

Collaboration
between CSO
and Government
in Encouraging
Transparency and
Accountability
in Indonesia



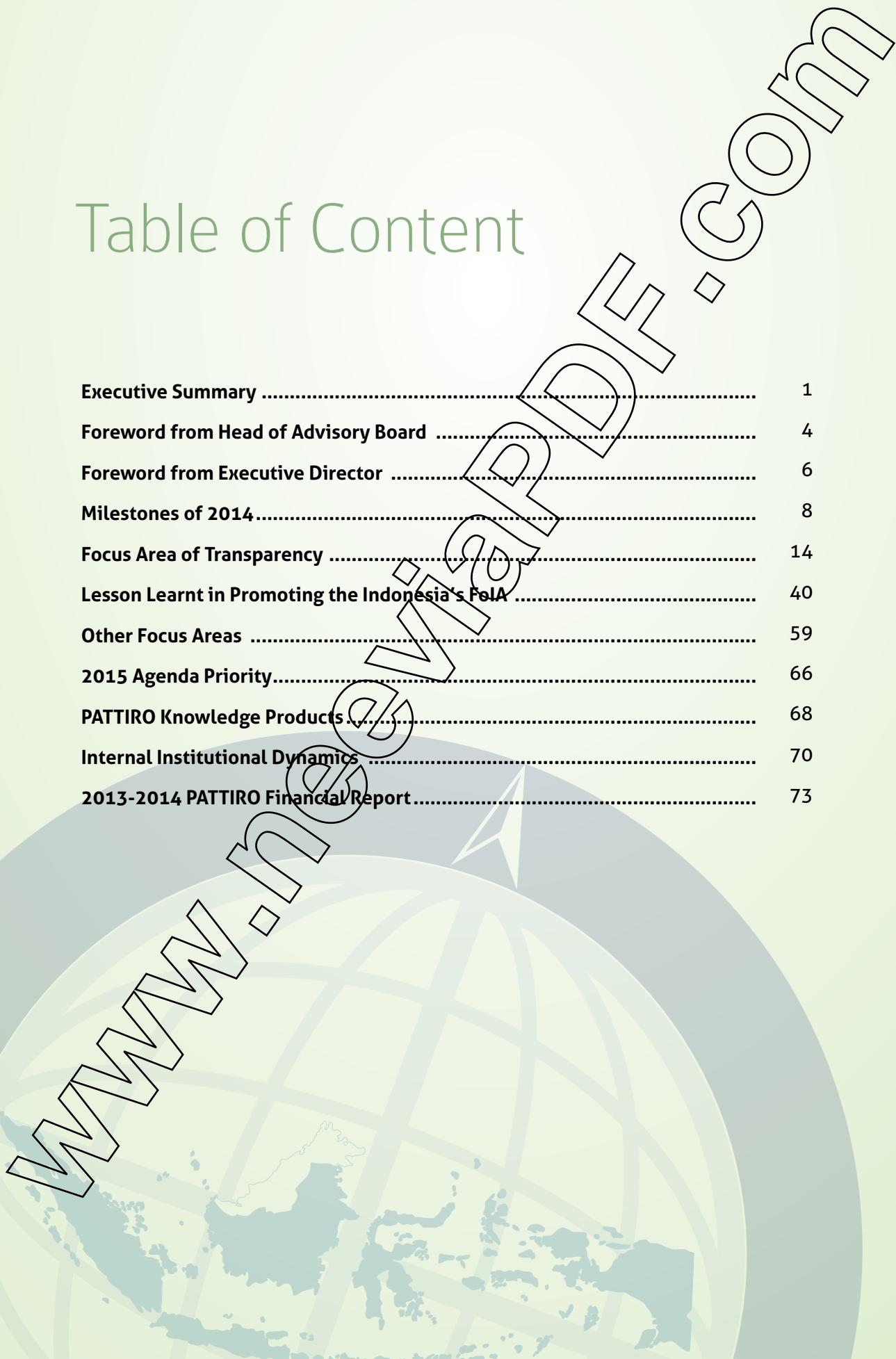
PATTIRO

2014

Annual Report

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Executive Summary

The 2014 Annual Report takes Transparency Focus Area as the main theme, which highlights PATTIRO's journey in promoting transparency issue, lesson learnt, and further agenda. The emphasis on transparency issue is regarding the fact that most activities performed in 2014 are related to it.

Briefly, PATTIRO's journey in promoting transparency issue can be divided into four stages, i.e. Stage 1: 2000-2006 (undertake advocacy on Freedom of Information Bill together with other NGOs via Coalition for Freedom of Information [KMIP]) and starting to introduce the power of information to the communities as well as facilitating communities to organize themselves in the form of citizen forum/community center); Stage 2: 2007-2008 with the focus on public agencies' preparedness in providing public information services and facilitating the citizen to perform access test (request of information) towards public agencies; Stage 3: 2009-2011 focusing on strengthening public agencies in building public information service system, and at the same time implementing the Freedom of Information Act (in Bahasa is *Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik/UU KIP*) as well as facilitating the establishment of Provincial Information Commission and developing commissioner's capacity in resolving public information dispute; and Stage 4: 2012-2014, where we implemented FoIA massively through the development of integrated scheme. Such scheme includes: communities capacity building through mentoring towards groups of community (community center/CC); strengthening public agencies; facilitating the establishment and strengthening of Provincial Information Commission; supporting public agencies at national level (Information Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs) in developing FoIA implementation guide; as well as facilitating FOINI network through the optimization of FOINI Secretariat's role, and facilitating the implementation of OGP through the role of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Core Team in Indonesia.

From such experience of promoting transparency issue, some lessons learnt at community level are that community center/CC is quite effective as the means of citizen's learning center regarding transparency; advocacy cannot be conducted in a *vis-a-vis* manner, in the sense of contrasting between government and communities; and the importance of building civil society coalition as part of public information transparency catalyst. At the level of public agencies, we see that the implementation of the FoIA has changed public officials "closed" mindset into an "open" one. Besides, the award mechanism is quite effective to encourage local and national government agencies to implement the FoIA. Another lesson learnt is that citizen's request of information is important to streamline information services of public agency. As for Information Commission (IC), community's participation in establishment of Provincial IC and recruitment of commissioner processes becomes a crucial aspect in determining the effectiveness of Provincial IC. Moreover, the support of provincial government, especially in the allocation funds for operational, sekretariat, and activities, contributes to determine the performance of Provincial ICs.

Regarding the benefit of transparency, there are some benefits for communities and the public agency itself. Communities have the opportunities of being exposed more to information (information-literate), thus encouraging them to express their needs, complaints, or suggestions for improvement towards the government services. When the feedback from citizen is responded positively by public officials, it will lead government agencies to be more responsive and accountable.

The direct impact for the communities, especially related to public services improvement, is cost reduction that communities would have to spend. Besides, communities also receive incentive from the transparency, given that citizens are able to convert the received public information into direct benefits.

Also through transparency, government can deliver their work plan, program, and progress, including challenges to respond to communities' needs, thus improving communities' empathy towards the government. Through such empathy, the synergy between the government and communities in improving public services can be established, hence service improvement by government will be relatively easier to do.

Besides transparency focus area, the development of other area focuses of PATTIRO are also discussed briefly, i.e. public services and public financial management.

On institutional side, the most prominent activity is the escort of three PATTIRO's strategic roles, namely knowledge management, advocacy, as well as capacity building for activists and institutional strengthening. These things are performed by restructuring the organization, implementing open recruitment mechanism, improving activists' capacity, and improving financial management.

Next year, 2015, PATTIRO will have a big agenda, namely the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village (the Village Law). The enactment the Village Law has changed the constellation of the implementation of decentralization in Indonesia to a great extent, since the Village Law outlined that village is not the apparatus of a district/city. Moreover, the large fund allocation that will be distributed directly and become village's right has drawn attention of various national stakeholders. If the fund is well-managed, it will bring new hope for the improvement of the welfare of village communities. Otherwise, welfare may not improve, but corruption will run rampant due to misuse of the fund.

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Foreword from Head of Advisory Board

There is a different feeling I have when PATTIRO enters its 15th year. If the technology of time machine can really be invented, I would like to look back into the emotional feeling when this organization was about to be established, especially to the spirits that have been accompanying it. The very first spirit is the wish to contribute to a better Indonesia. Back then, the condition showed how much the community really wanted the values of goodness, such as a condition where communities can acquire any information about the government, a maintained accountability aspect, and an assurance of community participation in development process. Unlike the New Order era, which speciously introduced those values—such as through P4 (Guidelines for Understanding and Implementing Pancasila—the Five Fundamental Principles of the Republic of Indonesia) training aimed at encouraging participation, but in fact turned out to be more like indoctrination—PATTIRO wanted to validly internalize them into every single good governance pulse, accompanied with the encouragement from active civil society.

The second spirit is to be a model for other civil society organizations to grow and develop naturally, without any intervention from any great figure. There was once a saying that such organizations were springing up like mushrooms after the rain, and so were mass media and political parties. And up to the present time, PATTIRO has become a network involved in 'social engineering' intervention from Sabang to Merauke. Furthermore, some of PATTIRO activists have also developed other organizations with their own focuses.

Truly, I have never imagined the organization I initiated would be like it is right now. It has now become the organization which has track records at district, city, provincial, national, and even international levels. Hence, I share this pride with friends who have paved the path at initial stage, who are involved in the middle of the process, and who are involved during the

updated session. This document of annual report is only one of the ways we tell that our organization is growing more and more, and the fruit is started to be enjoyed by many parties. PATTIRO has grown greatly, from an organization thought to be developing intervention pattern in general sense, sometimes even with cynicism emerging—calling PATTIRO a one-stop shop, but basically I need to give the special keyword: accountability. This word is the core of good governance, is it not?

As part of contribution to a better Indonesia, this annual report also serves as a note on several cornerstones of change. Starting from regional autonomy and democracy expansion in the initial stage, fiscal decentralization, to eventually making it more compatible to political accountability—the relationship between the voters and representatives in the parliament—where even groups of citizen may get involved in social monitoring. Even the new governmental regime of President Joko Widodo is the product of the process called democratic decentralization. Therefore, the raid of oligarchy in the political vortex cannot staunch the figure who is also a good friend of our network, PATTIRO Surakarta.

Indeed, I am now imagining that PATTIRO can be much more solid and developed. There are so many positive results and lessons learnt from failures, which should help them in making this organization more beneficial. I hope that it will be the seed of virtue, whose fruit will be enjoyed by the nation and the next generation of civilization.

Syahrir Wahab



Foreword from Executive Director

2014 was a special year. It is the 15th year of PATTIRO works and contributes to the better of Indonesia. In the sense of human development, entering the 15th year means entering the period of being a teenager which implies that the organization is quite ageing. Therefore, PATTIRO keeps doing efforts to strengthen its organization management system in order to face more complex internal and external challenges, including the improvement of fraud handling in order to ensure that the entire programs and activities are performed accountably. It is because PATTIRO does not want to merely exist; PATTIRO wants to exist from time to time to contribute in influencing the process of public policy and development of Indonesia.

Moreover, in the early 2014, we started a change in focus area. Previously, the focus areas of PATTIRO are public policy, public financial management, and public service. Currently, focus area of transparency is introduced to replace the public policy which later will be blended into other focus areas. Such change is based on the thought that public policy is mainstream since it exists in public financial management, public service, and transparency focus areas.

2014 was also the fourth year of the implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA and in this year Indonesia became the chair of OGP. The OGP international event inviting participants from Pacific Asia was held in Bali in May 2014. PATTIRO, in its capacity as the member of OGP core team and national secretariat of civil coalition which escorts public information transparency (FOINI), has been involved actively in succeeding this event and sharing PATTIRO's experiences in escorting the implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA.

This 2014 PATTIRO Annual Report in your hand uses a new format, which contains one specific focus area as the main theme. For 2014, the main theme is transparency. Many activities related to this focus area will be discussed and the lesson learnt will be elaborated. With this format of annual report, PATTIRO intends to strengthen its strategic role in the advocacy of public policy and knowledge production in transparency, public financial management, and public service areas.

Sad Dian Utomo

January

Organizational Restructuring. The activity is part of the institutional strengthening efforts, performed by restructuring the organization. As the result, currently there are the positions of Senior Program Manager, Senior Development Manager, Senior Operations Manager, and Knowledge Management Officer. To have persons occupying these positions, recruitment was held using two methods, i.e. internal recruitment and open recruitment.

February

Participating in the Conference of Gender Responsive Budget in Penang, Malaysia. PWDC in collaboration with UN Women, the Government of Penang State, the City Board of Penang Island, and the City Board of Seberang Perai held the Asia Conference "Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Narrative: Transforming Institutions, Empowering Communities" in Penang, Malaysia. The conference aimed at gathering policy makers, researchers, administrators, practitioners, and civil society activists to critically review and share stories and experiences. Participants were also encouraged to reflect their successes and challenges as well as to take the path to support the movement of Gender Responsive Budgeting together from each country in the region of Asia. PATTIRO, represented by Agus Salim, Program Manager on Gender, became the resource person as Indonesia's representative to share experiences related to the development of gender in Indonesia. PATTIRO delivered the experience of advocating gender responsive budget at national and regional levels. The conference was attended by representatives of various NGOs, academicians, and governments of countries such as Germany, Portugal, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Korea, Austria, and Nepal.

March

Training on monitoring of Local Annual Budget (APBD) for CSOs in the Province of Papua was held on March 20-22, 2015, at Sahid Hotel Jayapura. The participants included the network of CSOs from the Regency of Merauke, Pegunungan Bintang, Supiori, and Keerom. The training was held by PATTIRO under the support of AIPD through Support to CSO program. The training aimed at giving understanding and knowledge to the network of CSO there on how to perform budget monitoring with the method of budget tracking.

Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) Monitoring Guidelines Workshop in 3 Regions The workshops, held in collaboration with the Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWE), were conducted in three regions, which are: Bandung, Surabaya, and Balikpapan. The workshops aimed at testing GRB Monitoring Guidelines for regions that had been developed by PATTIRO and MoWE. The workshops were attended by the representatives of provincial government and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

April

Asia Pacific OGP International Conference, Bali. Indonesia became the host of Asia Pacific OGP International Conference. This was the first time the conference was conducted in Asia since the initiation of OGP, and it would function as the platform for the states and communities in this region to connect, share experience, and learning from one another regarding the benefit and opportunity in the practice of open government. PATTIRO, represented by Sad Dian Utomo, Executive Director, and Didik Purwandanu, Senior Program Manager, became the speakers in two different discussions with the theme of open regional government and transparency for public services.

May

Participating in Unconference Transparency Camp 2014, Washington DC. Transparency Camp 2014 was the 'unconference' (nonformal event) on transparency held in the United States for the sixth times. In the previous years, the focus of this event was only for transparency actors in the US, however in this year, with 504 participants from 29 federal countries of the United States and more than 20 countries of the world, Sunlight Foundation had established a global community for transparency advocates. Sunlight Foundation is a nonpartisan non-profit institution in the US that advocates open government globally and uses technology to make government more accountable. Nanda Sihombing, Open Government Specialist from PATTIRO, received a scholarship from Sunlight Foundation to attend Transparency Camp which discussed the implementation of transparency, both from the aspect of policy and existing technocratic approach, in the United States and other countries all over the world.

June

Participating in 2014 United Nation Public Service Forum, Seoul, South Korea. Building on the understanding on the importance of experience exchanging between the countries, every year, UN holds a cross-country forum and gives award to the government whose country succeeds in showing innovation in improving public services in the country as the celebration of Public Service Day. In 2014, the United Nations Public Service Forum, Day, and Awards Ceremony was held in South Korea. With the theme of "Updating Governance for Sustainable Development and Community

Welfare”, the forum was held by United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Public Administration and Development Management Division, in collaboration with the UN for Gender Equality and Woman Empowerment, and the Government of Korean Republic as the host. As one of the members of Open Government Indonesia Core Team from the CSOs, PATTIRO that was represented by Nanda Sihombing, Open Government Specialist, was invited to attend the event as one of the panels and to share experience with other participants and representatives of the countries of UN members.

July APBD Evaluation Workshop. The workshop was held in collaboration between PATTIRO and MoWE. The purpose was to discuss the Ministry of Home Affairs’ instruments to evaluate province’s APBD, and to concur with Gender Budget Statement (GBS) as one of the instruments used in APBD evaluation by the Province. The workshop was attended by MoWE, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Provincial DPPKAD (the District Office of Revenue, Financial Management, and Assets).

