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# **WHITE PAPER**

## **Indonesia Open Government Partnership**

Prepared by the Civil Society Coalition for  
Indonesia Open Government Partnership



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

In 2024, Indonesia received an award from the international community when the country's national development indicators were experiencing a decline. The award came from the global initiative known as the Open Government Partnership (OGP). OGP is a multilateral partnership of countries committed to promoting transparent, accountable, participatory, and inclusive governance. More specifically, the award was granted during President Joko Widodo's administration in recognition of Indonesia's active membership in OGP and its strong commitment to implementing open government initiatives. As a result of these efforts, Indonesia was awarded **First Place** at the 2024 OGP Awards held in Tallinn, Estonia.

Currently, Indonesia's involvement in the OGP has evolved into the Open Government Indonesia (OGI) initiative, in which the government and civil society work collaboratively to realize commitments for change across various sectors. This initiative serves as a strong modality to be continued by the President and Vice President-elect, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, in the upcoming administration. At the same time, building on past successes, Indonesia's participation in the OGP and the Open Government Indonesia initiative essentially represents a strategic approach for the president-elect to fulfill his campaign promises as outlined in **the 8 Missions (Asta Cita)** document.

Asta Cita outlines the strategic goals to be achieved through government programs. By integrating Asta Cita with the principles of the OGP and OGI, the implementation of these programs can be carried out more effectively. In this context, the relevant principles of OGP and OGI are transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusivity. Additionally, open government is closely associated with the concept of collaboration or co-creation, in which the government and civil society, rather than being adversaries, work together from the planning stage through implementation and evaluation. This approach fosters a sense of ownership and public engagement to support the success of these programs.

A similar example can be found in the previous period, where the implementation of open government commitments led Indonesia to receive **2nd place in the 2021 OGP Impact Awards** at the OGP Global Summit in South Korea. The award was granted for Indonesia's commitment to establishing an open procurement information portal, which ultimately contributed to development in the economic sector. The portal successfully opened access for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to participate in government procurement processes.<sup>1</sup> Another success story that can be highlighted is when Indonesia was awarded **1st place in the 2023 OGP Awards** at the OGP Global Summit in Estonia, in recognition of its commitment to implementing open government in

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<sup>1</sup> The National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP), in collaboration with Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), received 2nd place in the OGP Impact Award through their commitment to the open procurement information portal. Source: <https://ogi.bappenas.go.id/perjalanan> .

the area of expanding legal aid for vulnerable individuals and groups.<sup>2</sup> This commitment has contributed to improving access to justice and supporting poor or underprivileged communities in resolving legal issues.

## 1.2. Objectives

Since 2010, Indonesia has been involved in the international OGP forum as a global innovation movement aimed at promoting government transparency. In 2011, Indonesia, together with the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, and the Philippines, established the OGP.

By 2024, this involvement has led to many positive achievements for the Indonesian government, which has become increasingly transparent and has even inspired other governments. The goal of this multilateral forum is to create an inclusive, responsive, and accountable government. All of Indonesia's achievements and its strong commitment to open government have not only received positive appreciation from many countries but have also been recognized as best practices. For Indonesia, OGP has at least accelerated the quality of public services, which will benefit efforts to overcome the middle-income trap, extreme poverty, and reduce stunting.

**This document is prepared with the aim of being a proposal for the implementation of OGP as an effort to accelerate the new government's priority programs, including Asta Cita,** with the involvement of citizens to enhance accountability and public trust. This document is prepared in a simple manner so that it can serve as a practical reference for the government and stakeholders at the regional level in a timely manner.

Although this document is prepared concisely, its preparation has taken into account the various conditions and needs of ministries/agencies, including both central and regional governments, so that it does not create a rigid blueprint (one size fits all), but instead offers a range of options

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<sup>2</sup> Accessed through: <https://www.bappenas.go.id/berita/indonesia-raih-ogp-awards-terkait-perlindunganhukum-individu-dan-kelompok-rentan-EZXVf>.

## 2. OGP AND ASTA CITA

### 2.1. An Introduction to OGP

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) was launched on September 20, 2011, during the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York with eight founding countries, including Indonesia. The governments of Indonesia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, and the Philippines established OGP as a multilateral initiative for democracy, where government and civil society change-makers develop open government action plans to create an inclusive, responsive, and accountable government by encouraging various innovations. Currently, 75 countries and 150 local jurisdictions have joined OGP membership. Indonesia itself is now one of the members of the global OGP steering committee.<sup>3</sup>

OGP is one of the instruments that can accelerate the government's priority programs, as it provides the fundamental principles that serve as the main foundation for its member countries. These principles include transparency, participation, accountability, inclusion, and innovation, which apply to all government institutions at all levels, including non-governmental stakeholders such as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and others. These five values are the standards/guidelines in the implementation stages of Indonesia's Open Government, from planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring, to evaluation. Below is an explanation of the main principles of OGP.<sup>4</sup>

1. **Transparency:** Information regarding the processes, activities, decisions, and results of OGP should be easily accessible to relevant stakeholders. Information should be proactively published and disseminated in the most relevant formats and through the most appropriate channels throughout the action plan cycle, providing regular updates on the development and implementation of commitments.
2. **Inclusive Participation:** Allowing a diversity of voices to meaningfully participate in the OGP process, identifying priorities, and proposing solutions. Outreach should be conducted to minority groups or traditionally underrepresented groups and ensure access to information about opportunities to participate and provide input.
3. **Accountability:** Providing clear information on the outcomes of the consultation process and the results of commitment implementation. The government should explain, for example, why certain stakeholder priorities were not included and the reasons for any changes or delays during the implementation of commitments.
4. **Innovation and Ambition:** Striving to go beyond the minimum requirements outlined here and innovating in ways to develop, co-create, and implement increasingly ambitious and transformative open government reforms through highly transparent, participatory, and collaborative processes. The minimum requirements should be seen as a starting point, not a goal.

OGP, as a global movement, is based on the idea that more open governments and easily accessible information will foster improved relations between the government and civil society. OGP embodies an intensive partnership between the government and civil society, working together to enhance the quality of inclusive public services, expand access to and openness of information, and improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption

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<sup>3</sup> Accessed through: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/who-we-are/>.

<sup>4</sup> Accessed through: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards/>

efforts. The OGP movement, with its collaborative approach, is capable of addressing challenges together and creating shared goals between government and non-government stakeholders.

A key feature of OGP is the collaborative mechanism between government and non-government actors, known as Co-Creation. **Co-creation is a means to improve the quality of public policies and services to make them more inclusive and accessible.** Participatory policymaking and public service delivery can lead to higher-quality government policies by aligning government objectives with citizens' needs.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, **co-creation between the government, civil society, and other stakeholders lies at the heart of the OGP movement.**

Although the implementation of OGP commitments requires collaboration between the government and non-government stakeholders, the responsibility for the success of these commitments ultimately lies with national and local governments, as they hold the authority over policymaking and the delivery of public services—including funding, innovation, and technology application in the implementation process.

## 2.2. The Role and Achievements of Indonesia OGP

Indonesia officially became a member of the OGP in 2014 through the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 13/2014 on the Determination of Indonesia's Membership in the OGP. The Government of Indonesia plays a significant role as one of the OGP initiators, with its key roles including the following

- Co-Chair of the OGP Steering Committee in 2013
- Member of the OGP Steering Committee for the 2015–2018 term
- Member of the OGP Steering Committee for the 2019–2022 term
- Member of the OGP Steering Committee for the 2022–2025 term

Indonesia's role is not carried out by the government alone; Indonesian civil society organizations (CSOs) have also made significant contributions to this initiative, as one of the key requirements of the OGP is an equal partnership between government and CSOs. The important roles of Indonesian CSOs in the OGP include:

- Serving as a member of the OGP Global CSO Steering Committee during the 2013–2015 and 2015–2017 terms
- Serving as a Global Envoy representative for OGP

Several Open Government awards have been received by Indonesian ministries/agencies and civil society organizations. In 2023, the National Law Development Agency (BPHN) won the OGP Awards 2023 in Estonia. Previously, in 2021, the National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP), together with Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), won 2nd place in the OGP Impact Award. In 2016, the API Pemilu platform - an initiative by the Association for Elections and Democracy (Perludem) - won the 2016 Silver Award during the OGP awards ceremony. In 2015, the Pencerah Nusantara

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<sup>5</sup> Citizen participation can enhance the quality of evidence-based government policies. See more in the Knowledge Sector Initiatives (Indonesia), accessed through <https://www.ksi-indonesia.org/assets/uploads/original/2020/10/ksi-1603094475.pdf>.

