

# OPEN GOVERNMENT DI ERA KETERBUKAAN INFORMASI PUBLIK

TRAJEKTORI STRATEGI MEWUJUDKAN e-GOVERNANCE HANDAL

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DISIAPKAN OLEH : MARTANI HUSEINI

## BAHAN SEMINAR NASIONAL STIAMI

GEDUNG ARION GRAND MANGARADJA 17 DESEMBER 2017

## OGP Asia Pacific Bali 2014







# PANDUAN PENGEQUALIAN INFORMASI PUBLIK



dikelola oleh badan publik, terkait dengan:

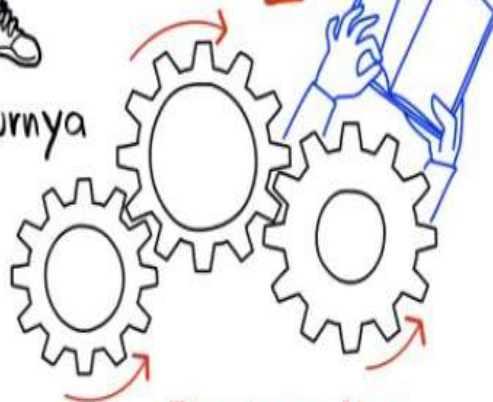
- Penyelenggara Negara
- Penyelenggaraan Negara
- badan publik





Undang Undang KIP  
No.14 Tahun 2008

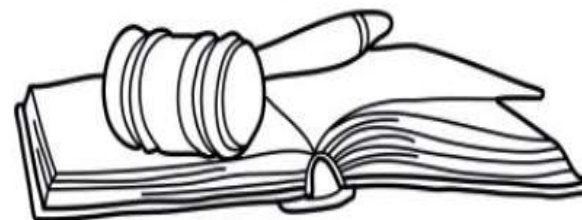
Karena prosedurnya  
telah diatur  
secara khusus



Pengecualian  
PROSEDURAL

## PENGECUALIAN Informasi Publik

dinyatakan dikecualikan  
oleh Undang Undang



Pengecualian SUBSTANSIAL

# AEC Integration Blueprints

## ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015): key characteristics

- Free flow of goods
- Free flow of services
- Free flow of investment
- Free flow of capital
- Free flow of skilled labor

**Single  
market and  
production  
base**

**Competitive  
economic  
region**

- Competition policy
- Consumer protection
- Intellectual property rights
- Infrastructure development
- Taxation & e-commerce

- SME development
- Initiative for ASEAN integration

**Region of  
equitable  
economic  
development**

**Region fully  
integrated  
into the  
global  
economy**

- Coherent approach towards external economic relations
- Enhanced participation in global supply networks



# THREE PILLARS OF ASEAN COMMUNITY



**POLITICAL SECURITY  
COMMUNITY**

**ASEAN ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY (AEC)**

**SOCIO-CULTURAL  
COMMUNITY**



## FOUR PILLARS OF AEC

### A SINGLE MARKET AND PRODUCTION BASE

Free Flow of Trades  
Free Flow of Services  
Free Flow of Skilled Labor  
Free Flow of Investments  
Free Movement of Capital

### A COMPETITIVE ECONOMIC REGION

Competition Policy  
Consumer Protection  
Intellectual Property Rights  
Infrastructure Development  
Taxation  
E-Commerce

### A REGION OF EQUITABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Development of Small  
and Medium Enterprises  
(SMEs)

Extended Assistance  
to Less-developed  
ASEAN members

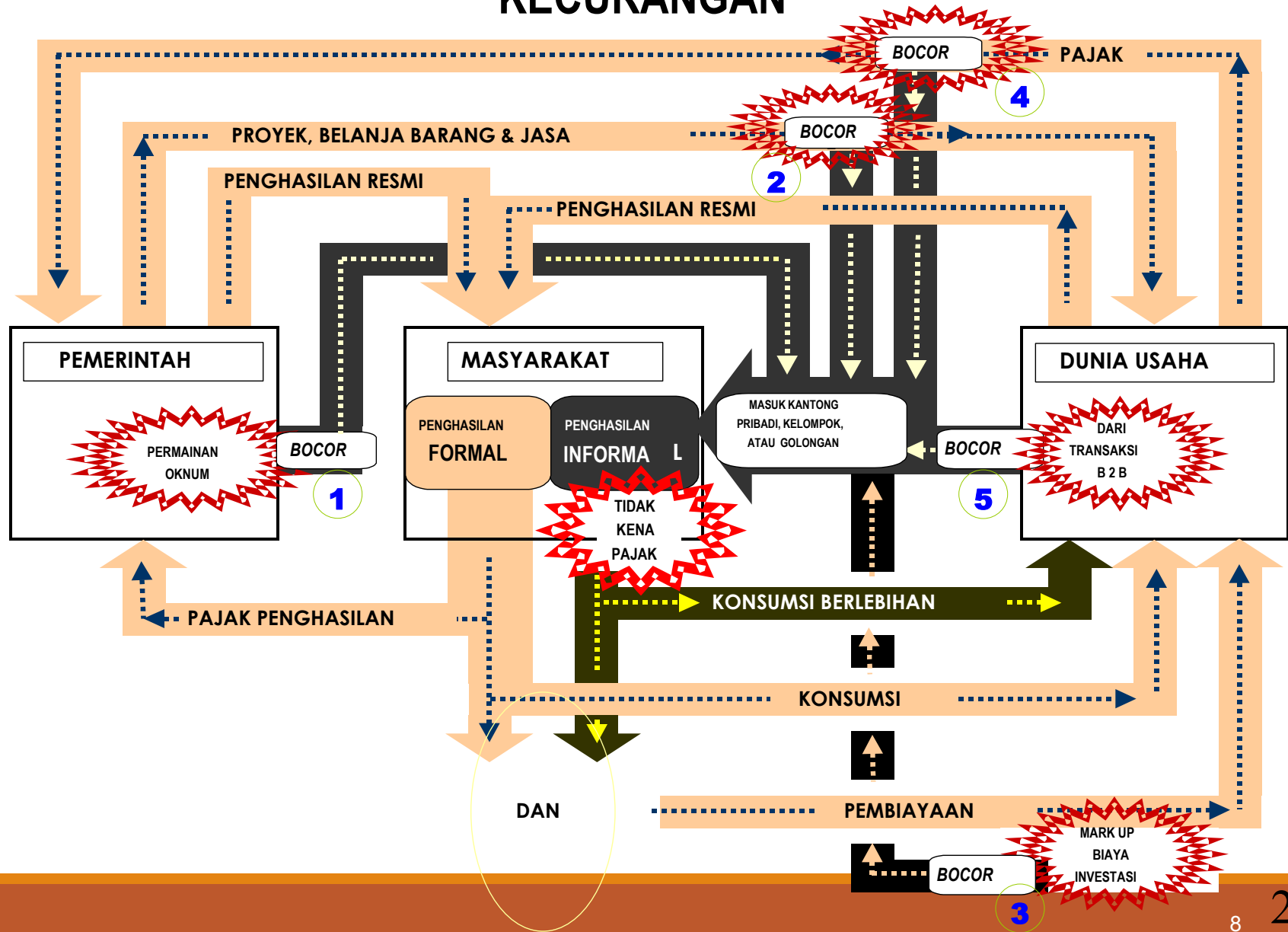
### THE INTEGRATION OF ASEAN INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Coherent Approach  
Toward External  
Economic Relations