August CSO Consolidation Workshop for Open Government (OGP). PATTIRO as the secretariat of FOIN and OGP network facilitated CSO Consolidation Workshop. The activities were conducted concurrently in three provinces in Indonesia. Medan represented western Indonesia, Palangkaraya represented middle Indonesia, and Makassar represented eastern Indonesia. CSO’s long

work in various sectors has certainly resulted what we called as, “quick win”. On the other side, there is a tendency that the achieved changes are dominated by the emergence of “local champion”, such as head of region or the head of Regional Government Working Unit (SKPD). Furthermore, there will be no guarantee of existing initiative sustainability if there is substitution of head of region or head of SKPD. Such reflective question is the background of CSO consolidation for open government. With the thinking flow of identifying assets which are owned together, long framework in the sector of transparency, accountability, and participation. The existing social capital would be used to enhance greater and more synergetic



results of change.

Participating in Open Government Hub, Washington DC. The public forum was the part of workshops held by Professor Jonathan Fox from American University. The event was a follow up action of a similar event in last May, which invited theorists of Transparency and Accountability (T/A) issues. PATTIRO, represented by Didik Purwandanu, Senior Program Manager, became one of the speakers to expose PATTIRO's experiences in performing the synergy between advocacy and public monitoring at national and regional levels.

Participating in the OGP Civil Society Peer Learning, Den Haag, the Nederland. In this event, the representatives of CSO who are active in OGP issue meet at Hivos central office in Den Haag, the Nederland. Around 20 representatives of civil society and the members of OGP steering committee shared experiences, knowledge, and learning in implementing global initiative on open government. In the meeting, PATTIRO, represented by Danardono Sirodjudin, Senior Program Manager, became one of the speakers in one of learning sessions on how CSO core team in OGP in Indonesia view the achievement, opportunity, and challenge of the implementation of open government initiative.

GRB Training for the Government of Timor Leste. The training was the follow up action of Timor Leste Government representatives visit to Indonesia to learn how the Government of Indonesia act in the effort of strengthening gender mainstreaming in gender responsive policy and budget making. The training which was joined by the National Director of Policy and Gender Development, the President of Gender Working Group, and Media Officer Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI) was facilitated by PATTIRO, represented by Agus Salim, Program Manager on Gender.

Metro TV Talkshow in Right to Know Day, September 29, 2014. Ahmad Rofik, Senior Program Manager became the the resource person of the show together with Directorate General of Public Information and Communication of the Ministry of Communication and Information.

Seminar of the Ministry of Home Affairs Instructions Implementation Evaluation on Regional Budget Management Transparency, which was held on September 24, 2015 in Alila Hotel. The the resource persons of this event are the Chief of the Commission of Information and the Directorate General of Public Information and Communication of the Ministry of Information and Communication, Government of Indonesia.

October **OGP Workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.** As the follow up action of Pacific Asia OGP Conference in Bali in May 2014, Malaysian civil society wanted to encourage the spirit of transparency in the government of Malaysia and to hold the first OGP Workshop in Malaysia by inviting related stakeholders. OGP Workshop in Malaysia was held by Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) with the secretariat of OMS-OGP Indonesia (PATTIRO and TII), and UKP4 with the support from Ford Foundation, ADB, OSF, and The Asia Foundation. Even though having a strong intention, unfortunately Malaysia is not able to join OGP yet.

OGP Workshop in Cambodia. The workshop, held on October 16 and 17, 2014, was the follow up action of OGP Conference in Bali in May 2014. Cambodia intended to be the member of OGP like Indonesia and Philippine. The workshop was held by the cooperation between the Government of Indonesia represented by Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4), PATTIRO, and Transparency International (TI) Indonesia and civil society organization of Cambodia, Transparency International (TI) Cambodia, Khmer Youth Association (KYA), SILAKA, The Advocacy and Policy Institute (API), and Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) as well as the support from Ford Foundation, Asia Development Bank (ADB), and Open Society Foundation's South East Asia Initiative (OSF SEAI). The OGP Workshop in Cambodia was not attended by only the representatives of various civil society organizations of Cambodia, Philippine, and Indonesia, but also by civil society organizations of Vietnam coordinated by Toward Transparency Vietnam. The representatives of the Government of Cambodia also attended the meeting, such as parliament members, Undersecretary of State Ngan Chamroeun who was also the Deputy Chief of National Committee for Democracy Development Secretariat (NCDDS).

November **National Symposium of OGP Consolidation.** On November 19-20, 2014, Indonesian civil society coalition for Open Government held a national meeting in Jakarta, attended by the representatives of CSOs in three regions in Indonesia: western part, middle part, and eastern part. The national symposium aimed at arranging civil society's agenda and priority in implementing OGP in the period of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla's regime as well as establishing effective and accountable coordination model and inter-CSO network. The event resulted in short and middle term priority agenda and action plan for involving civil society in OGP; documents regulating governance, especially on CSO internal mechanism; as well as the

establishment of cooperation structure and CSO governance in OGP. The symposium was held as the cooperation of several NGOs, including PATTIRO with the funding support from several international institutions.

OGP Workshop, Papua New Guinea. The benefit received by OGP member countries also attracts the government of Papua New Guinea. Responding to that, on November 27 and 28, 2014, OGP Workshop was held in Papua New Guinea. The event was coordinated together by Institute of National Affairs (INA), TI Papua New Guinea, UKP4, the secretariat of OMS-OGP Indonesia, PATTIRO, TI Indonesia, and OGP Supporting Unit. Also attended in the event, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government institutions, the representatives of CSO of Papua New Guinea and Indonesia, including OGP Directive Committee Sugeng Bahagjo, media representatives, ambassador representatives, such as the Ambassador of New Zealand, England, and Indonesia.



Discussion on Village Law Implementation Preparedness was held on December 4, 2014, at PATTIRO Office. The discussion talked about the preparedness of village government, district government, and the citizen in implementing the Law No. 6 Year 2014 on Village. The discussion also talked about villages' experiences in Kebumen District (Central Java) in planning and budgeting the Village by composing Village Middle-Term Development Plan (RPJM *Desa*), Village Government Work Plan (RKP *Desa*), and Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APB *Desa*).

December

Focus Areas of Transparency

Since 2000, PATTIRO has been actively engaged in the transparency issue by joining the Coalition for Freedom of Information (KMIP) that intensively advocated the drafting of the Freedom of Information Bill. In 2008, the Bill was enacted as Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (Indonesia's FOIA). Another effort was facilitating the formation and capacity reinforcement of Community Centers (CC) actively submitting public information requests for public services improvement; facilitating the formation and capacity reinforcement of public agencies; actively engaged in the selection of commissioners of the National Information Commission, the formation of Provincial Information Commissions, and the development of ICT to support transparency.

More focus on transparency and OGP. Having gone through a long journey, in the year of 2014 the focus of our activities covered: (i) providing support for community centers; (ii) reinforcing public agencies; (iii) forming and reinforcing provincial information commissions; (iv) facilitating the civil society network of FOINI; (v) playing an active role as the CSO-element OGP Core Team Secretariat by promoting OGP at a sub-national/provincial level and in ASEAN countries;¹ (vi) developing ICT for transparency; and (vii) actively participating in a number of international forums related to the issues of transparency and OGP.

One of our roles as the CSO-element OGP Core Team Secretariat was to facilitate the Asia-Pacific Regional OGP Conference in Bali on 6-7 May 2014. We had the opportunity to share experience in building transparency, open government, and public services, as well as the technical matters of event organizing together with the International OGP Secretariat. In a parallel discussion session entitled



OGP Asia Pacific Workshop, Kamboja, Oktober 2014

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¹ This activity was carried out with support from The Ford Foundation, ADB, and OSF.

"*Pemerintah Daerah Yang Terbuka*" ("Open Local Government"), Sad Dian Utomo (Executive Director of PATTIRO) shared his experience in promoting transparency and budget advocacy.² Also sharing in this session was Ridwan Kamil (Mayor of Bandung, West Java Province, Indonesia) and Vidyadhar Mallik (former Nepalese Minister of Home Affairs). Meanwhile in the discussion "*Transparansi untuk Pelayanan Publik*" ("Transparency for Public Services"), Didik Purwondanu (Senior Program Manager) presented the model and the approach of PATTIRO in forming and supporting citizen forums or community centers (CC) to build people-government relations in a collaborative way.³

A. Support for Community Centers

Support for citizen forums (community centers/CC) was given as part of the people reinforcement strategy in accessing public information and converting it into direct benefits. As many as 46 CCs were newly formed in 20 districts across 5 provinces including Papua, West Papua, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, and East Java; with additions from Ambon City (Maluku Province); Kendal District (Central Java Province); Banten Province, and Central Kalimantan Province. Besides, no less than 326 existing CCs spreading in 14 PATTIRO districts/municipalities have also been reinforced with substance skill in using the right to public information.

The capacity reinforcement with substance knowledge and skills for these CCs included: (a) knowing the power of information and the Indonesia's FOIA; (b) understanding the right to public information; (c) identifying existing everyday problems; (d) identifying the types of the needed information based on the problem at hand; (e) requesting information to public agencies; (f) converting information into direct benefits; and (g) using information as materials for undertaking advocacy the improvement of public services.

2 In the session, also told was the story of the PATTIRO-supported civil society network in Ngada District, East Nusa Tenggara, which succeeded in including the Rp40 million budget allocation for anti-rabies vaccine into the 2013 Revised Regional Budget of Ngada District. Before, the District Government relied on the vaccine procurement money from the Special Allocation Fund (*Dana Alokasi Khusus* or DAK) for Health sourced from the National Budget, but because of its insufficiency there were many rabies-infected dog bite cases not treated properly. The civil society network advocated this need and finally it was approved by the Regional Government in early November 2013. Such budget accommodation by a regional government can only happen in an open relation between the regional government and the people and CSOs.

3 The enactment of Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure changed the people advocacy pattern from what was previously "facing the government" to collaborative engagement. People can obtain information on a problem they are facing from the relevant public agency. Such initial relation in accessing information results in trust between the two sides. This trust makes it easier for the two parties to enter the next stage of having a dialogue to resolve the problem. This collaborative scheme is even seen in the implementation of development where people contribute the necessary resources. This concept is known in the Indonesian tradition by the term *gotong-royong* (meaning, working collaboratively). The CCs in West Lombok and East Flores, for instance, requested information on the Technical Instructions for Using the School Operational Assistance (BOS) from the Regional Education Agency. With that information, the CCs could monitor schools and took collective action to make sure the schools use the funds appropriately and effectively. This effort was proven to be successful, despite the initial resistance from the schools' management.

In Ambon, Maluku Province, in the unaffordable healthcare case for the people, the activists at Batu Merah and Kota Bara CCs submitted a request for information on how to get a National Health Security (JKN) card for poor citizens. The CC activists eventually managed to advocate their group members to sign up with the Social Security Administration Body (BPJS) for Healthcare that is in charge of the JKN. Likewise, the access to information on the Poor Student Assistance (BSM) became an entry for CCs to enable their group members to get scholarships. In Manokwari, West Papua Province, the access to information on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Public Health Center's Services has led to public health center's services being provided during the appropriate hours as specified by the applicable provisions. Before, the service hours of public health centers were shorter than they should have been. Similar stories of the uses of information accesses also occurred in other areas. A documentary video about information accesses by the CCs in Kendal District and Ambon City can be viewed in this link: <https://youtu.be/ud7uHdyJtIY>

B. Reinforcement of Public Agencies

The reinforcement of public agencies includes: strengthening the functionality of PPIDs or Information Manager by using the innovative Public Information System (SIP-PPID) application, installing Information Managers in public agencies, and installing Information Managers in service units. The SIP-PPID application is already used in five public agencies, after being piloted for a year in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. The five public agencies are the Provincial Government of East Java, the District Government of Malang, the District Government of Ngada, the District Government of North Central Timor, and the District Government of Southwest Sumba. This application is also used by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), coordinated by the Division of Public Relations of the Center for Information at its General Secretariat. The MoHA is also committed to play its role as a Coordinator for Support and Supervision of the Implementation of the Indonesia's FOIA through the integration of the SIP-PPID-based information services reports from the provinces or districts/municipalities and the MoHA's SIP-PPID application.

Until 2014, PATTIRO had contributed to the achievement of the public information management ability for the Information Managers in West Nusa Tenggara Province, as well as the improvement of information management of the Information Managers in East Java Province. In these two provinces, the Information Managers were capable of giving information services appropriately. Three district-level Information Managers in the province of West Nusa Tenggara (Bima, Dompou, and West Lombok) had been providing information services although they were not yet used to managing information properly. In other provinces, there were various results that included issuing policies, implementing the information and documentation

system through Local Regulations, establishing the SOP for Information Services, and creating a Public Information List (DIP).

Meanwhile, Information Managers were installed in public agencies in Supiori District with the enactment of Decree of Supiori District Head No. 48 of 2014 concerning the (Principal) Information Managers of Supiori District. Principal Information Managers were also installed in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. In East Nusa Tenggara, aside from the Principal Information Managers, there were also installed Implementing Information Managers in the Education and Culture Agency and the Agency of Regional Income and Assets. Information Managers in service units were installed in the district of West Lombok, namely 5 Elementary School Information Managers, 5 Junior High School Information Managers, and 6 Public Health Center Information Managers, and in Dompu District (two Elementary School Information Managers). The installation of Information Managers in service units is an initial step of contributing to the improvement of people's welfare on an ongoing basis.

Accumulatively, we have facilitated the installation of 27 Principal Information Managers at district and provincial levels across seven provinces (East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua and West Papua, Central Kalimantan, and Maluku), as well as many Information Managers at service units (frontline) especially in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. The reinforcement of Information Managers was done by training, counselling, and comparative studies. This reinforcing orientation was meant to enable Information Managers in performing their functions i.e. managing public information and providing information services, including making policies related to the system and service of public information and to the exclusion of certain information.

Further reinforcement of public agencies was also provided for Information Managers in six districts/municipalities in the Province of Central Java (Surakarta City, Magelang District, Pekalongan City, Semarang City, Magelang District, and Kendal District) as well as four districts in the Province of Banten (Pandeglang, Serang, Tangerang, and Lebak).

C. The Formation and Reinforcement of Provincial Information Commissions

In 2014, we continued the effort that had previously been initiated with the formations of Provincial Information Commissions in three provinces⁴: West Papua, Papua, and East Nusa Tenggara. In Papua Province, the Information

⁴ Collaborating with a local partner (Institut Tifa Damai Maluku), we also contributed to support the establishment of the Information Commission in Maluku Province. In Ambon City, Tifa Damai facilitated the implementation of the Indonesia's FOIA especially to reinforce CCs, form and strengthen public agencies, and initiate the establishment of the Information Commission in Maluku Province. Tifa Damai is a FOINI node in Maluku Province.

Commission was established and inaugurated by the Governor of Papua on 18 June 2014. As for the other two provinces, such commissions were still in the stage of selection and the selection committee was being formed. Local political dynamics such as gubernatorial elections as well as bureaucratic dynamics such as personnel changes in leading sectors and in the selection committee of the information commissions significantly contributed to the delay in the establishments of the provincial information commissions.



In other provinces of which Provincial ICs were already formed, support was focused on improving the institutional standards to achieve the national standards (East Java) and reinforcing the capacities of the commissioners and staff in their duties, which are receiving, reviewing, and resolving information disputes (West Nusa Tenggara). The development of information dispute settlements in 2014 in West Nusa Tenggara is quite well. Four information disputes and one complaint against the decision of the Provincial IC by the Regional

Leadership Board of the Golkar Party of West Nusa Tenggara were settled despite the lawsuit filed to the local state court. The basis of this lawsuit was that the litigation procedure of the West Nusa Tenggara IC was deemed flawed.

We also facilitated the Information Commission of East Java Province in building the Public Information Services System (SLIP) Guideline for Villages. The enactment of Village Law has strengthened the position of villages as autonomous regions with an authority to issue and enforce village-level regulations. This regulation binds concerned parties. The Village Law also gives responsibilities to villages to plan, budget for, and carry out development activities or services, and to resolve arising problems, to decide and allocate resources especially financial.

In line with the authority they receive, Village Governments are also demanded to be transparent. The Village Law mandates that the Village Information System (SID) and information on village development and finance must be accessible to public. The SLIP Guideline for Villages is expected to be able to guide villages as public agencies in enforcing the Village Law as well as the Indonesia's FOIA in a consistent manner.