Initiative Movement secured second place in the OGP awards, and Indonesia was also elected as a member of the OGP Steering Committee for the 2015–2018 term.<sup>6</sup>

Reflecting on more than a decade since its launch in 2011, OGP Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to realizing open, transparent, and accountable governance. This is evident through the implementation of a series of Indonesia’s Open Government National Action Plans (NAPs), which have evolved from three themes with 12 action commitments in the first NAP, to five themes with 15 action commitments in the seventh NAP, which include:

**Table 1: The Implementation of OGI National Action Plan (NAP) I - VII**

OGI NAP	Year	Focus Area
OGI NAP I	2012 - 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving public services;</li> <li>2. Improving integrity of public services institution; and</li> <li>3. Effectivity of public resources management.</li> </ol>
OGI NAP II	2013 - 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving basic public services;</li> <li>2. Improvement of business and investment governance; and</li> <li>3. Transparency and accountability in public budget management.</li> </ol>
OGI NAP III	2014 - 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening institutional infrastructure to promote transparency, public participation, and public services;</li> <li>2. Encouraging improvements in the quality of transparency, public participation, and services in basic public services areas;</li> <li>3. Encouraging improvements in the quality of transparency, public participation, and services in corruption-prone areas;</li> <li>4. Encouraging improvements in the quality of transparency, public participation, and services in areas of major public concern.</li> </ol>
OGI NAP IV	2016 - 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancement of public participation;</li> <li>2. Improvement of governance, bureaucratic reform, and strengthening of public services;</li> <li>3. Strengthening of public information transparency;</li> <li>4. Strengthening of data governance.</li> </ol>
OGI NAP V	2018 - 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public participation;</li> <li>2. Bureaucratic reform;</li> <li>3. Access to public information;</li> <li>4. Data governance;</li> <li>5. Innovation in public services.</li> </ol>

<sup>6</sup> Accessed through: <https://ogi.bappenas.go.id/en/perjalanan> .

OGI NAP	Year	Focus Area
OGI NAP VI	2021 - 2022	Post-COVID-19 Recovery with main focus on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening public services;</li> <li>2. Anti-corruption;</li> <li>3. Fiscal transparency;</li> <li>4. Access to justice;</li> <li>5. Public participation;</li> <li>6. Gender-sensitive public policies</li> </ol>
OGI NAP VII	2023 - 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-Corruption and Budgeting;</li> <li>2. Civic Space and Democracy;</li> <li>3. Inclusive Public Services;</li> <li>4. Access to Justice;</li> <li>5. Gender, Disability, and Social Inclusion;</li> <li>6. Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources.</li> </ol>

Based on the explanation above, OGP has greatly contributed to improving the quality and innovation of public services. Some tangible achievements of OGP in Indonesia include the establishment of the SP4N-LAPOR! public complaint initiative, One Map, One Data Indonesia, the reform of public procurement, the acceleration of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI) in Indonesia, legal assistance for the public, as well as local-level initiatives, along with various awards and recognitions at the national and international levels.

**2.3. OGP and the 8 Missions in Asta Cita**

Considering the principles of OGP Indonesia, there are various opportunities that can be promoted by the newly elected President and Vice President, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, to fulfill their campaign promises as outlined in the 8 Missions (Asta Cita). These opportunities are crucial to pursue, given that the principles of OGP Indonesia are fundamentally part of the general principles of good governance. The eight (8) missions of Asta Cita are as follows:

1. Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HR).
2. Strengthening the national defense and security system and promoting national independence through self-sufficiency in food, energy, water, creative economy, green economy, and blue economy.
3. Continuing infrastructure development and increasing quality employment, encouraging entrepreneurship, developing the creative industry, and fostering agromaritime industries in production centers through the active role of cooperatives.
4. Strengthening human resource development (HR), science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender health, and empowering the roles of women, youth (millennial and Generation Z), and people with disabilities.
5. Continuing downstreaming and developing industries based on natural resources to increase domestic added value.
6. Building from villages and from below for economic equality and poverty eradication.
7. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms, as well as enhancing the prevention and eradication of corruption, drugs, gambling, and smuggling.

8. Strengthening alignment with a harmonious life with the environment, nature, and culture, as well as increasing interfaith tolerance to achieve a just and prosperous society.

The alignment between OGP principles and the 8 missions of Asta Cita is expected to accelerate the achievement of the RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan) 2025-2029 and RPJPN (National Long-Term Development Plan) 2025-2045, while complementing the development strategy priorities, especially those related to the nation's philosophical goals, social politics, education, health, human resources development, the environment, clean energy, and efforts to address climate change. The following outlines the connection between OGP principles and Asta Cita:

**Table 2: OGP Principles in the 8 (Eight) Missions of Prabowo Gibran's Asta Cita**

OGP Principles	8 Missions on Asta Cita
1. Transparency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HAM).</li> <li>2. Continuing infrastructure development and increasing the quality of job opportunities, encouraging entrepreneurship, developing creative industries, and expanding the agromaritime industry in production centers through the active role of cooperatives.</li> <li>3. Continuing downstream industrialization and developing resource-based industries to increase domestic added value.</li> <li>4. Building from villages and from the grassroots for economic equality and poverty eradication.</li> <li>5. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms, as well as reinforcing the prevention and eradication of corruption, drugs, gambling, and smuggling.</li> </ol>
2. Participation and inclusivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HAM).</li> <li>2. Consolidating the national defense and security system and promoting national independence through food, energy, and water self-sufficiency, creative economy, green economy, and blue economy.</li> <li>3. Continuing infrastructure development and increasing quality job opportunities, encouraging entrepreneurship, developing creative industries, and advancing the agromaritime industry in production centers through the active role of cooperatives.</li> <li>4. Strengthening human resource development (HR), science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender health, as well as empowering the roles of women, youth (millennials and Generation Z), and persons with disabilities.</li> <li>5. Building from the village level and from the bottom to promote economic equality and eradicate poverty.</li> </ol>

<b>OGP Principles</b>	<b>8 Missions on Asta Cita</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Memperkuat reformasi politik, hukum dan birokrasi, serta memperkuat pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi, narkoba, judi dan penyelundupan.</li> <li>7. Memperkuat penyelarasan kehidupan yang harmonis dengan lingkungan, alam dan budaya, serta peningkatan toleransi antarumat beragama untuk mencapai masyarakat yang adil dan makmur.</li> <li>8. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms, as well as enhancing the prevention and eradication of corruption, narcotics, gambling, and smuggling.</li> <li>9. Strengthening the alignment of harmonious life with the environment, nature, and culture, as well as promoting interfaith tolerance to achieve a just and prosperous society.</li> </ol>
3. Akuntabilitas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HR).</li> <li>2. Consolidating the national defense and security system, and promoting national independence through self-sufficiency in food, energy, water, creative economy, green economy, and blue economy.</li> <li>3. Continuing the development of infrastructure and increasing the quality of employment, promoting entrepreneurship, developing the creative industry, and advancing the agromaritime industry in production centers through the active role of cooperatives.</li> <li>4. Continuing the downstreaming and developing resource-based industries to increase added value domestically.</li> <li>5. Building from the village and from the bottom for economic equality and poverty eradication.</li> <li>6. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms, as well as strengthening the prevention and eradication of corruption, narcotics, gambling, and smuggling.</li> </ol>
4. Inovasi dan ambisi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HR).</li> <li>2. Continuing the development of infrastructure and increasing quality employment opportunities, promoting entrepreneurship, developing the creative industry, and advancing the agromaritime industry in production centers through the active role of cooperatives.</li> <li>3. Strengthening the development of human resources (HR), science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender health, as well as empowering the role of women, youth (millennial and Gen Z generations), and persons with disabilities.</li> </ol>

OGP Principles	8 Missions on Asta Cita
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Continuing downstreaming and developing resource-based industries to increase domestic value-added.</li> <li>5. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms, as well as strengthening the prevention and eradication of corruption, narcotics, gambling, and smuggling.</li> <li>6. Strengthening the alignment of harmonious life with the environment, nature, and culture, as well as promoting interfaith tolerance to achieve a just and prosperous society.</li> </ol>

**2.4. OGP dan Asta Cita Quick Wins**

The General Elections Commission (KPU) of Indonesia has officially declared the pair of presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, as the President and Vice President of Indonesia for the 2024-2029 term following the results of the plenary session on the election vote tally by the General Elections Commission in Jakarta, on Wednesday, March 20, 2024.

