishing phone tapping records proactively to shed more light on government surveillance activities.

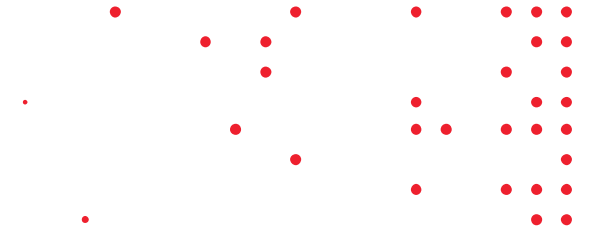
ineral regulatory authority implemented a computerized mining registry system

Environmental ministry published 22 environmental datasets, including information on pollution.

STAR COMMITMENT-Ukraine



Star Commitment Ukraine



A new law granting the public full access to classified communist era archives most clearly embodies Ukraine's renewed to greater openness.

Ukraine develops new policy to open up historically opaque public that is Law on Access to Archive of Repressive Bodies of the Communist Totalitarian Regime of 1917-1991

why it matters? examining and confronting the countrys difficult past opens the door for dialogue on the future course of Ukraine's democracy

open access to the archives helps enforce ukrainans right to the truth on the abuses suffered under the Soviet regime and understand the circumstance in which those violations took place

Recommendation on Transparency and Integrity



First, when governments call upon citizens and civil society to contribute to policy development, appropriate channels need to be available, effective and reliable. Moreover, civil society organisations (CSO) require sufficient resources and leeway to participate effectively.

Second, in order for citizens and civil society organizations to fulfil an oversight role, as a so-called watchdog, data availability needs to be paired with data quality, processing capacity, effective whistle-blower protection, and freedom of the press.

Third, governments and CSOs must tailor awareness raising initiatives that promote integrity both in the public sector and in society at large to specific target groups in order to yield results. Moreover, the best awareness raising campaign in the long run is often a fair, efficient and consistent rule of law system.

Recommendation on OGP Asia-Pacific

1. Co-creation between Government dan CSO. By Co-creation means co-planning, co-implementation, co-evaluation
2. Interconnected between member countries. Co-creation on some projects and former member should give assistance to the newer member of OGP
3. Multi stakeholder partnership
4. Increase the success story from Local Champion