D. Facilitation of FOINI Civil Society Network

Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FOINI) is a network of civil society organizations and individuals that intensively promotes the

openness of information in Indonesia. Today, FOINI has 17 provincial nodes with a national-level coordinator located in Jakarta. FOINI is committed to expand the network and embrace more CSOs, particularly at a sub-national level.

1. *Managing FOINI Secretariat*

As the FOINI Secretariat, PATTIRO carries out the mandate to serve the functions of clearing house, advocacy, and capacity building.

Clearing House. We facilitate clearing house by managing the mailing-list foini@googlegroups.com. This mailing list accumulated various information and lessons learned from network members in promoting public information openness. FOINI also has other media in the forms of a website, www.kebebasainformasi.org, and a twitter account, @foiindonesia, which was operationally managed by another network member, i.e. IPC. The Secretariat also responds to actual issues by actively holding a discussion entitled Open Indonesia Forum (OIF). Among the themes that have been explored are Threats to the Future of Indonesia's Transparency, Evaluation of Minister of Home Affairs' Instructions on Regional Budget Management Transparency, the Integrity of Information Services of the Statistics Indonesia, Transparency Evaluation of the 2014 Election, and Customer Data Confidentiality versus Tax Ratio.

Advocacy. In this period, the Secretariat urged the Supreme Court (MA) to settle the appeals that raised issues about the decisions of the Information Commission of Riau Islands Province and the Batam State Court, which granted the students' demand for test score disclosure. In dealing with those appeals, the Supreme Court had exceeded the specified times. Regulation of the Supreme Court No. 2/2011 concerning the Procedure for Public Information Dispute Settlement specifies that the settlement shall be achieved in maximum 30 days, but this case had been going on for 88 days without any decision from the judge.

PATTIRO also advocated the request for the "Report of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia's (BPK RI) Investigative Audit of the First Stage and the Second Stage of the Development of the Hambalang National Center for Sports Education, Training, and School" to the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia. This information request led to a dispute. Decision of the Information Commission Number: 364/XI/KIPPS-A/2013 dated 20 October 2014 specifies that the document is an open information. But BPK filed an appeal against the IC's decision to the Jakarta State Administrative Court (PTUN), which was later rejected by the Supreme Court's Decision No. 226/G/2014/PTUN-JKT dated 26

January 2015.

Capacity Building. PATTIRO also worked on capacity building in the local network nodes especially in Central Java, Banten, and Maluku, by collaborating in facilitating the Public Information Exclusion Training, which was attended by the representatives of the district/ municipal governments in the region.

2. Reinforcement of FOINI Local Nodes

This agenda was performed by facilitating local activities such as discussions, workshops, and training either directly related to the openness of information or concerning other relevant issues such as OGP. Discussions were carried out in the nodes in Riau Province and North Sumatra Province.

In Riau Province, FITRA Riau maintained a discussion forum about the lack of information openness in public agencies. Relatively few public agencies had installed Information Managers, even only one district government activated Information Managers to provide information services and publicize information regularly. Within the Provincial Government of Riau, the Principal Information Manager and the Implementing Information Managers were not yet coordinated. On the other hand, the people needed transparency particularly regarding information on natural resources management (including mines, forests, and estates). In reality, those data and information were not easily accessible to public. The Government's non-transparent process in granting business permits, such as for the cultivation right on land (Hak Guna Usaha or HGU), was the cause for agrarian conflicts. Oddly, the Local Government categorized HGU as excluded information (closed to public).

Another issue surfacing in the discussion was that many NGOs not yet recognized by the Ministry of Justice and Basic Human Rights could not exercise their right to information, especially concerning disputes in the Information Commission. This was due to the local government interpreting the Societal Organization Law arbitrarily. Societal organizations had to register themselves in the government/local government through the Office for National Unity and People's Protection (Kesbanglinmas). A Registration Certificate (SKT) was made a requirement for an NGO to request for information and file an information dispute. In fact, an SKT should not have been a requirement. A number of unregistered societal organizations then joined the KoKi Rakyat coalition. This discussion was also used to consolidate the Riau Node of FOINI that comprised YMI, Perkumpulan Elang, WALHI RIAU, and JMGR.

In North Sumatra Province, the FITRA node of North Sumatra touched the issue of the re-nomination of the incumbent commissioner of the North Sumatra Information Commission who demanded that a selection process was not necessary. That issue was used to consolidate the node. The North Sumatra Node concluded that such interpretation of the Indonesia's FOIA, which grants the incumbent commissioner a prerogative in the selection process, was false and unreasonable.

Aside from managing the network, the Secretariat also coordinated a number of activities that can be categorized as public agency reinforcement and the formation and reinforcement of Information Commissions.

E. Promoting Indonesian OGP at Sub-National Level

To be effective in its role as the Indonesian OGP CSO Core Team Secretariat, PATTIRO believe it is necessary to push governments at a sub-national/local level to be involved in OGP implementations. This was done through activities promoting OGP in regions. These promotional activities were workshops consolidating FOINI nodes and CSOs concerned with the issue of open government. The idea behind these workshops was that there is a tendency that a change in a local government to be more open is driven by initiatives from "local champions". There is no guarantee for the continuation of such initiatives if there is a change in the local government's or the local government work unit's leadership. Those initiatives are also very prone to be stopped by the change in the position of the champions. The workshops aimed at identifying assets such as lessons learned and good practices that had been obtained together in fighting for transparency, accountability, and participation in the government. Those assets are capital to be used to push for bigger changes. It is expected that with such learning and social capital in the collaboration between the people and the government, there will be bigger changes.

As many as 70 CSOs took part in this sub-national level OGP-related consolidation workshop of CSOs. The consolidation of CSOs for West Indonesia was held in Medan, for Middle Indonesia in Palangkaraya, and for East Indonesia in Makassar. In addition to holding discussions with fellow CSOs, the workshop also facilitated dialogues with local governments. In Medan, workshop participants were received by North Sumatra Governor Gatot Pujo Nugroho. The Governor admitted that he had



OGP Regional Workshop, Makassar, Agustus 2014

just heard of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative and that he recorded the principles in this global initiative. Nevertheless, Governor Gatot also mentioned the openness initiatives that had been started by the Provincial Government of North Sumatra, among others was installing Information Managers and establishing an SOP for Information Services.

In Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan, CSO representatives engaged in a discussion with the Assistant for Economic Affairs at the Government Secretariat of Central Kalimantan Province, Syahrin Daulat. As a result of the workshop, CSO representatives communicated four recommendations to the local government for an Open Government in Central Indonesia. The four recommendations include (1) a map of customary domains (RTRWP), (2) the installations of District/Municipal Information Managers, (3) the access to permits, and (4) the audience mechanism for civil society with provincial governments.

F. Promoting OGP in Asia Pacific and ASEAN

In addition to promoting OGP at a sub-national level, PATTIRO in its capacity as the Indonesian OGP CSO Core Team Secretariat also carried out a set of OGP promotional activities in Asia Pacific and ASEAN countries. This was done by facilitating regional conferences and workshops in several ASEAN countries.

1. Asia Pacific Regional OGP Conferences

PATTIRO together with TII and the Indonesian OGP Core Team facilitated the Asia Pacific Regional OGP Conference in Nusa Dua, Bali on 6-7 May 2014. Several days before, PATTIRO also facilitated a joint communique with civil society coinciding the Civil Society Day on 4 May 2014. An approximate of 183 civil society organization representatives from 31 Asia Pacific countries gathered to hold talks on key issues related to OGP. The communique recognized and supported the OGP spirit as a new multilateral initiative intended to secure a concrete commitment from the government to promote transparency, empower the people, combat corruption, and use the latest technology to strengthen the governance. This commitment responded to four principal values: transparency, accountability, participation, and innovation.

In view of the progress and achievement of OGP thus far, the Communique proposed these following three relevant and in-time



OGP Asia Pacific Workshop, Kamboja, Oktober 2014

issues to be considered by the Director and Vice Director, the Steering Committee, and the member countries of OGP: *One*, the importance and need to build, expand, and consolidate civil spaces; *Two*, that the formulation of the Post-2015 agenda includes the goals of ongoing development and basic needs for integrating good governance; and *Three*, the need of OGP to build and maintain a civil society participating mechanism and a standard to meet the OGP values.

2. OGP Workshops in ASEAN Countries

As a follow-up to the Asia Pacific OGP Conference in Bali, and responding to civil society's interest in several ASEAN countries in pushing their respective government to join OGP, PATTIRO, in its position as the Indonesian OGP CSO Core Team Secretariat, working together with civil society in ASEAN countries organized OGP workshops in a number of ASEAN countries. The first workshop was held in Malaysia on 13-14 October 2014, by the Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) Malaysia in collaboration with PATTIRO and TII, as well as UKP4 that was supported by Ford Foundation, ADB, OSF, and The Asia Foundation.

The next workshop was in Cambodia on 16-17 October 2014. It was held in collaboration with the Government of Indonesia, which was represented by UKP4, PATTIRO, and TII, and Cambodian civil society organizations Transparency International (TI) Cambodia, Khmer Youth Association (KYA), SILAKA, The Advocacy and Policy Institute (API), and Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) and supported by Ford Foundation, Asia Development Bank (ADB), and Open Society Foundation's South East Asia Initiative (OSF SEAI). This workshop in Cambodia was also attended by Vietnamese civil society organizations coordinated by Toward Transparency Vietnam. The Cambodian government's representatives comprised a number of parliament members and Undersecretary of State Ngan Chamroeun, who was also the Vice Director of the National Committee for the Secretariat for Regional Democracy Development (NCDDS).

Next was a workshop in Papua New Guinea on 27-28 November 2014. This activity was coordinated collaboratively by the Institute of National Affairs (INA), TI Papua New Guinea, UKP4, PATTIRO, TII, and the OGP Support Unit. Attending this event was the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various other government institutions, the representatives of Papua New Guinean and Indonesian civil society organizations, including the Steering

Committee of OGP, the representatives of media, and the representatives of embassies, such as those of New Zealand, UK, and Indonesia.

G. ICT Development for Transparency

One of the important supports for the transparency of information is information technology (Information and Communication Technology/ICT). The use of ICT will facilitate access to information without being restricted by distance and time. An innovation developed by PATTIRO is the Public Information Openness Map (Peta KIP), an application illustrating the state of information transparency in an area, including provinces, districts, and cities across Indonesia. This application is based on the Geographical Information System (GIS), in which the presented data directly refers to the area location in an Indonesian map that is updated regularly as well as observable online. This map covers three entities, namely: the Provincial Information Commission, province-level government agencies, and district/municipality-level government agencies. The formulation of indicators on the Map is based on the Indonesia's FOIA.

This application was developed and is maintained collaboratively by FOINI and PATTIRO together with the government, represented by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and the Information Commission. The use of this application, among others, is to monitor the state of information openness in an area by accessing <http://gis.petakip.org/gispatial/map.phtml>. For more information, click on <http://petakip.org>.

Before we have also developed an application called *Sistem Informasi Publik – Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (SIP-PPID)*. This SIP PPID application is intended to facilitate the government in providing information services and consolidating documents and their dissemination to public. This SIP PPID application is improved on an ongoing basis. Through this application, information requests can be done online to save time and money. The public can directly access information declared as open in the Public Information List (DIP). The Local Government have also received the benefits of these easier, effective, and efficient information management and public information services. Through this SIP PPID application, document management is integrated with information services both offline and online; the Public Information List (DIP) updated automatically; the data between Local Government Work Units (SKPD, including government agencies/offices/bodies) well connected; recapitulation reports automatically generated; and the information service reporting system connected with the system of the MoHA.

H. Participation in International Events

1. Panel of Speakers in 2014 UN Public Service Forum in South Korea.

Every year, the UN organizes a multilateral forum to celebrate the Public Service Day. In 2014, the United Nations Public Service Forum, Day and Awards Ceremony was held on 23-26 June in South Korea. Themed "Innovating Governance for Sustainable Development and Well-being of the People".

PATTIRO was invited to share experience and processes of "Transformative Initiatives towards Competent and Service-Oriented Open Government", especially OGP Experience from the point of view of civil society. Nanda Sihombing, Open Government Specialist from PATTIRO, discussed why OGP is important, as well as giving other participants the opportunity to look at the open government policies in Indonesia. One of the subjects that became a serious discussion topic is the different approaches and understanding of other countries' representatives in involving people in the governance. The participative approach in the OGP initiative was deemed new and considered refreshing in reforming the attending countries.

2. Participating in International Transparency and Accountability Workshop, Washington DC, US.

The workshop held on 17-20 September 2014 was an initiative of Professor Jonathan Fox from the American University. PATTIRO was represented by Senior Program Manager, Didik Purwandanu, who came to be a speaker to share PATTIRO's experience in synergizing public advocacy and monitoring at national and local levels.

3. Participating in OGP Peer Exchange Workshop, The Hague, the Netherlands.

Approximately 20 representatives of civil society and OGP Steering Committees sat together at the Central Office of Hivos in The Hague, the Netherlands, on 2-4 September 2014 to share experience, knowledge, and learning in implementing OGP with each other. In this meeting, PATTIRO was represented by Senior Program Manager, Danadono Sirodjudin who spoke in a learning session about how the CSO core team in Indonesia view the achievement of, opportunities in, and challenges from the open government initiative implementation.

II. Promotional Media and Learning Documentation

1. Documentary Videos

In order to disseminate the work results and learning to wider audience, we have produced documentary learning videos. These videos video shows what and how community centers work in



Kendal District and Ambon City and how people organize themselves to be able to access and make use of public information. Other videos touch on the Fundamental Principles for Excluding Information, containing the basics of how to understand public information and the procedure for excluding information for public agencies. The two videos can be viewed in these links: https://youtu.be/oK073vgJh_c (part 1) and <https://youtu.be/10eCO5SJSzE> (part 2).

Besides those two videos, we have produced as many as 59 various OGP-related learning videos. The videos, containing explanations from different speakers, from both the government and civil society, have been edited and uploaded to YouTube.

2. Translation of Open Government Partnership Documents

Translation is intended mainly to spread information, concepts, and lessons from other countries for Indonesian communities and CSOs, especially those operating at a sub-national/local level, to take.



ADA APA DI
RENCANA AKSI
NASIONAL OGP
YANG BARU!

SEBUAH GAMBARAN TENTANG KOMITMEN NEGARA YANG TERGABUNG DENGAN KEMITRAAN PEMERINTAHAN TERBUKA

There have been four translated OGP documents, namely: (a) **"Ada Apa di Rencana Aksi Nasional OGP yang Baru?"** ("What is in the New OGP National Action Plan?"), containing an initial explanation on the new commitment of the countries participating in the OGP initiative. This document also highlights the common tendencies and relevant examples of commitment.

Besides, this document reviews important commitment examples to be used as a reference for OGP participant countries; (b) **"Deklarasi Pemerintah Terbuka"** ("The Declaration of Open Government"), containing various government commitments in implementing open government in their respective country. This document shall be read when a country declare its membership to OGP; (c) **"Meningkatkan Pengalaman OGP"** ("Enriching OGP Experience"), containing some ways a government or civil society can do to enrich their country's experience in their OGP membership; (d) **"Ringkasan: Meningkatkan Pengalaman OGP"** ("Summary: Enriching OGP Experience"), containing some ways a government or civil society can do especially to enrich their experience in their

OGP membership.

3. E-bulletin

The OGP e-bulletin is a medium to disseminate various information related to the progress of the Open Government Indonesia (OGI) movement. To date, there has been one Open Government Indonesia (OGI) bulletin distributed to the OGI community. This bulletin entitled “*Praktik Pemerintahan Terbuka di Indonesia*” (“The Practice of Open Government in Indonesia”) tells the story of Indonesia’s journey so far in the OGP movement since when it first joined in 2011 until today. The first edition can be obtained through the following link: http://issuu.com/pattiro/docs/buletin_ogp_1



4. 2015 OGP Calendar

This OGP-themed calendar is distributed to work partners and networks as well as many other Civil Society Organizations.

5. OGP Flash Drive

The OGP Flash Drive is produced to spread the OGP materials and as an activity souvenir at the same time. On some occasions, the flash drive is distributed to partners, the OGP networks, and many other Civil Society Organizations.