This pair carries the vision "Together Towards a Prosperous Indonesia, Moving Towards Indonesia Golden 2045" with 8 (eight) missions, 17 priority programs, and 8 Quick Wins programs. The National Development Planning Ministry (Bappenas) has developed the synchronization of Asta Cita from the vision and mission into priority programs and quick wins programs, with the following details.

**Picture 1: Asta Cita and Prabowo-Gibran Priority Program**

8 MISI (ASTA CITA)	17 PROGRAM PRIORITAS	8 PROGRAM HASIL TERCEPAT BAIK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Memperkokoh ideologi Pancasila, demokrasi, dan hak asasi manusia (HAM).</li> <li>2. Memantapkan sistem pertahanan keamanan negara dan mendorong kemandirian bangsa melalui swasembada pangan, energi, air, ekonomi kreatif, ekonomi hijau, dan ekonomi biru.</li> <li>3. Melanjutkan pengembangan infrastruktur dan meningkatkan lapangan kerja yang berkualitas, mendorong kewirausahaan, mengembangkan industri kreatif serta mengembangkan agromaritim industri di sentra produksi melalui peran aktif koperasi.</li> <li>4. Memperkuat pembangunan sumber daya manusia (SDM), sains, teknologi, pendidikan, kesehatan, prestasi olahraga, kesehatan gender, serta penguatan peran perempuan, pemuda (generasi milenial dan generasi Z), dan penyandang disabilitas.</li> <li>5. Melanjutkan hilirisasi dan mengembangkan industri berbasis sumber daya alam untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah di dalam negeri.</li> <li>6. Membangun dari desa dan dari bawah untuk pemerataan ekonomi dan pemberantasan kemiskinan.</li> <li>7. Memperkuat reformasi politik, hukum dan birokrasi, serta memperkuat pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi, narkoba, judi dan penyelundupan.</li> <li>8. Memperkuat penyelarasan kehidupan yang harmonis dengan lingkungan, alam dan budaya, serta peningkatan toleransi antarumat beragama untuk mencapai masyarakat yang adil dan makmur.</li> </ol> <p style="background-color: yellow; font-size: small;">Catatan: Di Dalam 8 Asta Cita terdapat 320 program kerja</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mencapai swasembada pangan, energi dan air.</li> <li>2. Penyempurnaan sistem penerimaan negara.</li> <li>3. Reformasi politik, hukum dan birokrasi.</li> <li>4. Pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi.</li> <li>5. Pemberantasan kemiskinan.</li> <li>6. Pencegahan dan pemberantasan narkoba.</li> <li>7. Menjamin tersedianya pelayanan kesehatan bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia: Peningkatan BPJS kesehatan dan penyediaan obat untuk rakyat.</li> <li>8. Penguatan Pendidikan, sains dan teknologi, serta digitalisasi.</li> <li>9. Penguatan pertahanan dan keamanan negara dan pemeliharaan hubungan internasional yang kondusif.</li> <li>10. Penguatan kesetaraan gender dan perlindungan hak perempuan, anak, serta penyandang disabilitas.</li> <li>11. Menjamin pelestarian lingkungan hidup.</li> <li>12. Menjamin ketersediaan pupuk, benih, dan pestisida langsung ke petani.</li> <li>13. Menjamin pembangunan hunian berkualitas terjangkau bersanitasi baik untuk masyarakat perdesaan/ perkotaan dan rakyat yang membutuhkan.</li> <li>14. Melanjutkan pemerataan ekonomi dan penguatan UMKM melalui program kredit usaha dan pembangunan Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) serta kota-kota inovatif karakteristik-mandiri lainnya.</li> <li>15. Melanjutkan hilirisasi dan industrialisasi berbasis sumber daya alam (SDA), termasuk sumber daya maritim untuk membuka lapangan kerja yang seluas-luasnya dalam mewujudkan keadilan ekonomi.</li> <li>16. Memastikan kerukunan antar umat beragama, kebebasan beribadah, dan perawatan rumah ibadah.</li> <li>17. Pelestarian seni budaya, peningkatan ekonomi kreatif, dan peningkatan prestasi olahraga.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Memberi makan siang dan susu gratis di sekolah dan pesantren, serta bantuan gizi untuk anak balita dan ibu hamil</li> <li>2. Menyenggarakan pemeriksaan kesehatan gratis, menuntaskan kasus TBC, dan membangun Rumah Sakit lengkap berkualitas di Kabupaten</li> <li>3. Mencetak dan meningkatkan produktivitas lahan pertanian dengan lumbung pangan desa, daerah dan nasional</li> <li>4. Melanjutkan program KIS, KIP, KS, prakerja, PKH Membangun sekolah-sekolah unggul terintegrasi di setiap kabupaten, dan memperbaiki sekolah-sekolah yang perlu renovasi</li> <li>5. Melanjutkan dan menambahkan program kartu-kartu kesejahteraan sosial serta kartu usaha untuk menghilangkan kemiskinan absolut</li> <li>6. Menaikkan gaji ASN (terutama guru, dosen, tenaga kesehatan, dan penyuluh), TNI/POLRI, dan pejabat negara</li> <li>7. Melanjutkan pembangunan infrastruktur desa, Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT), dan menyediakan rumah murah bersanitasi baik untuk yang membutuhkan, terutama generasi milenial, generasi Z, dan masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah (MBR)</li> <li>8. Mendirikan Badan Penerimaan Negara dan meningkatkan rasio penerimaan negara terhadap produk domestik bruto (PDB) ke 23%</li> </ol>

The Vision and Mission of Prabowo-Gibran have been aligned with the aspirations to achieve "Indonesia Emas" (Golden Indonesia) by or before 2045, as outlined in the Long-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045. The following targets are expected to be achieved:

1. Per Capita Income on Par with Developed Countries: Indonesia aims to reach a per capita income level similar to that of developed nations.
2. Poverty Reduction to Nearly 0% and Decreased Inequality: A significant reduction in poverty levels and a decrease in economic disparities across the country.
3. Increased Global Leadership and Influence.
4. Indonesia's influence and leadership in international relations will rise, strengthening its global standing. Enhanced Human Resource Competitiveness.
5. The competitiveness of Indonesia's human resources will be improved through enhanced education, training, and skill development.
6. Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Leading to Net Zero Emissions: A key environmental target is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aiming for net-zero emissions, contributing to global climate action.

In the next 5 years, the foundation for "Indonesia Emas 2045" must be realized with 8 Quick Wins Programs that will be directly supervised by the elected President and Vice President. These include:

1. **Providing free lunch and milk at schools and pesantren, along with nutrition assistance for toddlers and pregnant women:** Aimed at improving the nutrition and well-being of children and mothers.
2. **Organizing free health check-ups, reducing tuberculosis cases by 50% in five years, and building high-quality, fully equipped hospitals in each district:** Focused on improving public health services and addressing key health issues like tuberculosis.
3. **Increasing agricultural land productivity with village, regional, and national food reserves:** Targeting improvements in food security through better agricultural practices and local food reserves.
4. **Building integrated superior schools in every district and renovating schools that need improvement:** Aimed at raising the quality of education by investing in schools across the country.
5. **Continuing and expanding welfare social card programs, as well as business cards to eliminate absolute poverty:** Ensuring that social safety nets and opportunities for small businesses reach the most vulnerable populations.
6. **Increasing salaries for civil servants (especially teachers, lecturers, health workers), TNI/POLRI, and state officials:** Recognizing the importance of fair compensation for those serving the public, particularly in essential sectors like education, health, and security.
7. **Continuing rural infrastructure development, Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), and providing affordable, sanitary housing for those in need:** Addressing the basic needs of rural communities, focusing on housing, cash support, and infrastructure.

**8. Establishing the National Revenue Agency and increasing the national revenue-to-GDP ratio to 23%:** Strengthening state revenue collection systems to ensure greater economic sustainability.

As mentioned above, OGP is one of the **"trigger mechanisms"** that can accelerate the government's priority programs and will greatly assist in achieving the Mission Asta Cita and Quick Wins Programs of the upcoming administration. With OGP standards and principles such as transparency, participation, accountability, inclusion, and innovation, as well as the Co-Creation mechanism between government and non-government actors, it will accelerate and enhance the quality of the Mission Asta Cita targets and Quick Wins Programs, **making them more inclusive and accessible**.

In the context of the upcoming administration's Quick Wins Programs, OGP has also gained various experiences and lessons learned from the implementation and achievements of several action plans (renaksi). One example is the collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) through the action plan for Publicizing Valid Information Regarding Health Service Availability at Government-Owned Health Facilities (2018-2020). This resulted in the integration of data on bed availability in National and Provincial Referral Hospitals in the RS Online application. Additionally, the Ministry of Health also conducted socialization and the preparation of the RS Online guidelines for Provincial Health Offices (Quick Win Program No. 2).

Moreover, the collaboration between the Ministry of Social Affairs and MediaLink through the action plan on Transparency and Participation in Updating Data on Health Insurance Assistance Recipients (2018-2020) has resulted in the availability of a portal for information regarding the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), which can be accessed by the public through <https://dtkns.kemensos.go.id>. The development of the Next Generation Social Welfare Information System (SIKS-NG) facilitates verification and validation of social welfare data. Through the action plan for Integration of Welfare Data for Accountability in Welfare Programs (2020-2022), the collaboration between the Ministry of Social Affairs and MediaLink continued to integrate the DTKS with Non-Cash Food Assistance (BNPT), the Family Hope Program (PKH), and Cash Social Assistance (BST), and developed the Proposal-Objection platform to ensure the accuracy of the data from each DTKS (Quick Win Program No. 5).

Several Ministries/Agencies, including the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), and the Ministry of Finance, have collaborated with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) such as Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia and Transparency International (TI) Indonesia to promote openness and utilization of Beneficial Ownership (BO) data through action plans from 2018-2020, 2020-2022, to 2023-2024. The Government of Indonesia has built and opened the BO database via the portal <https://bo.ahu.go.id/>. The transparency and utilization of BO data can assist the government in preventing tax evasion, corruption, terrorism, and money laundering (Asta Cita No. 7), while also strengthening Indonesia's tax system, which could increase tax revenue potential (Quick Win Program No. 8).

The collaboration between the Ministry of Village Development in Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) and Wahana Visi Indonesia in the action plans of 2018-2020, 2020-2022, and 2023-2024 has resulted in optimal achievements in providing basic health and education services. Social accountability models, such as

standard monitoring, scorecards, and participatory dialogue—which are core OGP principles—have proven to be effective tools for improving services in posyandu, nutritional food provision, clean water, and literacy in underserved areas. Villages supported by Wahana Visi Indonesia showed better absorption of village budgets and improvement in posyandu services and supplementary food provision for children. A World Bank report states that the social accountability process not only improved health services but also increased meaningful participation, particularly among women, empowering them. It further mentions that increasing community involvement in policy processes helps the development of local governments (Quick Win Programs No. 1, 2, 3, and 7).

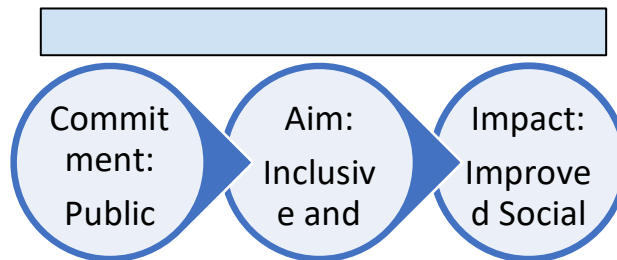
### 3. OGP INSPIRATION

OGP has two membership schemes: members from countries and members from local governments (OGP Local/Subnational). OGP members who demonstrate good practices in fulfilling their commitments have the opportunity to be documented, allowing the lessons learned to inspire other OGP members. Additionally, OGP periodically holds an award event (OGP Awards) for countries that successfully implement government openness initiatives through collaboration with their citizens and achieve a positive impact on the issues they face. Besides the OGP Awards, which are judged by the OGP jury team, the evaluation of government openness commitments is also conducted by independent consultants through the Independent Report Mechanism (IRM). The IRM evaluation assesses all government openness initiatives and their impact on addressing the problems faced by citizens.

As a member of OGP, Indonesia has several good practices that have been recognized for successfully implementing its commitments and creating a significant impact on the public. OGP Local members from Indonesia have also been recognized internationally as innovations that should be replicated and further developed. Here are some examples of government openness commitments that can serve as inspiration for the Indonesian Government moving forward:

#### 3.1. Inspiration in National Level

##### 3.1.1. The Ministry of Social Affairs collaborates with Medialink Association: Integration of Welfare Data for Accountability in Social Welfare Programs (2021-2022)



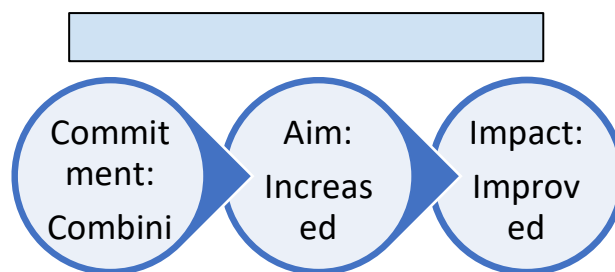
As a continuation of the previous commitment "Accountability of PBI Data," the Ministry of Social Affairs and Medialink Association are committed to implementing the "Integration of Welfare Data for Accountability in Social Welfare Programs." The objective of this commitment is to reduce data gaps, by adding data from major social welfare programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) into the SIKS-NG platform, and integrating this data with PBI data.

PKH reached 10 million households in 2018 and BPNT reached 15.6 million households in 2019, showing that this commitment can have a broad impact on the population of social welfare beneficiaries. This commitment provides an opportunity for the government, civil society, and beneficiaries to strengthen the provision of social welfare by coordinating fragmented data, enabling gap analysis in service delivery,

reducing the chances of fund allocation errors, and facilitating beneficiaries' ability to determine their eligibility for services.

The IRM assesses that this commitment has the potential for a significant impact on the fulfillment of public rights (substantial) and aligns with OGP principles. This commitment provides major improvements in public accessibility to social welfare information. It follows the IRM's recommendation to develop user-centered designs, ensure feedback mechanisms, and encourage public engagement. The KPK also praised the improvement of the DTKS and the utilization of the database for efforts in corruption eradication, particularly in the focus on welfare funds.<sup>7</sup>

### 3.1.2. Sumbawa Barat Regency Government: Strengthening the Yasinan Forum as a media for consultation, evaluation, complaints, and collaborative problem-solving (2021-2023).



The Sumbawa Regency Government became a member of Local OGP in 2021, committing to implement six commitments between 2021 and 2023. The commitment to strengthen the Yasinan Forum won the First Winner World Innovation Spotlight Award at the Open Government Partnership (OGP) 2021 in South Korea on December 15, 2021. This commitment was recognized for its innovation in developing public participation to solve issues faced by the community.

The Yasinan Forum serves as a platform for exchanging ideas on problems faced by citizens every Friday night. This forum is attended by the Head of Region, Heads of Departments, Subdistrict Heads, Village Heads, members of the Regional Parliament (DPRD), and citizens from all walks of life. During each meeting, the issues raised by the citizens are revisited and it is ensured that they have been resolved by the following meeting.