Table 1 News Articles

No.	Activity	Title	Indonesian	English
1.	OGP Workshop in Malaysia, 13 October 2014	A glance of #OG-PinMalaysia	http://pattiro.org/?p=4162	http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
2.	OGP Workshop in Cambodia, 16-17 October 2014	A glance of #OGPin-Cambodia	http://pattiro.org/?p=4177	http://pattiro.org/?p=4177&lang=en
3.	OGP Workshop in Papua New Guinea, 27-28 November 2014	Educating People of Papua New Guinea on Open Government: ...	http://pattiro.org/?p=4210	http://pattiro.org/?p=4210&lang=en
4.	OGP Workshop in Myanmar, 19-20 January 2015	OGP Workshop in Myanmar, New Stage of Democracy ...	http://pattiro.org/?p=4241	http://pattiro.org/?p=4241&lang=en
5.	National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs, Jakarta, 19-20 November 2014	National Consolidation: Development of OGP in Indonesia	http://pattiro.org/?p=4236	http://pattiro.org/?p=4236&lang=en
6.		National Consolidation for Civil Society and Institution of Participation for Open Government	http://pattiro.org/?p=4232	http://pattiro.org/?p=4232&lang=en

No.	Activity	Title	Indonesian	English
7.	Freedom of Information Network Indonesia (FOINI) Press Release	FOINI PRESS RELEASE: Opening Information on Implementation of Presidential Election Quick Count	http://pattiro.org/?p=3817	
8.		FOINI: Innovation of 2014 Election's Openness As Bridge for People's Participation		
9.		PATTIRO: Local Government's Transparency Still Low, Challenge for New Government	http://pattiro.org/?p=3999	
10.		FOINI: Underperforming, Information Commission (KI) Impedes Implementation of the Indonesia's FOIA	http://pattiro.org/?p=4038	
11.		FOINI: Societal Organization Law (UU Ormas) Threatens Transparency	http://pattiro.org/?p=4131	
12.	News Coverage on (FOINI) Activity	Expanding Network, South Sulawesi FOINI Forms Coalition with Makassar People	http://pattiro.org/?p=4155	http://pattiro.org/?p=4155&lang=en



Table 2. Documentation
Photos

No.	Activity	link
1.	Open Government Partnership Workshop – Sub-National Level in Medan, North Sumatra, 19-21 August 2014	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/WilayahBaratOG-PRRegionalWorkshop?authuser=0&feat=directlink
2.	Open Government Partnership Workshop – Sub-National Level in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan, 19-21 August 2014	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/WilayahTengahOGPRRegionalWorkshop?authuser=0&feat=directlink
3.	Open Government Partnership Workshop – Sub-National Level in Makassar, South Sulawesi, 19-21 August 2014	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/WilayahTimurOG-PRRegionalWorkshop?authuser=0&feat=directlink
4.	National Consolidation of Open Government Civil Society Organizations in Jakarta, 19-20 November 2014 #CSO – OGP 2014 National Consolidation	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/KonsolidasiNasionalCSOOGP201402?authuser=0&feat=directlink
5.	National Consolidation of Open Government Civil Society Organizations in Jakarta, 19-20 November 2014 #The Actors	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/TheActors02?authuser=0&feat=directlink
6.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach in Malaysia, 13 October 2014	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/OGPinMalaysia02?authuser=0&feat=directlink
7.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach in Cambodia, 16-17 October 2014	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/OGPinCambodiaOGPKh02?authuser=0&feat=directlink

No.	Activity	link
8.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach in Papua New Guinea, 27-28 November 2014	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/OGPinPNG?authuser=0&feat=directlink
9.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach in Myanmar, 19-20 January 2015	https://picasaweb.google.com/107229946967187537015/OGPinMyanmar?authuser=0&feat=directlink

Table 3. Documentation Videos

No.	Activity	Title	Link	Number of Visitors
1.	Open Government Partnership Workshop in Medan, 19-21 August 2014	#OGPWestArea – Discussion on Strategic Plans	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xw-JQm4pcSU	10 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
2.		#OGPWestArea – Some Indicators for Achieving People’s Prosperity	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEH-sBO-HeOQ	20
3.		#OGPWestArea – A Clip of Presentation by Danardono Sirajudin (PATTIRO)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dB5D-NTUdzK8	29 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
4.		#OGPWestArea – CSO Audience with Gatot Pujo Nugroho, Governor of North Sumatra	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJ-mUmTCp2L4	42
5.		#OGPWestArea – Challenges for Indonesian CSOs in OGP	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ae-Ph5UQLEc	31 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en

6.		#OGPWestArea - OGP for Better Indonesia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gH-44i9nXzg	29
7.	Open Government Partnership Workshop in Makassar, 19-21 August 2014	#OGPEastArea – A Glance of OGP	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PI1DrdzH-4qA	22
8.		Discussion of #OGPEastArea	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y37SznBbH-KY	26 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
9.	National Consolidation of Open Government Civil Society Organizations, 19-20 November 2014	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary I - Tara Hidayat	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a7Puy7J-dX8	86 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
10.		#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary I - Luthfi Andi Mutty	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v2NVE-ONEkh4	52
11.		#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary I - Sugeng Bahagijo	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p-PC7YU1pKQs	29 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
12.		#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary Discussion I - Tara Hidayat	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_nqEb-ch1BB8	29

13.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary Discussion I - Luthfi A. Mutty	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXx-u7vv6Gp8	34 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
14.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary Discussion I - Sugeng Bahagijo	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-427PKFbRuo	12
15.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary II (FULL)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZiVBt-P7KINk	22 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
16.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary II - Askhalani	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bg-moTXpHykY	28
17.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary II - Muhammad Akil	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yrl0Nd2twl	25 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
18.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary II - Maryati A. Noen	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p-wP65-zu_Fc	20

19.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary II - Danardono Sirajudin	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vUR-7wj9hSk	36 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
20.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary Discussion II	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WF-dH8Wycans	17
21.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary III	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOZngB-DS-Ro	8 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
22.	#OMSOGI2014 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs-Presentation by Parliament & Political Parties Work Group	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mit-Fa7wgLl0	23
23.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Presentation by Village Development Work Group	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVnEx-N1HuHU	37 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
24.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Presentation by Public Services Work Group	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-JP92Np1WR0	31

25.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs –Presentation by Budget & Tax Work Group	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUPor-
NoiGik">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUPor- NoiGik	15 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
26.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs –Presentation by Law & Justice Work Group	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORk9NSe-
y08">https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=ORk9NSe- y08	25
27.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Presentation by Environment and Natural Resources Work Group	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNK-
mEvxKjls">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNK- mEvxKjls	20 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
28.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary IV - Ilham Saenong	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6OzXG-
264Pas">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6OzXG- 264Pas	18
29.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs - Plenary IV - Ahmad Faisol	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXT1P-
jvor8o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXT1P- jvor8o	26 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
30.	#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Plenary IV - Astrid Debora	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-
pHo8SwbP1GI">https://www.you- tube.com/watch?v=- pHo8SwbP1GI	23


31.		#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Plenary Discussion Session IV	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Otrqm-dE-JAw	22 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
32.		#OMSOGI2014 - 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Scheme Explanation - Wandy Tuturoong	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLCAOcp_9Uk	16
33.		#OMSOGI2014 – 2014 National Consolidation of Open Government CSOs – Discussion Session on Working Group Scheme	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMR8cl3Jj-Dc	14 http://pattiro.org/?p=4162&lang=en
34.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach in Cambodia, 16-17 October 2014	#OGPKh - Opening Remarks by Soeung Saroeun, CCC, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZ5e-22Ui7ew	98
35.		#OGPKh - Opening Remarks - Keynote Speech by Richard Bon Moya, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WM-3wFn5LTou	69
36.		#OGPKh - Opening Remarks by Alexander Irwan, Ford Foundation, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ioyle3aj50	41
37.		#OGPKh - Opening Remarks by Ilham Saenong, CSO OGP Indonesia (TII), #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mdjYR-g9l6LI	33

38.		#OGPKh - Closing Remarks by Soeung Saroeun, CCC, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WX-v3BwTyHc4	33
39.		#OGPKh - Closing Remarks - Keynote Speech by Richard Bon Moya, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wz5RX-1jhos8	51
40.		#OGPKh - Closing Remarks by Haidy Ear Dupuy, ADB, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yX-TzU-sdAgl	21
41.		#OGPKh - Closing Remarks by Ngan Chamroeun, #OGPinCambodia	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hkdd-foaKZR8	23
42.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach in Papua New Guinea, 27-28 November 2014	#OGPinPNG - Opening Remarks by Lawrence Stephen	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWHc-qOVdGhs	12
43.		#OGPinPNG - Opening Remarks by O'Conroy Doloksaribu	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-E-GDS3KPHQ	22
44.		#OGPinPNG - Opening Remarks by Samson Yabon	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Su8nT2fg2w	18
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46.		#OGPinPNG - Opening Remarks by Dadang Trisasongko	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoTTY-Jce1Fg	26
47.		#OGPinPNG - Closing Remarks by Lawrence Stephen	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WUjzf-NlcX9M	7

48.		#OGPinPNG - Closing Remarks by O'Conroy Doloksaribu	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uqikuj_KuYs	11
49.		#OGPinPNG - Closing Remarks by H.E Rimbink Pato	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Je9faZSfjvQ	13
50.		#OGPinPNG - Closing Remarks by Suzanne Nazal	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HkZ-rQM4ew0c	10
51.	Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Outreach In Myanmar, 19-20 January 2015	#OGPinMyanmar - Opening Remarks by Daw Pansy Tun Thein	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vW-1zwoLfOWs	21
52.		#OGPinMyanmar - Opening Remarks by Derek J. Mitchell	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqkA-koHUc7U	14
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54.		#OGPinMyanmar - Opening Remarks by Raden Sixiwanti	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1D7iseKn6Q	13
55.		#OGPinMyanmar - Introduction to Open Government Partnership by Paul Maassen	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lmshuuqy12l	15
56.		#OGPinMyanmar - Introduction to IRM by Malou Mangahas	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hFz-soDQm4g	7
57.		#OGPinMyanmar - Lesson Learnt From Indonesia by Dadang Trisasongko	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mls-jlD_aHzi	13

58.		#OGPinMyanmar - Closing Remarks by Nwe Zin Win (in Burmese)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24i016B-feMw	10
59.		#OGPinMyanmar - Closing Remarks by Raden Siliwanti	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCK-wKuPtDPk	15

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Lesson Learnt in Promoting the Implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA

The Indonesia's FoIA is one of the innovations to transform the closed government into an open government. The ultimate goal of Indonesia's FoIA is to enforce good governance and to advance the intellectual life of the people. To achieve the goal, some of the necessary means are participation and accountability. However, in the implementation, it's not easy to be comprehended and performed, especially by the government—whether in national or regional level. It is related to the view from public agency officials that the governed information is their domain and a part of it should be confidential. Hence, encouraging the public agency to open information is the initial stage to be done. It is in line with the statement from Tiago Peixoto (2012)⁵ that information openness is an important chain to the occurrence of accountability. The steps are as the followings: (1) there is openness on the government information; next, (2) the opened information is delivered to the public; (3) the public can process the opened information and react to it; (4) public officials respond to the public reaction or will be sanctioned by public through institutional means.

Information openness and transparency are crucial indicators for the realization of democracy. In his memorandum on January 2009, soon after appointed as the president of United States of America, Barack Obama stated that *"a democracy requires accountability, and accountability requires transparency"*. In the USA, the FoIA, which has been stipulated since 1966, aims to give the civil society, as a democratic society, freedom to govern information, to fight against corruption, and to ensure the government's accountability (Jennifer Shkabatur, 2012).⁶

5 Peixoto, Tiago. The Uncertain Relationship Between Open Data and Accountability: A Response to Yu and Robinson's The New Ambiguity of "Open Government". *UCLA Law Review Discourse*, 60 (2012), p. 203

6 Shkabatur, Jennifer, *Transparency With(out) Accountability: Open Government in the United*

Flashback on the Contribution of PATTIRO in Promoting the Issue of Transparency (2000-2015)

Stage 1: 2000-2006

The trace of PATTIRO's involvement in the issue of transparency/public information openness can be tracked from its participation in the Coalition for Freedom of Information (KMIP) in 2000. This coalition struggled for the Freedom of Information Bill. The transparency issue was also supported by World Bank, especially in preparing transparent policy apparatus in 14 regencies/cities.⁷

In Lebak Regency, one of PATTIRO's work areas, the civil society and regional government had succeeded in encouraging the birth of Regional Regulation on Transparency in 2004. On the other hand, PATTIRO facilitated the strengthening of the community (Community Center/CC) to access and utilize public information. This stage consisted of several steps: introducing the power of information, using the rights to public information, converting problems with the necessary information, proposing information to public agency, and converting information into direct benefit or utilizing information as advocacy material for the better public service and welfare improvement. The innovation in Lebak Regency was followed by Kendal Regency and Pekalongan Regency in 2006-2007.

Stage 2: 2007-2008

In the second stage, 2007-2008, we focused on the preparation of public agency to serve public information. If in the first stage the focus was in strengthening community group (CC) in utilizing public information, in the second stage the community was facilitated to do a test on access to the public agency (information demand). This was conducted in Serang City, Banten Regency and Kendal Regency, Central Java Province. Access test was an interaction between society and public agency, which should be transparent. This innovation was intended to seek a model/prototype of information openness infrastructure on public agency, as well as to ensure the model of information utilization by the community through dialogue and other activities for the accountability of information service. These various innovations were developed in the milieu of civil society advocacy for the birth of national policy which guarantees the people's rights to information. In 2008, precisely on 30 April 2008, the Act No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure (the Indonesia's FOIA) was enacted.

Stage 3: 2009-2011

In the third stage, we focused on the strengthening of public agency in

States (March 25, 2012). Yale Law & Policy Review, Vol. 31, No. 1, 2013. p. 13

7 Through Initiative for Local Governance Reform (ILGR) Program.

establishing public information service system, as well as the implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA. Our strategy was focused on: the establishment of Information Managers [PPID]; the assistance on the arrangement of Region Head Regulation on Information Service System; the arrangement of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Information Service and Public Information List (DIP); and the arrangement of Information Service Report.

In this stage, we also developed the accountability infrastructure on information service by assisting Province Government to found Provincial Information Commission, to strengthen the institution, and to strengthen the commissioners in running their mediation and adjudication functions to settle information disputes. The assistance was especially conducted in Banten Province and Central Java Province.

For PATTIRO, the implementation of transparency principle as mandated by the Indonesia's FoIA aims to reach two big goals, i.e. public service improvement as described above and the enhancement of the accountability of public agency operation. Some important achievements on the enhancement of the accountability of public agency were resulted from the community strengthening in analysing public budgets, distributing the information on public budgets, and participating in the arrangement of Annual Local Government Budget (APBD), especially in Lebak Regency and Magelang Regency starting in 2006.⁸ Specifically, we also encouraged transparency and accountability system in three social aid programs, namely: Rice for the Poor (Raskin), Subsidized Fertilizer for Farmers, and School Operational Aid (BOS) in 10 regencies/cities in 2010-2012.⁹



Stage 4: 2012-2014

Massive Implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA

Even though the Indonesia's FoIA had been effective for almost five years, not all public agencies were ready to implement it. Some public agencies,

⁸ Through the Program named *Participatory Budgeting Expenditure Tracking* (PBET), implemented by PATTIRO in collaboration with World Bank, National Democratic International (NDI) and some NGO Networks in 2006-2008.

⁹ This scheme was implemented through Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Program Phase 2 (SIAP 2), which was implemented in Aceh Besar Regency (Aceh Province); Serang City (Banten Province), West Bandung Regency (West Java Province), Pekalongan City, Semarang City, Surakarta City (Central Java Province), Gresik Regency (East Java Province), West Lombok Regency (West Nusa Tenggara Province), Jeneponto Regency (South Sulawesi Province), and Jayapura City (Papua Province).

especially in the regions, had not established Information Manager (PPID) or arranged system and SOP on information service. Some other agencies viewed information service as additional burden. On the other hand, people did not have awareness and ability to use and harness their rights in accessing public information.

Based on the mentioned facts, in 2012-2014 PATTIRO developed an integrated scheme to massively implement the Indonesia's FoIA, covering: people capacity enhancement through assistance on community groups (community centre/CC); public agency strengthening; facilitating the establishment and strengthening of Province Information Commission; supporting the central public agency (Information Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs) in the arrangement of the implementation guidelines of the Indonesia's FoIA; facilitating the network of FOINI through role optimization of the Secretariat of FOINI and facilitating Open Government Partnership (OGP) through the role of Core Team Secretariat of OGP in Indonesia.

The explanation on the scheme related activities has been described in the session of "Focus Area of Transparency".