As a result, Sumbawa Barat was awarded with extraordinary achievements in solving public issues, such as the completion of Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) with a perfect category, meaning that there were no sanitation issues at all<sup>8</sup>. Similarly, Sumbawa Barat achieved the best reduction in stunting rates in the NTB Province in 2023. It was recognized as a progressive district in public communication

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7

Accessed

through:

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/indonesia/commitments/ID0121/> .

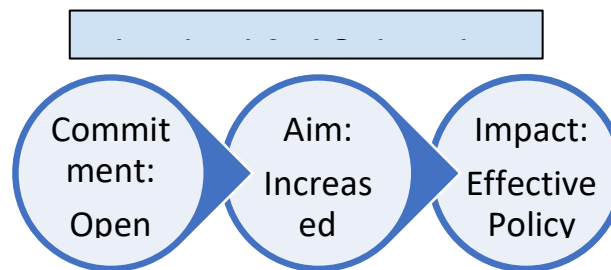
<sup>8</sup> Access through: <https://prokopim.sumbawabaratkab.go.id/satu-satunya-di-ntb-bupati-sumbawa-barat-terima-dua-penghargaan-secara-bersamaan-dari-dua-kementerian/> .

development.<sup>9</sup> Sumbawa Barat was recognized as a progressive district in public communication development.<sup>10</sup> The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) also awarded Sumbawa Barat for its achievement as the government with the highest score in the 2023 Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP).<sup>11</sup>

This success is partly due to the commitment made by the Sumbawa Barat Regency Government as a member of OGP Local, which implements OGP principles: transparency, inclusive participation, accountability, and innovation in public services.

## 3.2. Inspiration from Other Countries

### 3.2.1. Inspiration from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Korea.



Other inspiration can also be drawn from the United States' OGP National Action Plan 2013–2015 with the commitment “Open Public Data.” This commitment addressed public demands for accountability in the provision of basic rights services in the U.S. The United States implemented public open data preceded by data integration, ensuring accuracy through the “National Integration Data System.” A similar example can be seen in the Republic of Korea's OGP Action Plan 2018–2020 through the commitment “Open National Priority Data”<sup>12</sup> and in the United Kingdom's commitment to “Transparency in the Health Sector” during 2021–2023.<sup>13</sup>

These open data and integration initiatives enabled the public to provide feedback to ensure data quality. The resulting data became a key reference for ensuring that all welfare programs are carried out accountably — targeted, administratively correct, accurately measured, and delivered on time. In addition, the data protection systems are robust and minimize the risk of data leaks<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Access through: <https://prokopim.sumbawabaratkab.go.id/pemkab-sumbawa-barat-terima-penghargaan-penurunan-angka-stunting-terbaik-se-ntb-tahun-2023/> .

<sup>10</sup> Access through: <https://infopublik.id/kategori/nusantara/792893/kabupaten-sumbawa-barat-raih-penghargaan-sebagai-kabupaten-progresif-membangun-komunikasi-publik> .

<sup>11</sup> Access through: <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3824397/bupati-sumbawa-barat-dapat-penghargaan-mcp-kpk> .

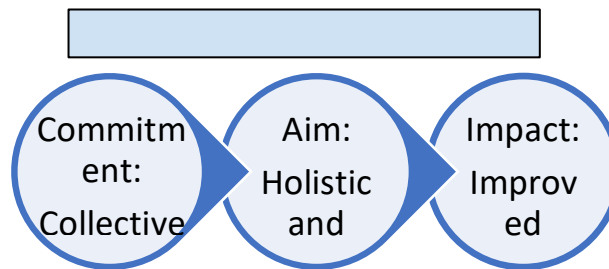
<sup>12</sup> Access through: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/republic-of-korea/commitments/KR0046/> .

<sup>13</sup> Access through: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/united-kingdom/commitments/UK0101/> .

<sup>14</sup> Access through: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/united-states/commitments/US0046/> .

The OGP commitments from the United States, the United Kingdom, and South Korea serve as valuable examples for accelerating the implementation of the Government’s upcoming priority programs, particularly with regard to the fifth quick win on the continuation and expansion of social welfare programs, and the seventh quick win on sustaining the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program. To ensure the success and accountability of these programs, high-quality data is essential, supported by the active participation of the public in providing continuous feedback.

### 3.2.2. Inspiration from the Philippines



Another, more specific source of inspiration can be found in the OGP commitment of the Philippines, which closely aligns with one of the Indonesian Government’s upcoming flagship programs: **“Providing free school meals and milk in schools and pesantrens, as well as nutritional assistance for toddlers and pregnant women.”** The Philippines has implemented a similar initiative, integrating it with their open government commitment through the **2019–2022 OGP National Action Plan**, titled **“Participatory Children’s Health and Nutrition Program.”**<sup>15</sup>

To ensure that this program runs effectively, social accountability must be a prerequisite for its implementation, where the public actively participates in monitoring the program. Therefore, in carrying out this commitment, the Philippine Government partnered with UNICEF, Save the Children, national CSOs, and local CSOs to strengthen the involvement of beneficiaries and the public in providing continuous feedback, which is then considered by the Government to improve the program.

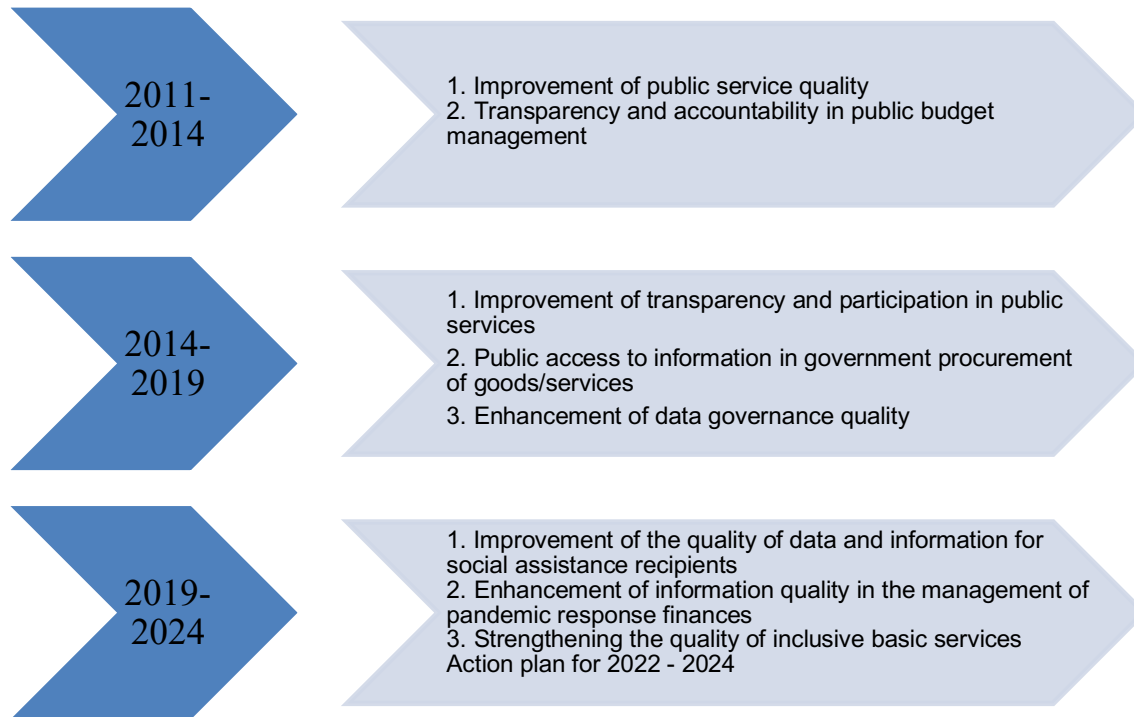
Best practices from both domestic and international contexts must serve as valuable lessons for the future Government of Indonesia. Ideally, these practices can be adopted and adapted across relevant issues and sectors. Another critical point that must not be overlooked is Indonesia’s role as one of the OGP’s initiators, a member of the Steering Committee, and an active participant since 2012. This means that, beyond using best practices as benchmarks, Indonesia also has a responsibility to promote one of OGP’s core pillars for global change: promoting peer learning across the OGP network.