Lesson Learnt

In implementing the Indonesia's FoIA, PATTIRO faced some field facts and dynamics which could become important lessons. These lessons are especially related to the ways to implement capacity enhancement for people and the government. It means that the government is willing to open information to public and people are active to inquire necessary information. The lessons are also related to the issue of encouraging the establishment of and capacity enhancement for Province Information Commission; and the benefits from information openness either for the government or the people.

a. In Community Level

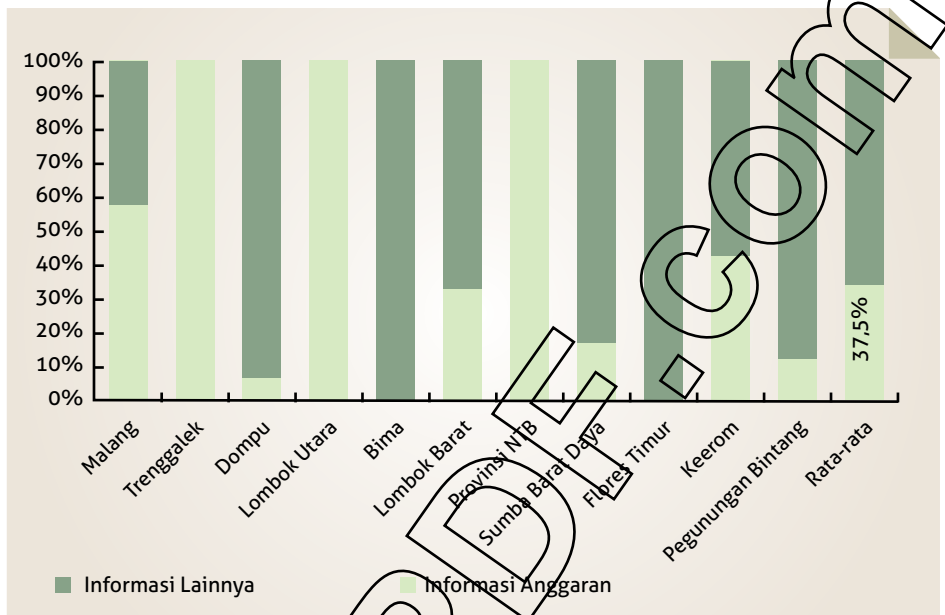
Since the independence of Indonesia, people have got used to being in a situation of closed information. Closed public agencies are everywhere, so that people view information closeness as natural and ordinary. Public information is considered as not their business and unrelated to their lives.

The efforts from PATTIRO in promoting the importance of transparency to the people through CC have resulted in some changes in the community. Some of these are the emergence of awareness to inquire public information and the awareness to convert the public information into direct benefits for the people.

If examined further, the people's need on public information is related to the kind of information that can enhance people's welfare through the improvement of public service. In a certain level, people begin to need the kind of information which is related to the participation on public decision.

Figure 1: Tendencies of People's Demand on Information
(Information on Public Service Improvement vs Budget Information)

Source: processed from the Program of Community Access to Information, PATTIRO, January 2014



Meanwhile, in a community group whose basic needs have been fulfilled, the information needed is related to the governance accountability.

In the mentioned context, the strengthening of community group (CC) was chosen by PATTIRO as a strategy to give pressure to the public agencies (government affairs agencies) to be transparent on the governed information and to build collaboration with the community through dialogue and other forums on accountability.

From the experience of CC assistance, it can be seen that **CC is a fairly effective learning centre for people on the issue of transparency.** The efforts to educate people on the rights of information so far were conducted by civil activists supported by civil society organizations (CSO) playing role as catalyst. Considering the limit of the community and CSOs, the process of education should be supported by various parties, especially from the government institutions as the public agencies providing and serving information.

The other lesson learned is that **advocacy cannot be conducted *vis a vis*, in terms of polarizing the government and the people.** The experience shows that polarizing the government and the people only generates defensive attitude from the public officials. A realistic and relatively effective advocacy is to build a constructive cooperation, commonly called constructive engagement.

Besides working in the community level, **establishing civil society coalition as a part of public information openness catalyst** is also an important work to do. This was conducted through FOINI network and Core Team of the CSO of OGP Indonesia. In 2012, PATTIRO was mandated as National Coordinator and the Secretariat of FOINI for the period of 2012-2015. One of the

Secretariat roles was to facilitate discussion in order to activate civil society networks and encourage advocacy in the regions. As a network, FOINI had several knots in the form of civil society organizations in 17 provinces. Through these knots, various supporting efforts for the public information openness were continually conducted. PATTIRO views cooperation within the network as generating positive contribution, e.g. access to the condition or problem in the regions is easier to reach through these knots; as partner in program implementation; as partner to mutually share the experience of success, obstacles to implement information openness, and consolidate for the advocacy in the national level.

Related to the issue of transparency, in 2001 Indonesia became one of the initiators of Open Government Partnership (OGP). In 2012, PATTIRO became a member of Core Team of OGP Indonesia from the element of CSO, as well as becoming the Secretariat of OGP Indonesia for the CSO.

At first, there was resistance from the circle of Indonesian civil society especially on the equality of CSO participation in OGP. The agendas of OGP Indonesia had not positioned civil society equal with the government. Besides, the issues from OGP were only heard in the central government and had not reached the substance which could be utilized by the people, especially in the regions. As time passed by, in 2012, along with the improvement of mechanism and governance of the relation between CSO and the government, the resistance changed into the feeling of shared ownership on the agendas of OGP Indonesia.

As a decentralized state, the pattern of OGP should be practiced in the sub-national level (province/regency/city). A number of identifications and piloting efforts were conducted, but the standard pattern has not been found yet. The practices of OGP should become a lever for the creation of open governance which impacts the public service improvement for the welfare enhancement. Innovative efforts should be fostered either in the central government or in the regional government. The innovations are important to be replicated and scaled up in the national and international level.

In order to encourage the contribution of OGP to be more significant, PATTIRO, through FOINI, has identified the assets in the form of initiative and program that have been done by the regional public agencies in establishing transparent and open governance. The assets are the capital to be used for encouraging bigger changes. We are convinced that by bringing along the lessons and social capital in the collaboration scheme between people and the government through OGP, bigger changes will come. To achieve the change, the proactive attitude from the government, especially related to the information that is beneficial to the people and encourages continuous interaction between the government, people and other stakeholders, is a must.

b. In Public Agencies

For more than 30 years since the Independence Day, the public agencies, as a part of the governmental organizations, had worked in closure. The collected and governed information was seen as their institution's domain, and could only be accessed through various "prerequisites." For instance, journalists and CSO activists could obtain the information through "back way", meaning that some amounts of money should be provided or there was a command from the higher authority.

The emergence of the Indonesia's FoIA could be seen as a quantum leap in the governance of public agencies, especially from the government. We consider that through the implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA **has changed the "closed" mindset into the "open" one.** In the initial implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA, we found that in most regions, the regional officials (especially in regency/city) did not understand the content of the Indonesia's FoIA which obligated all public agencies, including the regional government institutions, to open their governed information. When information demand was delivered, resistance emerged. Let alone the built mindset of considering that information is the government's property and state secret. Hence, the socialization about the philosophy and content of, and especially the obligation mandated by, the Indonesia's FoIA was continuously conducted in order to provide insight and hopefully change the public officials' mindset on the governed information. One of the obligations was to establish Information Manager (PPID).

The reluctance to open information was also aroused by vested interest from the public officials. For instance, a school did not want to open information on the Poor Student Aid although the demand had been submitted by the students' parents and civil activists. It occurred because there was one school official who cut the amount of money which should be received by the poor students. To close the wrongdoing, the official called the civil activists who actively encourage the students' parents to inquire information as provocateur.

The relatively massive process of socialization, either done by PATTIRO or other parties, especially by Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Information Commission, and other institutions, seems to result in the emergence of spirit to open information and to give information service to the public. However, the problem is technical. Most public officials, including those appointed as PPID, do not understand the way how to produce, document, and arrange the service mechanism of information. This could be seen from the socialization process of the Indonesia's FoIA in several Eastern Indonesian regions.

Even though having spirit to open information, the public officials have not considered the people's need an important factor. Hence, the list of the

opened public information has not reflected the people's need. Not all kinds of information needed by the people have been provided. It seems that the jargon "first things first: open the information" is dominant and the kind of information needed by the people is not considered yet. However, this is an improvement in the mindset change of the public officials in Indonesia.

The next lesson is that **award is fairly effective in motivating the central and regional government to implement the Indonesia's FoIA**. The spirit to open information increased after the encouragement, in the form of FoIA Award (KIP Award), was administered by Information Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs. Public agencies, especially the regional and central government institutions, race to open information and display the most modern mechanism of information service. Several regions, with the assistance from the civil society, succeeded in improving the quality of information service especially using the support of information technology. From the awarded regions, it is identified that the effectiveness of PPID functions was predisposed by several factors, including: (a) the commitment of the regional head, (b) PPID capacity in understanding the regulations related to KIP, (c) PPID skill in managing and serving the demand of public information, and (d) the supporting facilities to improve the management and service of public information.

The other lesson is that **information demand from the people is important to make effective the information service of public agencies**. The enthusiasm to improve information service mechanism is not enough if only done in public agency level. Socialization to the people on their rights to information, on the manner to access information, and on the kinds of available information is crucial. Without people's knowledge on the matters, the interaction process (information demand and service) will not occur. In other words, there will be a lack of demand of public information. It is proven in Special Capital Region of Jakarta. The public agencies in Jakarta have utilized sophisticated information technology, and the list of available public information is relatively complete; yet, only relatively few people access, especially online through websites, the information.

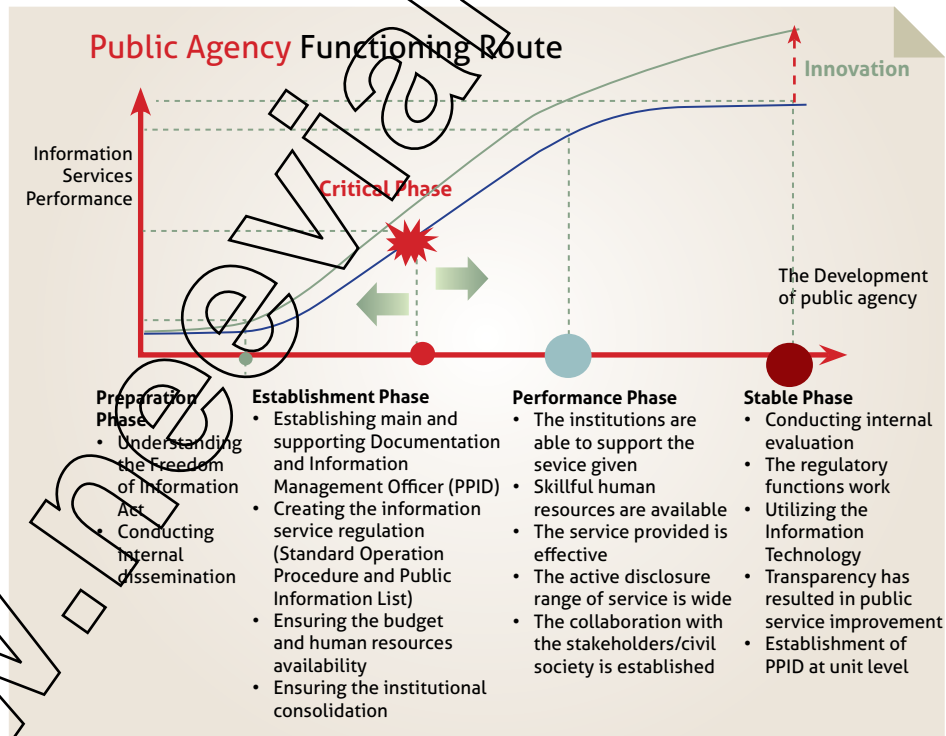
The acceleration of the implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA by the regional government is also supported by the related central government institutions, such as Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Central Information Commission, and the Presidential Working Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4). In certain level, UKP4 has more intensive influence on the ministries



and central government institutions since UKP4 assesses the performance of ministries and central government institutions. Meanwhile, the MoHA is fairly intensive in encouraging the regional governments to implement regulations.

If linked to the functioning of public agencies, the lesson learned by PATTIRO in facilitating the strengthening of public agencies could be divided into four phases: (a) Preparation Phase, (b) Formation Phase, (c) Performance Show Phase, and (d) Stable Phase. Among these four phases, the critical phases are Formation Phase and Performance Show Phase, indicated by the formation and consolidation of public agencies, but with a poor performance. These phases would be setback of not supported by the head of public agencies and enthusiasm from people. These critical phases could also be affected by PPID official mutation making the public agencies start from zero again. The visualization of functioning development of public agency could be seen in the following picture.

Figure 2. The Route of Public Agency Functioning on FoIA



c. In Information Commission

The implementation of information openness could not be detached from the function of Information Commission. Through the standard technical guideline of public information service stipulated by IC, public agencies have technical reference on how to arrange, document, and give service on public information. Another IC function is to settle disputes on public

information through mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication. The presence of IC is the answer to people's dissatisfaction, especially those who demand information to public agencies (information applicant). In other words, IC is the channel of accountability of information service from PPID. People could propose rights to test the righteousness of PPID's decision to repudiate information demand or to exclude some information.

Against the background above, PATTIRO supports the work of IC to facilitate the establishment of IC in provincial level, the arrangement of Provincial IC work plan, and the capacity enhancement of Provincial IC commissioner and staff to settle information disputes.

From the process to facilitate the establishment and strengthening of Provincial IC, one of the learned lessons is that **the community participation in the process of establishment and commissioner recruitment is crucial to determine the effectiveness of Provincial IC**. The Information Commission is a new institution mandated by the Indonesia's Pda. In Provincial IC recruitment process, the commitment of the provincial government is the key factor, besides the pressure from the community. Generally, the ruling political institution and/or government tend to position affiliated personnel. To ensure that any personnel appointed by Local Parliament Member (DPRD) could carry their duties, the qualified candidates determined by selection team/committee should have capability and skill above the threshold (passing grade).

When selection process in in the phase of selection team/committee,¹⁰ people can participate to select the best commissioners by proposing persons who have integrity; by encouraging transparent selection team in the implementation of every phase of selection; advocating the selection team to announce the qualified candidates based on their grades; tracking or profiling the records of the selected candidates; cooperating with mass media to make the selection of commissioner broadly broadcasted.

Once the candidate names have been submitted by the Governor to Local Parliament, people can still participate in the form of hearings and by presenting the track records of the candidate to Local Parliament.

10 The selection phases of Provincial IC members start with the formation of selection Team by Provincial Government and stipulated by Governor; the team consists of five people from the elements of government, society, and Information Commission. The next selection phases are the followings: (1) Registration announcement; (2) Registration receptivity; (3) Receptivity of registration document; (4) Administrative selection; (5) Written selection; (6) Receptivity of input and suggestion from community; (7) Paper writing; (8) Test of group dynamics; (9) Interview; (10) Proposing the candidate names for Provincial IC members; from these phases, the selection team submits 10-15 candidate names to the governor; the governor submits the selected names to Local Parliament to be selected through fit and proper test; (11) Fit and proper test. Based on the result of test, Local Parliament determine the rank of the candidates (1-5), which will be stipulated by the governor as the members of Provincial IC. (For the full description, see Guidelines on the Implementation of Selection and Assignment of Provincial and District/Regency IC Members, Annex for the Decree of the Head of Central IC of the Republic of Indonesia.

The support from Provincial Government is one of determining factors to the effectiveness of Provincial IC. The support is especially in the form of fund allocation for operational activities, secretariat, and Provincial IC activities. Hence, the pressure to provincial government to allocate adequate budget for Provincial IC is a crucial move, although we need to be alert to the phenomenon of big budget inquiry without performance target. This big budget could be utilized as the means to add the cases of "fake information disputes" in order to multiply the amount of official travels. This condition should be anticipated because of its negative effect for the regional implementation of the Indonesia's FoIA. The modus operandi of the "fake information disputes" is usually as the followings: a member of the community is encouraged by the commissioner to demand relatively sensitive information, the one that has a big chance to be rejected by the public agency; after that, the case would be disputed; this will give IC commissioners to use operational fund to settle the information dispute.

d. The Benefits of Indonesia's FoIA

One important question from the implementation of FoIA is this: what are the benefits of it for either the community or the government? If examined closely, information openness gives relatively significant benefits for public agencies, including the government. Through information openness, the community will be information literate and it encourages them to submit their needs, complaints, or suggestions for the improvement of government service. This literate civil society, usually supported by CSO, will follow up the obtained public information to give suggestions for the improvement of public service or to conduct advocacy. It means that the government will obtain valid input and significant support to improve their service. The feedback from the community, if positively responded by the public officials, will make the government institutions more responsive and seem more accountable.

Also through information openness, the government could convey their plans, work programs, and the progress of their work results. The government could also convey the limits and challenge they are facing in responding to the community's needs, so that the community comprehend them and be empathetic to the government. Through this empathy, there will be synergy between the community and the government to improve public service. The real impact of this synergy will be the improvement of public service from the government and the improvement of the government legitimacy in the eyes of the community.

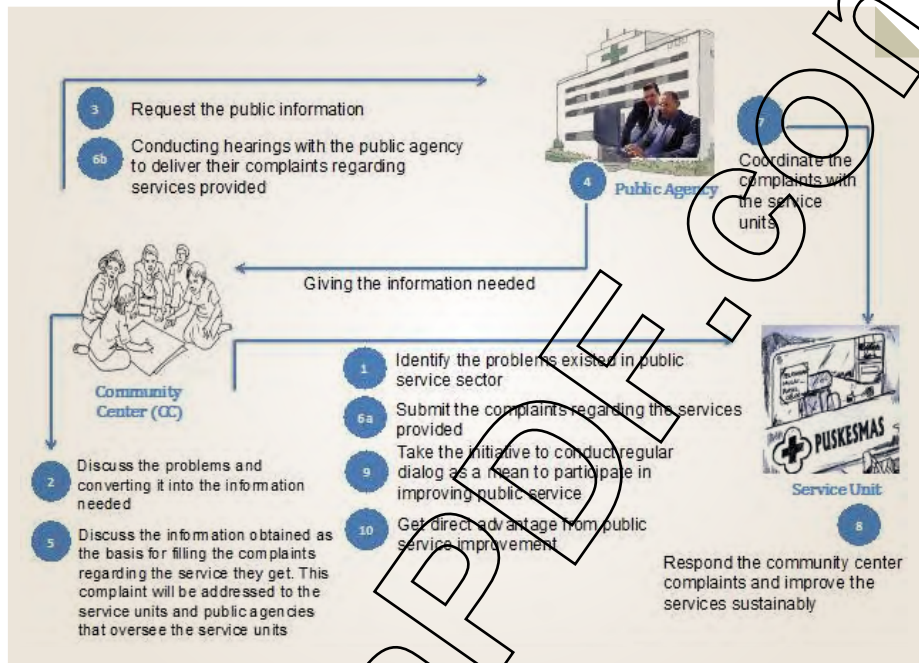
For the community, the information openness gives a relatively significant impact in the improvement of their living standard. It is especially related to the improvement of public service which reduces the amount of money the community should spend. In addition, the community will gain incentive from the transparency if they could convert the received public information

into direct benefit. For instance, the poor students' parents in West Nusa Tenggara Province accessed the information on scholarship from Education Office and used the information by fulfilling the requirement to get scholarship. In Banten Province, the farmers who found difficulty in gaining subsidized fertilizer demanded information on the subsidized fertilizer to Agriculture Office and utilized the information by fulfilling the requirement to obtain subsidized fertilizer.

If further analysed, the process to obtain the benefit from information openness could be explained in accordance with the phases of establishment and strengthening of community center (CC) in advocating public information. PATTIRO has facilitated the establishment of CC and capacity enhancement in working in the community level. Community Center is a forum consisting of people who care and are interested in certain issues, e.g. public service improvement and information access to improve living standard. There are four phases of establishment and strengthening of CC, i.e. 1) Identifying information and selecting necessary information; 2) CC activists are able to access or demand information to public agencies; 3) CC activists are able to convert the obtained information into direct benefit; and 4) CC are able to build dialogue with public agencies in order to access information, follow up the obtained information, and respond the challenge of accessing information and find the solution.

The result of the community capacity enhancement could be comprehended from CC capability levels, including: (a) CC are able to identify the surrounding problems of service to be converted into necessary information; (b) CC are able to demand information; (c) CC obtain the demanded information and discuss it to be the materials for advocacy (and other follow up steps); (d) CC are able to submit complaints and suggestions on public service, especially in service units, and convey the complaints to the public agencies or convert the information into direct benefit; and (e) CC initiatively build regular dialogue with service agencies. The phases could simply be seen from the following scheme.

Figure 3. Interaction between CC and Public Agency in Utilizing Information



The incentive from information openness was initially limited to a number of civil activists (elite group). Due to their activities, the elite members of community obtained incentive in the forms of recognition as public figure and economic incentive, usually by being invited to be speaker in training, seminar, and public discussion; and by getting access to broader economic resources. In order to make those incentives able to be enjoyed collectively by broader community members, efforts to distribute and shift the incentives need to be conducted: from private incentives into collective incentives. For instance, the incentives are utilized for physical construction and improvement of received public service, and improvement of open access to resources.

The efforts to transform incentives from elite to collective at the latest should be started from the third phase (converting information into direct benefit) and fourth phase (building dialogue with public agency). Without the efforts, the sustainability of CC is in danger because the community do not collectively perceive the benefit from the existence of CC and its public information advocacy they have conducted.

Box 1:

Opening budget information through Citizen Budget

The document on budget, especially Local Government Annual Budget, is not the one which is easily read and comprehended, especially by laypersons. At this time, the document which is customarily published is the one which explain all budget and expenditure post. Besides very thick, there is a bunch of irrelevant information or information that is not needed by the community.

Hence, an idea to arrange an easily comprehended budget document which meets the people's need arose. This is called citizen budget, having been applied in East Flores Regency and Ngada Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. This citizen budget focuses on certain sectors, e.g. education, health, and basic infrastructure. The forms could be poster, books, and billboards. Citizen budget which is attractively conveyed with many illustrations allows people to comprehend its message.

Citizen budget is a means for regional government to open information on budget, information which is easily comprehended by the community. In the beginning, the citizen budget was initiated by CSO, but as time passed by this form was adopted by the Government of East Flores and Ngada. The model of the document also improved. In the initial model, only detailed program post was displayed; there was no narration and picture illustration, and no description on woman representation. In the next years, there were simple illustrations and narrations which paid attention to man and woman representation. Also, the citizen budget was adopted by the both regency governments to be published in their publication media.

The later citizen budget, particularly in West Nusa Tenggara Province, tended to display analysis result on budget portion in several sectors, especially education, health and infrastructure. This gave impact on product design, and the citizen budget became a friendly model.

Box 2:

Thanks to Information Access, Poor Student Aid Fund Failed to be Cut Off

Thanks to the people's alacrity to access the information from Education and Culture Office, the distribution of aid fund to the students who received Poor Student Aid (BSM) fund in a Junior High School (SLTP) in West Lombok District, ran properly. In the beginning, the citizens heard that the SLTP had distributed the BSM fund to 133 students. However, based on the government stipulated data, the amount of recipient students should only be 89 as the other 44 students are considered coming from well-off families. Having heard the news, the people who joined the community center (CC) gathered to discuss this problem. In the discussion, it was revealed that there had been a conspiracy done the school management and the parents of the students regarding the BSM fund distribution. In their conspiracy meetings, it was agreed that the BSM fund would also be used to pay the honorary teachers' salary, organize annual farewell parties, purchase the cover of student report books, and other things. Consequently, each recipient student who should have been granted 600,000 IDR (about US\$ 60, with currency rate 1 US\$ = IDR 10,000) only received approximately 101,000 IDR (about US\$ 10,1).

To get further and clearer information on the mechanism of BSM fund distribution, Multajam and Kustiyah from the Civil Society Network (JMS) submitted a request for information about the BSM implementation guideline to the Department of Education and Culture on January 15, 2014. A staff from the Department of Education and Culture then gave the information requested straightly. Multajam and Kustiyah then passed the information they obtained to the parents of the students and convinced them that what the school had done was against the rules. After that, on January 24, 2014, Multajam and Kustiyah conducted a hearing with the Department of Education and Culture which was also attended by the community center representatives, Musabah and Mulyadi. At the end of the hearing, the Department of Education and Culture commanded the school management to give the BSM fund and they had to do it transparently by inviting the parents of the students.

On Monday, January 27, 2014, Musabah received an invitation from the school management related to their intention to return the BSM fund they had misused. The event of returning the fund was planned to be hold on the next day and would be attended by the representatives of students' parents and the community center members who were going to monitor the BSM fund returning process. Multajam from JMS and Yanti from the community center attended the meeting. However, instead of returning the BSM fund immediately as they have stated in the invitation letter, the school challenged the participants to present all of student parents on January 30 to re-formulate the agreement,

just like before. Disappointed with the school management who had broken their own promise, the community center representatives complained to the Department of Education and Culture. The group was welcomed by Hj. Eny, the one who was responsible for solving any BSM problems and H. Darmilan who was in charge in School Operational Aid (BOS) program. After knowing this problem, Hj. Eny immediately called H. Damiri, the school principal. She for the second time asked him to return the BSM fund. In the instruction, she also stated that the officials from Education, Youth and Sport Department would directly oversee the BSM fund distribution.

On Wednesday, January 29, PATTIRO facilitator conducted a meeting in the office of the community center to establish a strategy. One of the students came to the meeting and told the discussion attendees that on that day, in the morning, the school had returned the BSM fund. There was also a message from the school management saying "Please let Mr. Musabah as the community center member and the head of our village that we have returned the BSM fund". The school management thought that the protest and demand for the school returning the BSM fund happened because of the community center. On the next day, January 30, H. Darmilan representing the Department of Education, Youth, and Sport, Musabah, and PATTIRO facilitator attended a meeting held by the school management. There were many things discussed. In that meeting, the Department of Education, Youth, and Sport also gave several warnings to the school management. They are: 1) The school management was no longer permitted to distribute the BSM fund evenly without any accurate and verified data on poor students; 2) It was prohibited to cut off the BSM fund for any reason; 3) The information on BOS fund utilizations should be open to the student parents; 4) The school management should invite the parents of the students to attend regular meeting discussing the school development; and 5) The school management should not consider the community center a provocateur but a community complaint, advocacy, and information center.

Box 3:

The Struggle of Sumbanese Women to Access Public Health Insurance (Jamkesmas)

Started with people of Waipangali Village¹¹ confusion as they had no idea how to access the information on public health insurance (jamkesmas) and regional health insurance (jamkesda), the Head of Health Service Post (Posyandu) in the area, Kristina Ladi with her partner Martha Kalaka visited Southwest Sumba Health Department on October 23, 2013 to meet the officer in charge in regional and health insurance program. They gave the officer a letter requesting information on jamkesmas and jamkesda administrative procedure. They would then spread this information to the people in their village.

However, until November 2013, the request they submitted was yet to be responded by the Health Department. Having known the request of information as stated in the Law Number 14 Year 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, Kristina submitted a caveat to the Southwest Sumba Regional Secretary. The Public Information Disclosure Act commands all public agencies whose main duties and functions are related to governance and whose operational activities are partly or wholly funded by National Government Budget (APBN) and Regional Government Budget (APBD) to open their information to the public, except those deemed as potentially harming the state security. Therefore, the Indonesian Ministry of Health through the Health Department must open the information on Jamkesmas, Jamkesda, and JKN (National Health Insurance) to the public, just like Kristina demanded them to.

Kristina's action was deeply appreciated by the Southwest Sumba Regional Secretary, Tony Umbu Zaza. This appreciation was given in an event entitled Deklarasi Forum Perempuan Rahimku on December 2013 which was attended by approximately 70 women activists from village communities, NGOs, staffs from several government agencies, and other agencies in the scope of Southwest Sumba Government. In his speech, Tony also expressed his shock when he received the caveat from the two Waepangali Village women. Nevertheless, at the same time, he was happy to know that the people have started understanding their rights on public information. They even have the courage to submit a caveat when their request for information was not immediately responded by the related department. Tony emphasized that when the people asked for some information, they should follow the mechanism regulated in the Public Information Disclosure Act.

However, the reality in the field was not as good as what Tony said in his speech. In January 2014, one of Kristina's family members was diagnosed

¹¹ A village in Southwest Sumba District, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

with leukemia after undergoing several treatments in Karitas Hospital, Southwest Sumba. The hospital recommended the patient to undergo the treatment in a hospital in Denpasar. However, due to lack of money Kristina asked the Southwest Sumba Health Department to provide her family with Jamkesmas or other recommendation letter which could help reducing the amount of the treatment fee.

The next day, the Head of the Health Department called Kristina and asked her to prepare the administrative requirements to get the health insurance. Kristina then fulfilled the requirements as soon as possible. One week waiting, there was no further response from the Health Department. Kristina continued her efforts by visiting Southwest Sumba Social Security Agency (BPJS) to seek information on JKN administrative procedures. Unfortunately, according to the BPJS staff whom Kristina met, JKN procedures needed a long time to be accomplished. Furthermore, it could not be immediately addressed to hospitals outside East Nusa Tenggara Province. Though she could not get the BPJS facility, Kristina was still able to send her relatives to get a medical treatment in Denpasar as she got financial help from other family members, NGOs, and the district government. Unfortunately, the destiny was out of anyone's control: having been treated in Denpasar, Kristina's relative died in February 2014.

Learning from the experience, Kristina felt that she had to ask the complete information on JKN administrative procedures to the Southwest Sumba Health Department. On April 4, 2014, assisted by her fellow village Agustinus and a staff of PATTIRO Community Empowerment Facilitator (FPM), Kristina submitted a request of information to the Head of Documentation and Information Management Officer (PPID), in this case the Secretary of the Health Department. They were welcomed by the Head of PPID in his office.

He also gave a good response and an appreciation for their initiative which was deemed as a help for the government. In that meeting he stated that he already sent a letter responding the caveat Kristina and Martha submitted in November 2013. Nevertheless, Kristina said she never received the letter he sent.

During the meeting, the Head of Health Department came to the room and gave a compact disc containing information on JKN to PATTIRO Community Empowerment Facilitator staff. The head of Health Department also stated that the request for information letter Kristina sent to the Head of Health Service Division has been disposed. However, since the related official was absent, Kristina, Agustinus, and PATTIRO staff were asked to come again next time. Kristina was quite satisfied with the response provided by the Southwest Sumba Health Department whose staffs, to Kristina, were pretty friendly and responsive. After this, Kristina and, her partner, Martha were determined to distribute the information on JKN procedures to all village citizens so they could access the health facility as their rights as Indonesian citizen.

Next Agenda

According to PATTIRO's experience in transparency issues over years, especially the issue emerging in 2014, we strive to be consistent in encouraging public information openness at citizen level, public agencies and information commission. At citizen level, the next agenda to be carried out is to **increase citizen demand of public information**. It is necessary to acknowledge that such demand comes mostly from CSO activists and CC campaigners. In order for the benefits of public information openness to be felt by all levels of community, there must be an effort of raising the entire community awareness about the rights to obtain information and the benefits of requesting public information.

The increased citizen awareness will stimulate the increased citizen demand on the information quantitatively. The other type of information demanded by the citizen needs to be sought from public agencies, which in the future will encourage public agencies to improve the type and quality of the information needed by the citizen, therefore requests for public information is necessary. This increased demand should be accompanied by increased public agencies capacity, especially the government. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously improve the capacity of government public agencies in providing the information needed by the citizen, which include the ability to update public information list; analysis of information demand, and dialogue with citizen to identify the information service performance and the kind of information the citizen need; ability to stimulate service quality enhancement through the provision of certain information proactively whether requested or not (pro-active disclosure); and to use information technology to expand the scope of citizen to be exposed to the information as well as facilitating the access of the information.

The Information Commission can also contribute more than its main duties in settlement of information-related disputes. This is in line with the duties of IC, according to the mandate of the Indonesia's FoIA article 26, basically includes the establishment of policies, regulations, and dispute settlement. At policy level, it means that IC is to encourage information service policies to be aligned with the principles of information disclosure as adopted by the Indonesia's FoIA. At regulation level, IC is to establish practitioner rules in order to enable Indonesia's FoIA to be enforced effectively, such as preparing implementation guidelines and technical guidelines. One of the implementation guidelines and technical guidelines material is the standard of public information service. This service standard is the minimum standard for information service. In the context of current issues—implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on village, therefore PATTIRO considers the importance of facilitation **so that IC is able to prepare public information service standards for village level.**

Other Focus Area

Public Service Focus Area

Since first established, PATTIRO has developed the focus area of public service by developing Community Center (CC) as a forum for citizen to speak out the improvement of public services. Besides facilitating the community as the user/demander of public service, PATTIRO also provides technical support for the government and service units to enable them to respond to the community needs and complaints regarding public services. The technical support includes facilitation of academic script arrangement and local regulations draft on public service; the follow-up on public service performance assessment by the citizen¹²; the development of complaint handling mechanism and dialogue facilitation among stakeholders in the public service.