## 4. ADVANCING OGP THROUGH THE ASTA CITA

### 4.1. Indonesia's OGP Roadmap and Action Plan

At the national level, the government has initiated the implementation of OGP through an action plan and a national implementation team based on the regulations outlined in the Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas Regulation. This regulation serves as a framework for the implementation of OGP between government ministries/agencies and non-governmental organizations. However, its effectiveness is limited to coordination purposes and does not sufficiently regulate the sectoral issue relationships between ministries/agencies and non-governmental organizations.

**Picture 2: Implementation of the OGI National Action Plan 2011-2024**



Visi Indonesia Emas 2045 aims to establish Indonesia as a "Sovereign, Advanced, and Sustainable Archipelagic Nation" based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This vision will be driven by transformative and innovative national leadership, as well as a dynamic, collaborative, and participatory civil society.

The Vision for Indonesia Emas 2045 will be achieved through eight (8) missions, one of which is Governance Transformation. This mission needs to be supported by the creation of Legal Supremacy, Stability, and Leadership in Indonesia as the foundation for transformation toward Indonesia Emas 2045. These two elements are essential to achieving the national development goals, creating governance that is integrated and adaptive, as well as a legal system that ensures justice and substantial democracy, in order to realize the nation's full potential.

Governance transformation refers to the management of the public sector in an efficient, effective, and accountable manner, based on open and transparent information exchange while adhering to the legal framework. In implementing Governance Transformation, there are several strategic issues directly related to Indonesia's Open Government, including quality public services, digitalization, political party integrity, and the relationship between government and civil society. Each of these strategic issues has a policy direction that the government aims to achieve.

The policy direction to achieve quality and inclusive public services is focused on improving accessibility and inclusiveness in integrated public services (both physical and non-physical). This is implemented through the development of national public service portals and/or platforms, as well as the provision and improvement of public service quality at public service hubs.

The policy direction for the digital transformation of governance is focused on, among other things, transforming government services based on digital platforms through accelerating the use of shared applications, speeding up the development of the national data center, and accelerating the implementation of the One Data Indonesia initiative. The policy direction for optimizing the role of political parties involves strengthening political party integrity through the implementation of codes of ethics and data related to political party management funds (operationalization), internal democracy, recruitment systems, optimal cadre systems, transparent and accountable financial management, and sufficient state funding.

Additionally, to foster the relationship between government and civil society, the policy direction is focused on strengthening the capacity and increasing meaningful participation of civil society through strengthening human resources (HR) capacity, institutional capacity, and supporting civil society environments, as well as providing facilities for endowment funds for civil society.

**4.2. Implementation Team**

**4.2.1. Regulation**

Although there has never been any legislation that explicitly states 'the implementation of open government values,' the laws of the Republic of Indonesia, in principle, have adopted this concept, even before the declaration of the OGP

**Table 3: List of Laws Containing Open Government Values**

Laws	Open Government Values
Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights	Transparency, Participation, Inclusive
Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning National Development Planning System	Partisipasi, Inovasi, Inklusif
Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transaction, Amended by Law No. 1 of 2024.	Transparency, Participatin, Inovation, Accountability, Inclusive
Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure	Transparency, Participatin, Inovation, Accountability, Inclusive

Laws	Open Government Values
Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services	Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, Inclusive
Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning The Formation of Legislation, amended in part by Law No. 15 of 2019	Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, Inclusive
Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, amended by Law No. 3 of 2024	Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, Inclusive
Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Tentang Government Administration	Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, Inclusive
Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, amended by Law No. 9 of 2015	Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, Inclusive
Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Concerning Persons with Disabilities	Participation, Inclusive
Law No. 27 of 2022 Personal Data Protection	Transparency, Participation, Innovation, Accountability, Inclusive

Although there are many regulations that embody the principles of open government, such as the Child Protection Law that explicitly mentions children's participation in development or the Health Law that promotes inclusiveness in health services, the existence of these laws does not guarantee that the state will not commit violations.

The lack of clear regulations regarding the formalization of open government is a factor that contributes to the emergence of violations of open government principles. The recent changes in the Village Law serve as an interesting case study. There were massive demonstrations and lobbying by village heads, pressuring the parliament to alter the term limits, as the voices of village heads had not been heard. The Ministry of Village PDPT argued that the process followed the principle of participation, but to what extent can participation be considered truly meaningful? The consultation process in the DPR sessions or the public participation stages conducted by ministries/agencies are often questioned in terms of their sincerity.

In the handling of COVID-19, which targeted vulnerable groups, the government only started involving persons with disabilities, children, and other vulnerable groups after being reminded by civil society organizations. To what extent did the policy formulation process at the district/city or village level involve adolescent girls when addressing the issue of child marriage?

Indonesia has made significant progress in implementing the values of transparency, participation, innovation, accountability, and inclusivity. However, the philosophy, mechanisms, and monitoring of the manifestation of these values in government work need to be regulated in policies, including the encouragement of the establishment of a dedicated body tasked with overseeing the implementation of open government. The current secretariat lacks authority and is only tasked with administrative

coordination. Its existence does not have a policy basis other than its designation within the scope of Bappenas. While the secretariat's work has been commendable, to ensure the proper implementation of open government, a specific institution or agency is needed. If this responsibility is entrusted to existing ministries/agencies, at the very least, there needs to be a policy that clearly defines the duties, functions, and authorities involved.

#### **4.2.2. Institutional Framework**

Indonesia, as an active member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), supports the commitment to the principles of good governance and transparency in the public sector. This commitment was outlined in the September 2011 declaration, where Indonesia was one of the pioneering countries. The joint statement reaffirmed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Corruption, and other international instruments related to good governance and human rights.

Indonesia's governance system does not specifically place OGP under any ministry or institution, although the Open Government Indonesia secretariat is located within the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. This formation was established in 2011, coinciding with the drafting and implementation of the first National Action Plan (RAN OGI).

The secretariat was needed to facilitate collaborative processes, now known as co-creation, between the government and civil society groups. The first National Action Plan focused on improving public services, enhancing the integrity of public service institutions, and the effective management of public resources.

The evaluation of the first National Action Plan revealed that the implementation of open government principles still faced many challenges. However, both the government and civil society groups welcomed the government's commitment at the time. As one of the initiators, Indonesia is obligated to demonstrate seriousness in realizing the values of open government.

During the discussions of the second National Action Plan, there was a push for the government to formally issue a decree to establish Indonesia as a member of the Open Government Partnership. Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2014 became a significant milestone in the country's democratic progress, confirming the government's commitment to the values of transparency, participation, innovation, accountability, and inclusivity. The second National Action Plan focused on improving basic public services, improving the governance of business and investment services, as well as transparency and accountability in public budget management. The presidential decree did not mention the institution responsible for Open Government, and the Open Government Indonesia secretariat continued its existence within the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.

#### **4.2.3. Accountability**

Once again, OGP can serve as an accelerator for the government's priority programs, both the Asta Cita Mission and the Quick Wins Program. However, OGP can only be effective if it meets several fundamental prerequisites. OGP must be placed within the framework of strategies to strengthen democracy and human rights. The implementation of OGP principles such as transparency, accountability, and participation

must be viewed as part of fulfilling citizens' rights. Borrowing Mardiasmi's (2009) concept of transparency, the connection between transparency and public rights includes:

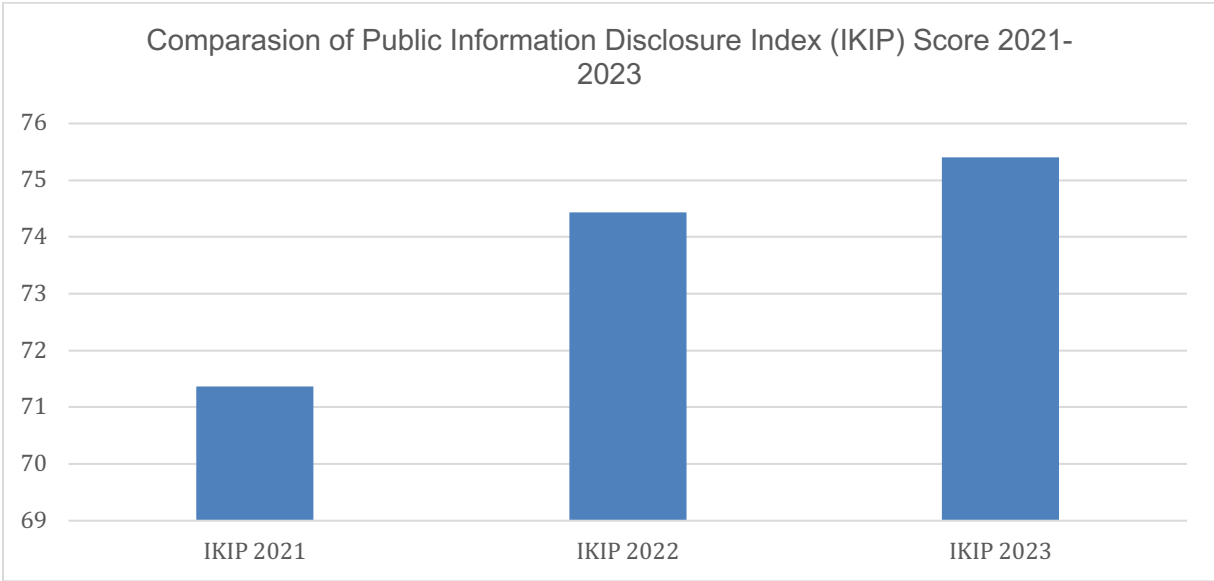
1. The public's right to monitor or observe the behavior of public officials in carrying out their public duties (right to observe);
2. The public's right to access information (public access to information);
3. The public's right to participate in the policymaking process (right to participate);
4. Freedom of expression, which is reflected in press freedom (free & responsible press);
5. The public's right to appeal if the above rights are ignored (right to appeal), either through adjudication (using quasi-court mechanisms, arbitration, or courts).

In Indonesia, some parties have attempted to translate accountability and public rights as "tanggung gugat" (responsibility). This principle emphasizes the accountability of public officials for actions taken on behalf of the public and using public resources (UNDP, 2014:4). In other words, the government must be able to demonstrate actions and decisions that are consistent with clear and agreed-upon goals (Gisselquist, 2018:8). Therefore, the actions taken by the government should reflect public input and desires (CO-TRAIN-UNDP, 1970: 20).

On the other hand, participation and inclusivity are essential components of governance. The mechanism of representative democracy—power-sharing, transparency, and adaptability—provides a space for free, active, and meaningful participation by citizens and stakeholders so they can contribute to the policymaking process and encourage innovative policy dialogue (UNDP, 2011:279). Participation emphasizes that all individuals, both men and women, have the right to voice their opinions, either directly or indirectly, in the policymaking process (Elahi, 2009:1170).

Unfortunately, the state of democracy, civic space, and transparency in Indonesia is not yet encouraging, and it tends to stagnate or even regress. Although, on the national level, the Central Information Commission (KIP) has reported an increase in the Public Information Openness Index (IKIP) from 2021 to 2023.

**Graphic 1: Public Information Disclosure Index Score Achievement 2021-2023**



(The Public Information Disclosure Index (IKIP) score increased from 71.37 in 2021 to 74.43 in 2022, and 75.40 in 2023)<sup>16</sup>

However, several surveys and indices indicate a decline in democracy, transparency, and the condition of civil space in Indonesia, as outlined in the table below:

**Table 4: Achievements of Indices Related to Democracy, Transparency, and the Condition of Civil Space**

Type of Survey/Index	Score	Description
2023 Open Budget Survey <sup>17</sup> (Source: Indonesia Budget Center/IBC)	Public participation score (26 out of 100); oversight score (56 out of 100); and transparency score (70 out of 100).	These scores indicate that Indonesia still has weaknesses in public budget transparency.
Indonesia Democracy Index <sup>18</sup> (Source: Varieties of Democracy/V-Dem)	The score for 2023 was 0.43, while in 2024 it decreased to 0.36. In terms of ranking, Indonesia fell sharply from rank 79 to 87.	This reflects the declining state of democracy in Indonesia.
Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Source: Transparency International)	The score for 2023 is 34 out of 100. Indonesia is ranked 115th out of 180 countries.	The stagnation of the CPI score in 2023 shows that the response to corruption practices is still slow and even continues to worsen due to the lack of tangible support from stakeholders.
Civil Space Condition (Source: CIVICUS)	The score for the period 2017-2022 is 4.6 out of 10.	Civil space in Indonesia is categorized as obstructed, particularly in aspects of freedom of opinion and expression, assembly and association, as

<sup>16</sup> The IKIP assessment score in the "moderate" category ranges from 60 to 79. The score in the "good" category falls within the 80-90 range, while a score of 90-100 indicates that public information disclosure is in the "very good" category.

<sup>17</sup> Accessed through: <https://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/rankings-charts-OBS-2023.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Accessed through, [https://www.v-dem.net/documents/43/v-dem\\_dr2024\\_lowres.pdf](https://www.v-dem.net/documents/43/v-dem_dr2024_lowres.pdf), with classification ratings for public access and oversight as follows: 0–40 Weak, 41–60 Limited, 61–100 Adequate. Meanwhile, the classification scores for transparency are: 0–20 No information available, 21–40 Minimal information available, 41–60 Insufficient, 61–80 Substantial information available, 81–100 Extensive information available.

Type of Survey/Index	Score	Description
		well as access to and sharing of information <sup>19</sup> .
Indonesia Political Indicator Survey	62.9% of the population feels increasingly afraid to express their opinions. <sup>20</sup>	

**4.2.4. National Secretariat Funding and Action Plan**

The funding for the secretariat and the Indonesia OGP Action Plan (RAN OGI) is the responsibility of the state, fulfilling the country's commitment as a member and pioneer of the OGP initiative. The funding for this, within the framework of action plan implementation, is divided into two categories:

1. **Government Ministry/Agency Funding** for the implementation of the RAN OGI.
2. **Civil Society Funding** as partners in the implementation of the RAN OGI.

The funding for government activities in implementing the RAN OGI should be reflected in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry/Agency as a form of ownership and budget accountability. This is not limited to programs but also includes financing for the establishment of the OGP Indonesia unit/secretariat, as well as monitoring and evaluation processes. One way to verify whether co-creation is functioning well within the government is the inclusion of the RAN OGI program in the planning and budgeting documents of Ministries/Agencies (Strategic Plans and Work Plans of Ministries/Agencies). For funding monitoring and evaluation, it should be included in the operational budget of the Presidential Staff Office, or an equivalent body, which is responsible for ensuring the RAN OGI runs effectively in line with the country's commitments.

The funding for implementing the RAN OGI from non-governmental actors should ideally be part of the independence of civil society organizations (CSOs). CSOs serve as dialogue partners, exchanging ideas and expertise in the implementation of the RAN OGI, while the main implementation remains under the government funding through the planning and budgeting outlined above. Funding for implementing the RAN OGI for non-governmental organizations is limited to program implementation or commitments, not for the civil society organization itself. In the framework of independence, CSOs should still fund their organizations independently but are open to receiving government funding to carry out co-creation implementation.

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<sup>19</sup> CIVICUS et al. Civic space in indonesia Summary of joint submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review (2017-2022)

<sup>20</sup> Moh. Khory Alfarizi, "Indonesian Political Indicator Survey: 62.9 Percent of the People Are Increasingly Afraid to Express Their Opinions," Tempo, April 9, 2022, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1580168/survei-indikator-politik-indonesia-629-persen-rakyat-semakin-takut-berpendapat> (accessed January 22, 2022).

The National Secretariat of Open Government Indonesia (Setnas OGI), as a coordinating support institution, should rightfully receive funding to carry out its functions. So far, Setnas OGI and the RAN OGI funding has primarily been focused on the operational aspects of running programs. This needs to be upgraded to institutional-based funding.

The sources of funding for Setnas OGI and RAN OGI come from the State Budget (APBN) through the Strategic Plans (Renstra) and Work Plans (Renja) of Ministries/Agencies or development cooperation funding from donors, whether managed by Setnas OGI or channeled through CSOs.