Activities in 2014

In 2014, the activities in this focus area include the assistance to regional water supply state-owned enterprises (PDAM) in Malang City, Province of East Java on the improvement of integrity system, the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums (MSF) in health sector, the citizens social action research for health care improvement, and publication of Citizen Report Card in 20 regencies.

1. Water Integrity System Implementation Assistance

This activity is a collaborative work between PATTIRO and Water Integrity Network (WIN), headquartered in Germany. This activity aims to boost the integrity of water service. The target of this program is PDAM in Malang, East Java. A number of activities have been conducted, such as Water Integrity Toolbox Training in May and workshop in November. The training participants are the representatives of PDAM Malang, PDAM Makassar, PDAM Surakarta, and PATTIRO activists from those three areas.

12 Conducted by using citizen report card and user based survey.

The material focused on Water Integrity Toolbox, especially on how to use it and the benefit that can be achieved from using the tools. Meanwhile, the workshop is dedicated for water service stakeholders in Malang. The workshop, which is the continuation of the training, aimed at preparing the roadmap of *PDAM* Malang in implementing the Integrity System.

2. The Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Health Sector

This activity is part of policy advocacy program in health sector, supported by USAID Representative Programs. The establishment of multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) is conducted in two locations, i.e. Semarang City and Semarang Regency. After being established, the multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) then actively consolidated the voice of citizens for policy improvement in health service.

3. Citizens Social Action Research for Health Care Improvement

This activity is a collaborative work between PATTIRO, Result for Development (R4D), and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government. The research aims to find out to what extent information can influence the citizens social action research in demanding for public service improvement in health care sector. In 2014, the step of this research is in the form of a pilot project, which is implemented in two villages in the Province of Banten. The research activities will be continued in 2015 by carrying out full implementation step which will be held in 100 villages in two provinces, Banten and South Sulawesi.

Achievement

In 2014, achievement in public service focus area is evident at institutional level, demonstrated by the arrangement of *PDAM* roadmap in Malang to carry out water integrity system and the establishment of multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) in health sector in Semarang City and Semarang Regency.

Lesson Learnt

The approaches used by PATTIRO in organizing MSF are carried out through seven stages, starting from rapid assessment to equalization of objectives and uniformity of forum. Briefly, the stages can be explained through the figure below.

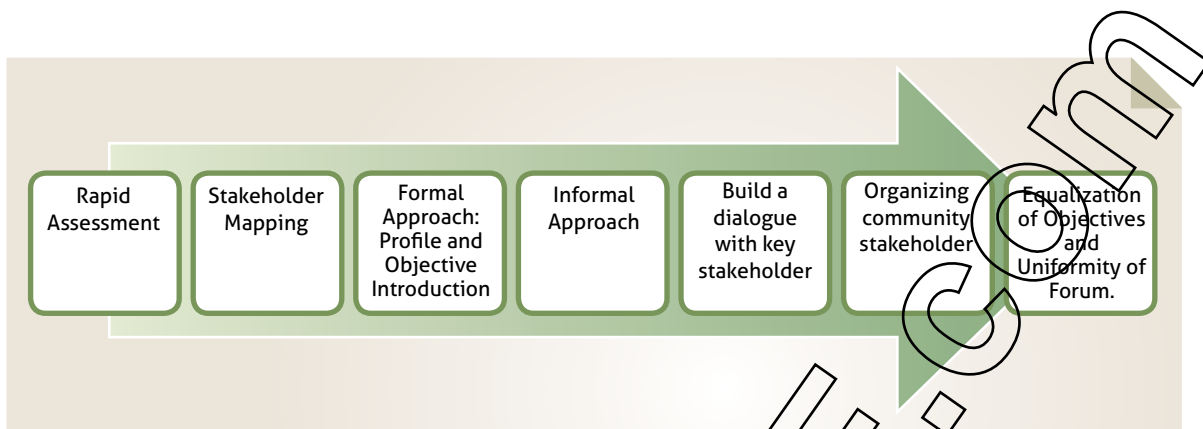


Figure 4. Organizing Multi Stakeholder Forum Stage

The implemented intervention so far has produced various results and lessons learnt, as seen in East Ungaran and Bandungan. In East Ungaran, environment sanitation problem has being followed up. In relation to the low *PBHS* (Healthy and Clean Lifestyle Behavior), particularly black waste disposal from biological discharges, MSF agreed that the socialization must be carried out by all parties, but the icons are the health cadres, *PKK* (Family Welfare Movement), and religious leaders.

Next Agenda

The initiatives of MSF will be developed further until it is complete, as the trust built is the social capital that can be capitalized further for the sake of social accountability. Reflecting on this social accountability framework, so far MSF in Semarang has achieved trust, interactive relations, and collaborative action stages. Furthermore, this can be expanded into learning area, and begin to enter the circle of producing outcome.

One of the important points from MSF discussion is that complaint mechanism can be a lever of social accountability. The MSF arena indeed becomes a verbal arena for the representatives of citizens in delivering complaints. This arena needs to be expanded to reach the community covered by the service units. Integrated complaints mechanism allows all complaints to be classified, while the handling by service units is able to be tracked by the citizens. Regular MSF implementation can monitor the complaints trends and recommend the solutions not only to the service units but also to *DPRD* (Local Parliament) and Health Office.

The integration will be done by using information technology, among others, SMS Gateway. The utilization of this SMS Gateway results (particularly complaints loop) in the discussion between *Puskesmas* (Community Health Center) and the Health Office via the forum in order to make quick decision, thus enabling it to bring service improvement by the service units (short chain), and can further stimulate policies improvement in the long chain. *PATTIRO* itself has the experience in using SMS to improve drinking water service in Malang and Makassar City. The relatively similar implementation

needs to be tested for health sector. The objectives are not only to support complaints, but also to be directed to include other functions, such as data collection, emergency, and other information. In the subsequent development stages, the information is stored in the cloud server and presented through website so that it can be monitored by the public.

Public Financial Management Focus Area

Since 2002, PATTIRO has developed public financial management focus area by establishing local budgets advocacy networks, developing local budgets analysis instruments, developing understandable local budgets publication for community, and developing gender responsive budgets.

Activities in 2014

In 2014, the activities in this focus area included policies advocacy, PPRG (Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning) implementation study, and training on CSO capacity strengthening in doing budgets tracking.

1. Policy Advocacy

In 2014, the activities were focused on *Permendagri* (Decree of Minister of Home Affairs) advocacy about Preparation Guidelines, Control and Evaluation of *RKPD* (Local Government Work Plan) of 2015, *Permendagri* advocacy on composing *APBD* (Annual Local Budgets) General Guidelines of 2015, and *Permendagri* advocacy on Monitoring Policies of 2015. The advocacy was collaboratively performed by PATTIRO and Ministry for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWE) to the Ministry of Home Affairs as the ministry which publishes these three *Pemendagri*. The main substance of this advocacy is to make the *Permendagri* accommodate gender responsive planning and budgeting.

2. PPRG Implementation Study

Study on PPRG implementation was conducted in six provinces and six regencies (one regency and one province in each study location) and across five ministries. The provinces and regencies becoming study locations were Riau Islands and Bintan Regency; East Java Province and Sidoarjo Regency; East Borneo and Kutai Kartanegara Regency; Central Java Province and Grobogan Regency; South Sulawesi Province and



Sidrap Regency, as well as North Sumatera Province and Serdang Bedagai Regency. Meanwhile, the Ministries becoming the study objects are Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Public Works, and Ministry of Cooperatives and Small & Medium Enterprises.

The study generated several main findings and recommendations. The main findings are: 1) national governments and local governments have considerably strong commitment to implement PPRG. It is evident from various policies developed, although they might have not been implemented properly; 2) Gender Mainstreaming Working Groups (*Pokja PUG*) have been established in all study locations, but in some area, the *Pokja* did not function optimally; 3) the implemented capacity enhancement has not been sufficient due to the lack of time for simulation/practice; 4) Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) instrument is carried out in all study locations; and 5) disaggregated data in the form of gender profile and statistics are available. The study resulted in recommendations, including the need to determine PPRG implementation as part of local government performance indicators so that PPRG may become the local leader priority; the need to formulate PPRG review SOP at the central level; and the need to integrate ARG (Gender Responsive Budgets) in local financial system through advocacy to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Both activities (policy advocacy and study) were carried out through Building Better Budget for Women and The Poor (B3WP) program, financially supported by The Asia Foundation and DFATD Canada.

3. CSO Capacity Enhancement Training

The training is conducted for two Civil Society Organization (CSO) in two provinces, including Papua (conducted in March 2014) and East Nusa Tenggara Province (conducted in May 2014). The main objective of this training was to spread the knowledge on how CSO can monitor the implementation of government programs/activities by using various tools, including budget tracking, check my school, and multi-stakeholder social audit. In the end of the training, CSO action plan was prepared to monitor local government program implementation.

This training activity is conducted through the Support for CSO in Planning and Budgeting program funded by AusAID/DFAT Australia.

Achievement

The achievement in 2014 was categorized into achievement at policy level and achievement at individual level. At policy level, the achievements are: i) the accommodation of PPRG in *Permendagri* No 27 in 2014 about the

Preparation, Control, and Evaluation Guidelines of *RKPD* in 2013; ii) the accommodation of *PPRG* in *Permendagri* No 37 in 2014 about *APBD* Preparation General Guidelines in 2015; and iii) the accommodation of *PPRG* in *Permendagri* No 78 in 2014 about Local Government Implementation Monitoring Policies in 2015. In the monitoring policies advocacy, *Permen* (Minister Decree) of MoWE No 2 of 2014 on Gender Responsive Budgets Planning Implementation Monitoring Guidelines for Local Government was published. It invoked local government inspectorate and Ministry of Home Affairs through workshop activities in three areas, including Bandung, Surabaya, and Balikpapan, conducted in March-April 2014.

Meanwhile, the achievement at individual level included a number of trained CSO network members on *APBD* monitoring in East Nusa Tenggara and Papua Province.

Lesson Learnt

2014 was the fourth year of B3WP Program implementation. This program focusing on gender responsive budgeting and planning advocacy has been carried out since 2011 and ended on August 2014. During that period, there were several lesson learnt, such as: i) policy advocacy at national level is quite effective to make *PPRG* implementation massive, particularly at local level; ii) the advocacy integrating *PPRG* into the existing budgeting planning regulations is more effective compared to advocating Ministry of Home Affairs to publish specific regulations related to *PPRG*; and iii) collaborative advocacy between PATTIRO and MoWE in encouraging the accommodation of *PPRG* in national policies, either in the 4 Ministers Joint Circular or *Pemendagri* has enriched PATTIRO advocacy strategies.

Next Agenda

Gender responsive budgeting planning implementation is one of the advocacy agenda that has been carried out by PATTIRO in the last 12 years. The long journey of *PPRG* advocacy can be categorized into three phases, namely (i) **First Phase (2002-2008)**: PATTIRO conducts women groups capacity enhancement to understand local budgets and to be able to advocate so that *APBD* can accommodate the needs and the interests of women groups; (ii) **Second Phase (2008 - 2011)**: PATTIRO performs two-feet strategy, i.e. CSO network and women group capacity enhancement and also capacity enhancement at local government and DPRD level through technical assistance; (iii) **Third Phase (2011 - 2014)**, i.e. policy advocacy at national level as the effort of scaling up the work result at local level to national level. According to the last achievement, the next agendas are (i) to assist national policy implementation; and (ii) to encourage the *PPRG* integration be accommodated in the main budgeting planning regulations, which is in the process of *Permendagri* Revision No 13 of 2006 on Local Financial

Management Guidelines and *Permendagri* No 54 of 2010 on The Implementation of Government Regulation No. 8/2008 on the Stages, Preparation Procedures, Control, and Evaluation of Local Development Planning Implementation.

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2015 Agenda Priority

2015 is a challenging year. One of the big agenda in 2015 is to start implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 about Village. The enforcement of the Village Law has changed the constellation of decentralization in Indonesia, as according to the Village Law, village is not part of regency/municipality government. This is totally different from the previous Law (Law No 32 of 2004 about Local Government) which emphasized that village is part of regency/municipality government. In addition, the certainty of resources handed over to the village in the form of both direct allocation from Annual National Budget (APBN) and percentage increment from regency/municipality balance funds, which are entitled to the village, have made the implementation of the Village Law the concern of various components of the nation as the amount of funds to be managed by village is predicted to increase significantly.

Optimism and Pessimism. The implementation of the Law on Village has triggered various responses from various stakeholders. On one side, there are those who are optimistic that the Village Law will bring new hopes for improving the welfare of village community. The funds managed by the village would be used through best possible ways for the community welfare and development through what so called by **Village Building**. On the other hand, there are those who are pessimist, saying that the implementation of the Village Law will bring many problems, especially corruption, which is predicted to happen massively considering the variety of capacities in Indonesia. In such situation, PATTIRO suggests that this is the right time to act, to oversee the implementation of the Village Law so that the positive expectations on the establishment of the Village Law can be realized and the negative impact of the implementation can be prevented.

PATTIRO sees that there are at least two things to be overseen regarding the implementation of the Village Law, namely: (i) transparency and accountability of local financial management; and (ii) village independence.

Transparency and Accountability of Village Financial Management. Village financial management accountability is an obligatory thing to be carried out by all stakeholders as only by accountable village financial management that the vision of the Village Law can be achieved. In the process of discussion in DPR (House of Representatives), it can be seen clearly how the stakeholders worried that the inadequately-managed village finance can lead to a legal acts for its organizer, i.e. which is the village chiefs, and at the same time may cause failures in achieving the vision of the Village Law.

PATTIRO has a notion that this stakeholders' anxiety should be considered as a challenge for the village chiefs and village officials. In order to make village head and village officials able to manage the village finances accountably, it is necessary to put things as follows: (i) **The Integrity of the village head and village official.** Integrity is the first thing the village chiefs and village officials must have. With good integrity, village chiefs and village officials will see the village finances as the responsibility to be managed well for the sake of villagers' welfare; (ii) **Governance.** The second thing that must be presented for village accountable financial management is the simple yet powerful financial management system and financial management transparency at village level; (iii) **HR (Human Resources) Capacity.** A competent organizer is required in order to achieve an accountable village financial management. In this case, trainings and assistance for village chiefs and village officials is obligatory, especially for district team and regency team. We need to realize that capacity enhancement is a process that takes time. If capacity is associated to total amount of funds which are entitled for the village to manage, then there is trade off to be made. The principles of prudence need to be implemented by Municipality which has the authority to liquefy the funds entitled for the village; (iv) **Citizens monitoring.** One of the safety valves to prevent funds diversion is monitoring by the citizen. Therefore, if citizen tends to neglect/ignore and does not own a critical attitude to monitor the management of Local Budgets and Expenditure, then the local government, particularly the regency, needs to make the effort to increase citizens participation in doing monitoring. To that end, PATTIRO will develop monitoring instrument by citizens.

The Independence of Village. The ultimate objective of the implementation of the Village Law is the realization of village independency, either economically, socially, and culturally. An instrument to measure village independence progress needs to be developed in order to identify what has been running well and what has not. According to the result of Village independence measurement, the relevant stakeholders may formulate the improvement strategies. To that end, PATTIRO will develop instruments to measure Village independence progress.

PATTIRO Knowledge Products 2014



Module of APBD Monitoring Training for CSO. Community or Civil Society Organization (CSO) active involvement at the budget implementation stage is needed to minimize the misuse of budgets. The civil community experience in doing budgets monitoring provides a picture about participative monitoring system, which has been developed by many parties, including civil community organization in the budgets advocacy area. In addition, this experience proves the importance of community participation and reinforcement in budgets monitoring to encourage government accountability. Therefore, PATTIRO is collaborating with AIPD (Australia Indonesia Partnership Decentralization) in preparing the Module of APBD Monitoring Training for CSO as a guidance material for the APBD (Annual Local Budget) monitoring training activities conducted by CSO.

Community-Based Public Service Complaints Mechanism. This book is written to give the community an understanding about community-based public service complaints mechanism. Law Number 25 of 2009 on Public Services provides more space for community to participate in public service implementation. Building on the description, the writer ascertains the public service in the local autonomy era along with its problems. In this book, readers will be given directions on how to create Community Center. The stages on complaining public service are provided, along with examples for district level. For further enrichment, this book also provides examples of Service Edict in Jeneponto *Puskesmas* (Community Health Center), South Sulawesi. In the discussion, the writer also ascertains Ombudsman of Republic of Indonesia.