When Open Government Indonesia was first established, funding significantly supported coalition advocacy and cooperation between the government and CSOs. Some CSOs continued to advocate for open government because it was part of their core focus areas, while others were less consistent in advocating for open government due to having to prioritize other issues.

The existence of Setnas OGI within Bappenas has become crucial in addressing funding challenges. Open government advocacy can continue despite shortages or gaps in international donor funding. Bappenas, as one of the key and permanent state institutions, not only ensures the continued existence of Setnas OGI but also guarantees ongoing forums between the government and CSOs, allowing for optimal allocation of state funding to sustain and shape the future of open government in Indonesia. Therefore, it is important moving forward to ensure the involvement of non-governmental actors as Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for Setnas OGI in all processes—planning, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

## **5. Critical Recommendation**

Based on the discussion above, several conclusions can be drawn. The main point to emphasize is that the achievement of the vision and mission of the elected President Prabowo-Gibran must be accompanied by the application of the principles of Open Government as an accelerator, ensuring that each achievement is targeted correctly. Additionally, several other points can be concluded, including:

1. Indonesia, as one of the initiators and member countries of the OGP, has essentially implemented the Open Government initiative through the National Action Plan, which is revised every two years. However, the concept of Open Government has not yet become a culture in the governance of Indonesia.
2. Without the application of Open Government, the implementation of government programs is at risk of experiencing "leaks" due to opaque and unaccountable governance. In this regard, Indonesia has essentially gained experience and lessons through the implementation and achievements of various open government action plans that align with the vision and mission of the elected president.
3. Various inspirations for Open Government, both from within and outside the country, emphasize that transparency, participation, accountability, and inclusion do not hinder the development of OGP countries. On the contrary, Open Government initiatives have become an inspiration for countries worldwide in solving various issues faced by their citizens, ranging from social welfare issues to public policies, healthcare, etc.

4. Although the Open Government initiative in Indonesia has been running since 2011, it still has many shortcomings that need to be addressed in order to effectively contribute to the achievement of the elected president’s vision and mission. These shortcomings include: the absence of an authoritative umbrella regulation, an inconsistent structure and governance in the implementation of Open Government in Indonesia, minimal accountability in action implementation, uneven paradigms of government openness (including from civil society), and unclear funding.

Therefore, this document presents recommendations divided into three main aspects of the implementation of OGP in Indonesia that can help accelerate the achievement of the 8 Asta Cita and Quick Wins (fast and effective programs) of Prabowo-Gibran. These recommendations include:

**Table 5: Critical Recommendation**

Regulatory Aspect	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mainstreaming the Principles of Open Government at Every Line and Level of Government This can be achieved by endorsing the draft Presidential Regulation on the National Open Government Strategy of Indonesia (Rancangan Perpres Strategi Nasional Keterbukaan Pemerintah Indonesia) as an umbrella regulation for Indonesia’s participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP). This regulation will serve as a reference document for the planning and implementation of Open Government initiatives by every government agency. By ensuring the principles of Open Government are embedded at all levels of governance, this regulation will establish a consistent approach to transparency, participation, and accountability across the public sector.</li> <li>2. Encouraging the Revision of Laws with Open Government Provisions Revisions should be made to existing laws such as the Public Information Disclosure Law (UU KIP), the Public Services Law (UU Pelayanan Publik), and the Government Administration Law (UU Administrasi Pemerintahan) to ensure they align with the principles of Open Government. By updating these laws, Indonesia will further integrate transparency, accountability, and public participation into key governance processes, ensuring that these laws reflect the values and commitments of OGP.</li> </ol>
Institutional Aspect	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish an Institutional Structure for Open Government Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation It is essential to establish a clear and comprehensive institutional structure to oversee the planning, implementation, and evaluation of Open Government in Indonesia. This structure should include key organs such as a Steering Council, Action Implementers, a Government Secretariat, and a Non-Government Secretariat. These entities should be responsible for guiding and coordinating</li> </ol>

	<p>efforts to ensure that Open Government initiatives are effectively executed and evaluated at all levels of government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Ensure the Existence of a Coordinating Body for Open Government A dedicated body or unit should be established to serve as the central coordinator for Open Government in Indonesia. This entity would ensure that coordination between government and non-government actors is effective, facilitating smooth collaboration and alignment of efforts. The coordinating body would also play a crucial role in ensuring the implementation of Open Government principles across various government sectors.</li><li>3. Integrate Open Government Initiatives from Legislative and Judicial Branches Open Government initiatives should not be limited to the executive branch but should also include the legislative and judicial branches of government. This integration will allow for a more comprehensive and holistic approach to monitoring and evaluation. By including these branches in the Open Government framework, it ensures that the entire governance system is transparent, accountable, and inclusive.</li><li>4. Align the National Open Government Strategy with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Strategic Plans, and Work Plans of Ministries/Agencies (K/L/D) The National Open Government Strategy and National Action Plan should be synchronized with the RPJMN, as well as the Strategic and Work Plans of Ministries, Agencies, and Local Governments. This alignment will ensure that the commitments to Open Government are integrated into the broader development plans of the country, thereby guaranteeing adequate funding and the necessary resources (human resources, infrastructure, information technology, etc.) to support successful implementation.</li><li>5. Coordinate with Development Partners for Additional Open Government Support It is important to coordinate with development partners to support Open Government commitments that may not be included in official government planning documents but are still essential and beneficial for the country.</li><li>6. Collaboration with international donors, civil society organizations, and other development partners can help fill these gaps and provide critical support for Open Government initiatives.</li><li>7. Encourage Funding Schemes for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) There should be an effort to create funding mechanisms, such as an Endowment Fund for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to empower civil society and expand partnerships for Open Government in Indonesia. This funding scheme will support the participation of CSOs in Open Government processes, both at the national and local levels. The scheme should be integrated into the Asta Cita 4 of the Prabowo-Gibran agenda, contributing</li></ol>
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	to the sustainability of civil society’s involvement in Open Government activities.
Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage Co-Creation at All Levels of Government The principle of co-creation should be integrated across all levels of government to promote open, participatory, and targeted policymaking. This can be achieved by ensuring that non-governmental stakeholders, including civil society organizations, the private sector, and academia, actively contribute to the policymaking process.</li> <li>2. Co-creation not only improves the relevance and quality of policies but also ensures that the outcomes reflect the needs and priorities of the broader society.</li> <li>3. Promote Transparency through Open Information and Data Policies To foster transparency, it is essential to strengthen policies on the openness of information and data. This includes improving the accessibility, interoperability, and reuse of public data. Regular dissemination of critical information, such as budgetary reports, decision-making processes, and public service data, is key to informing the public and ensuring that government actions are visible. This can be supported by ensuring that government data is open, structured, and easy to navigate for all citizens.</li> <li>4. Encourage Meaningful Participation in Policy and Regulation Development To enhance democratic decision-making, it is crucial to promote meaningful participation in policy formulation. This can be achieved by creating spaces where relevant non-governmental actors, including citizens, experts, and CSOs, can contribute to discussions, provide feedback, and influence decisions. Policies and regulations should reflect a broad range of perspectives, especially those from marginalized or underrepresented groups, to ensure inclusivity and fairness.</li> <li>5. Regular and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation The implementation of control mechanisms, monitoring, and evaluation processes must be carried out regularly and with meaningful participation. These evaluations should be transparent and inclusive, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including government, civil society, and independent experts. This will help track the progress of Open Government initiatives, assess their effectiveness, and identify areas for improvement. Multi-stakeholder forums or other participatory methods should be employed to foster collaboration and accountability.</li> <li>6. Incorporate Open Government Principles into Development Planning and Civil Servant Performance Systems It is important to integrate Open Government principles into national development planning, including within the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and sectoral strategies. Furthermore, the performance evaluation of civil servants (Aparatur Sipil Negara or</li> </ol>

	<p>ASN) should reflect the values of transparency, participation, and accountability. This can help ensure that these principles are not just abstract concepts but are embedded in the daily practices of government institutions, encouraging government officials to prioritize public accountability in their work.</p>
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