PPRG Implementation Study Report. In the framework of Gender Mainstreaming (*PUG*) implementation, which becomes one of three national development mainstreams, the government implements *PPRG* as one of the implementation accelerating stages. Therefore, the implementation is encouraged to support *PUG* as the strategy to reduce the gap between Indonesian male and female populations in accessing and receiving the benefits of the development, to increase the participation, and to control the development process. *PUG* is conducted by integrating gender point of view in the development process of each field. *PUG* implementation will result in more effective public policies to achieve more just and equitable development for all Indonesian

people, both male and female. This study is conducted to map the changes occurring in the last three years, 2010-2013, about *PPRG* implementation, a momentum since the issuing of *RPJMN* in 2010-2014 to the issuing of *PUG Acceleration Stranas* through *PPRG*. This study is conducted in 6 provinces (Riau Islands, East Java, South Sulawesi, Central Java, East Borneo, and North Sumatra), and in 5 Ministries (Ministry of Public Work, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Cooperatives and Small & Medium Enterprises, and Ministry of Health).

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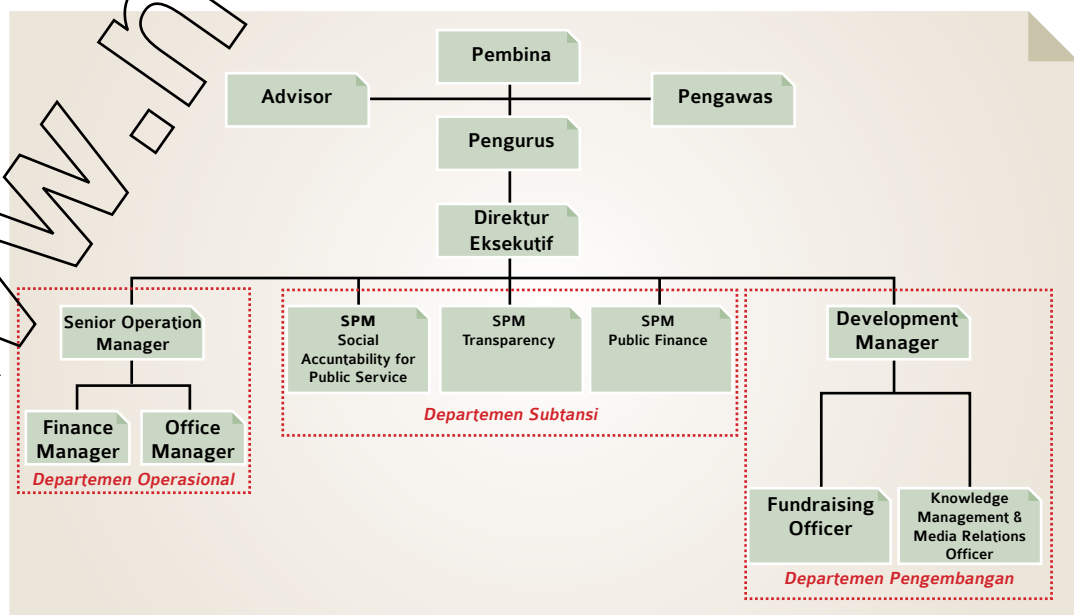
Internal Institutional Dynamics

Following up PATTIRO Strategic Plan in early 2012 and continued with 2014 Work Plan, the spirit in improving three strategic roles continues to prevail. The three strategic roles are: 1) conducting knowledge management; 2) advocacy; and 3) activists capacity building and institutional strengthening. Even though they might have not been optimal, specific matters related to the implementation of the three strategic role plans have been executed.

In the framework of encouraging the three strategic role plans implementation and continuing works in the three area focuses of (transparency, public service, and public financial management) the operational support related to those works are as the followings:

a. Organizational Restructuring

2014 was a year with relatively 'big' organizational structure dynamics, one of which was to respond to the program development for each focus area. In 2014, PATTIRO recorded to manage 15 grants from various institutions/donor projects. The organizational structures in early 2014 design are as follows:

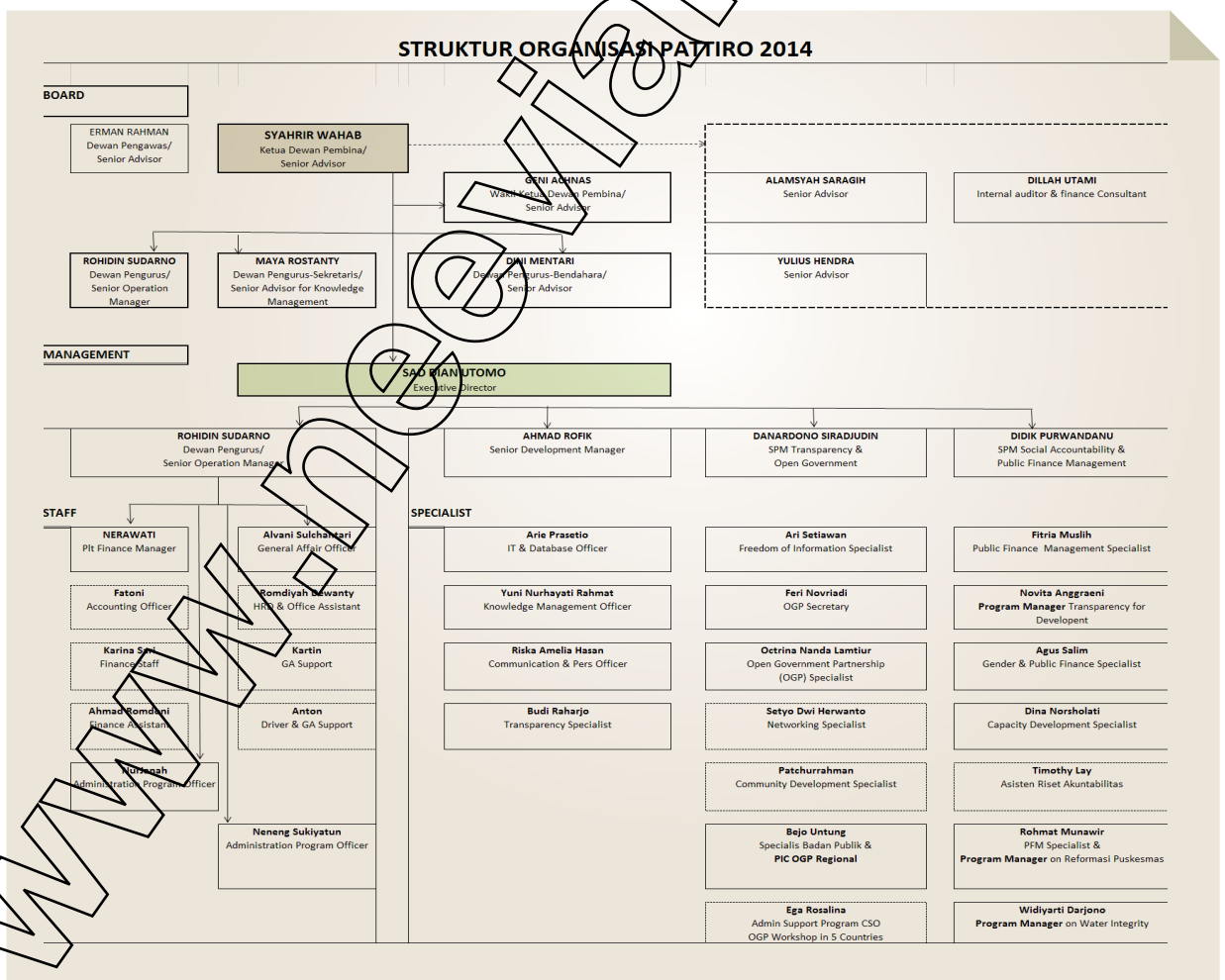


The initial enthusiasm of the PATTIRO organizational structure in 2014 was to build and increase the capacity of institutions and activists. It was expected that the organization would run better and would be able to support the development of institutions, because there are key person who are not involved in the program. Meanwhile, the main task of the organizational structure was to oversee the vision and mission of the organization to be accomplished, so that the spirit of PATTIRO will remain intact.

From the organizational structure in early 2014, there has been a change throughout its development. Although monitoring against the program implementation can still be conducted by SPM (Senior Program Manager), during its development there has been a merger of Senior Program Manager (SPM) Social Accountability Position for Public Service and SPM Public Finance, where they were shifted to be handled by SPM Social Accountability and Public Finance Management.

Below is PATTIRO's organizational structure change at the end of 2014.

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI PATTIRO 2014



b. Open Recruitment Mechanism Implementation

There was a number of activist development in 2014. Until December 2014, there were activists in Jakarta as many as 35 people, an increase of 6% compared to 2013. Meanwhile, the activists in the districts reached 149 persons. It is associated with a number of programs managed by PATTIRO. In order for the managed activities to give optimal result, PATTIRO needs to ensure that the human resources, i.e. the activists managing those activities, have the required technical qualifications. Therefore, open recruitment mechanism came up as a choice, considering that through this mechanism the opportunities to get the qualified activists are bigger than closed recruitment. The recruitment process began by vacancy announcement of the vacant position, selection of the incoming applications, determination of the selection results, and appointment of the activists. The open recruitment mechanism applied to those who have never joined PATTIRO before and (returning) activists who have worked in PATTIRO.

c. Activists Capacity Building

Understanding the importance of the activists' capacities in carrying out various activities, PATTIRO tried to keep improving their capacities. Activists capacity building was conducted through a variety of activities, such as trainings in the inner environment of PATTIRO, trainings delivered by outside party, workshops, involving activists in preparing policy documents, policy brief and articles as well as field studies both inside the country and abroad. Most of the capacity building activities were addressed for the activists handling substance and implementing programs in the three focus areas. However, the activists capacity building in terms of administration, office, and finance have not been relatively executed. Some capacity building activities for administration activists, office, and finance were presented through trainings on tax, trainings on photo documentation, and trainings on English language.

d. Financial Management

Generally, the financial management has been well managed. This is proven by some indicators: (i) annual financial audit process goes well, starting from 2013 and 2014 audit year; (ii) program financial report arrangement process is also conducted on time; (iii) finance and accounting recording process goes well by using SANGO (Software Accounting for Non-Government Organization); (iv) financial report in the program area is also well monitored; and (v) financial planning support for the programs and institutions has also been running. One of the essential contributions from financial management is to review and monitor the finance of institutions. The role is quite significant to overcome exiting problems and potential problems that may occur

during the program implementation in Jakarta, in the districts, and in other units in PATTIRO.

YAYASAN PUSAT TELAHAH DAN INFORMASI REGIONAL
JAKARTA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013
(Expressed in Rupiah)

YAYASAN PUSAT TELAHAH DAN INFORMASI REGIONAL
JAKARTA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
PER 31 DESEMBER 2014 DAN 2013
(Dinyatakan dalam Rupiah)

Description	Dec 31, 2014	Notes/ Cttn	31 Des 2013	Keterangan
Assets				Aset
Current Assets				Aset Lancar
Cash and Cash Equivalent	7.337.554.386	B.4, C.1	2.052.768.678	Kas dan Setara Kas
Account Receivable	813.777.754	C.2	5.990.828.341	Piutang
Advance Payment	572.151.788	C.3	4.765.408.455	Uang Muka
Prepaid Expense	-	C.4	61.938.700	Biaya Dibayar Dimuka
Total Current Assets	8.723.483.928		10.870.944.154	Jumlah Aset Lancar
Non-Current Assets				Aset Tidak Lancar
Fixed asset-net of accumulated depreciation of Rp73.213.006 in 2014 and Rp111.441.777 in 2013	77.220.431	B.6, C.5	73.579.346	Aset tetap-setelah dikurangi Akumulasi penyusutan Rp73.213.006 pada tahun 2014 dan Rp111.441.777 pada tahun 2013
Total Non-Current Assets	77.220.431		73.579.346	Jumlah Aset Tidak Lancar
Total Assets	8.800.704.359		10.944.523.500	Jumlah Aset
Liabilities and Net Assets				Liabilitas dan Aset Neto
Current Liabilities				Liabilitas Lancar
Payable	559.963.610	C.6	3.948.429.747	Hutang
Accrued Expense	301.067.204	C.7	321.578.826	Biaya yang Masih Harus Dibayar
Tax Payable	6.075.556	C.8	35.062.570	Hutang Pajak
Other Payable	53.145.209	C.9	95.281.427	Hutang Lain-lain
Total Current Liabilities	920.251.579		4.400.352.570	Jumlah Liabilitas Lancar
Long-Term Liabilities				Liabilitas Jangka Panjang
Bank Loan	-	C.10	-	Hutang Bank
Total Long-Term Liabilities	-		-	Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Panjang
Net Assets		C.11		Aset Neto
Unrestricted Net Assets	5.089.402.196		1.750.770.978	Aset Neto Tidak Terikat
Restricted Net Assets	2.791.050.584		4.793.399.952	Aset Neto Terikat
Total Net Assets	7.880.452.780		6.544.170.930	Jumlah Aset Neto
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	8.800.704.359		10.944.523.500	Jumlah Liabilitas dan Aset Neto

YAYASAN PUSAT TELAAH DAN INFORMASI REGIONAL
 JAKARTA
 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY
 FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013
 (Expressed in Rupiah)

YAYASAN PUSAT TELAAH DAN INFORMASI REGIONAL
 JAKARTA
 LAPORAN AKTIVITAS
 UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2014 DAN 2013
 (Dinyatakan dalam satuan Rupiah)

Description	Year 2014			Notes/ Catatan	Tahun 2013			Keterangan
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total		Tidak Terikat	Terikat	Total	
Receipt								
Grant	380.866.002	20.729.924.483	21.110.790.485	B.5, C.12	338.305.570	31.146.425.135	31.684.740.703	Penerimaan Hibah
Contribution	9.663.539.236	-	9.663.539.236	C.13	6.398.990.524	23.167.332	6.422.157.856	Kontribusi
Ending Restricted of Net Assets	-	-	-		-	-	-	Aset Neto yang Bersifat Batasannya
Other Income	76.664.173	33.162.172	109.826.345	C.14	22.691.994	11.403.303	34.097.296	Penerimaan Lain-lain
Total Receipt	10.321.069.411	20.763.086.655	31.084.156.066		6.959.988.088	31.181.007.769	38.140.995.857	Total Penerimaan
Disbursement								
Program Expense	1.397.822.011	16.364.856.600	17.762.478.611	B.5, C.15	1.086.469.547	14.544.840.705	15.631.310.252	Pengeluaran Biaya Program
General and Administrative Expense	5.271.804.302	6.641.611.813	11.913.416.115	C.16	4.919.953.340	6.824.834.948	11.744.348.288	Biaya Administrasi dan Umum
Fundraising Expense	68.355.990	3.623.500	71.979.490	C.17	333.098.150	757.000	333.855.150	Biaya Penggalangan Dana
Other Expense	-	-	-	C.18	270.904.446	4.351.932.616	4.622.837.062	Biaya Lain-lain
Total Disbursement	6.737.982.303	23.009.891.913	29.747.874.216		6.610.425.483	25.724.911.319	32.379.440.802	Total Pengeluaran
Increasing / (Decreasing) Net Asset	3.583.087.108	(2.246.805.258)	1.336.281.850		349.562.605	5.418.992.450	5.768.555.055	Kenaikan / (Penurunan) Aset Bersih
NET ASSETS				C.11				ASET NETO
Beginning Balance of Net Assets	1.750.770.978	4.793.399.952	6.544.170.930		1.401.308.373	(887.992.468)	775.615.875	Saldo Awal Aset Neto
Changing in Net Assets								Perubahan Aset Neto
Prior year adjustment of net assets	(244.455.890)	244.455.890	-		-	-	-	Penyesuaian aset neto periode lalu
Increasing/(decreasing) of net assets	3.583.087.108	(2.246.805.258)	1.336.281.850		349.562.605	5.418.992.450	5.768.555.055	Kenaikan / (penurunan) aset neto
Ending Balance of Net Assets	5.089.402.196	2.791.050.584	7.880.452.780		1.750.770.978	4.793.399.952	6.544.170.930	Saldo Akhir Aset Neto

See the accompanying notes which form an integral part of these financial statement
 Lihat catatan laporan keuangan yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan

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