Enhanced Participation  
in Global Value Chains

# MUSUH BESAR BANGSA INDONESIA SAAT INI

## ALIRAN DANA MAKRO - BANYAK BOCOR . . . KARENA KORUPSI DAN KECURANGAN





# DAYASAING DAERAH BERBASIS

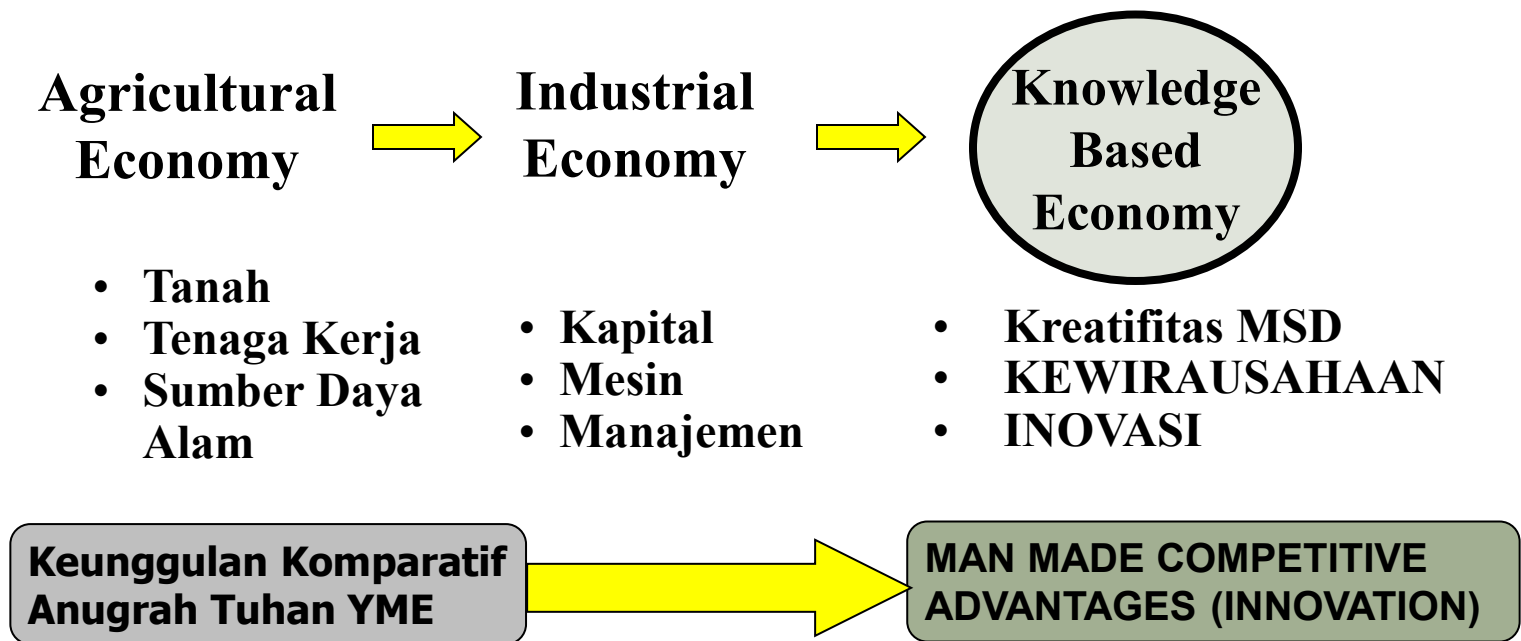
## LALUI PENGEMBANGAN KOMPETENSI

### AL (PENTA HELIX APPROACH)

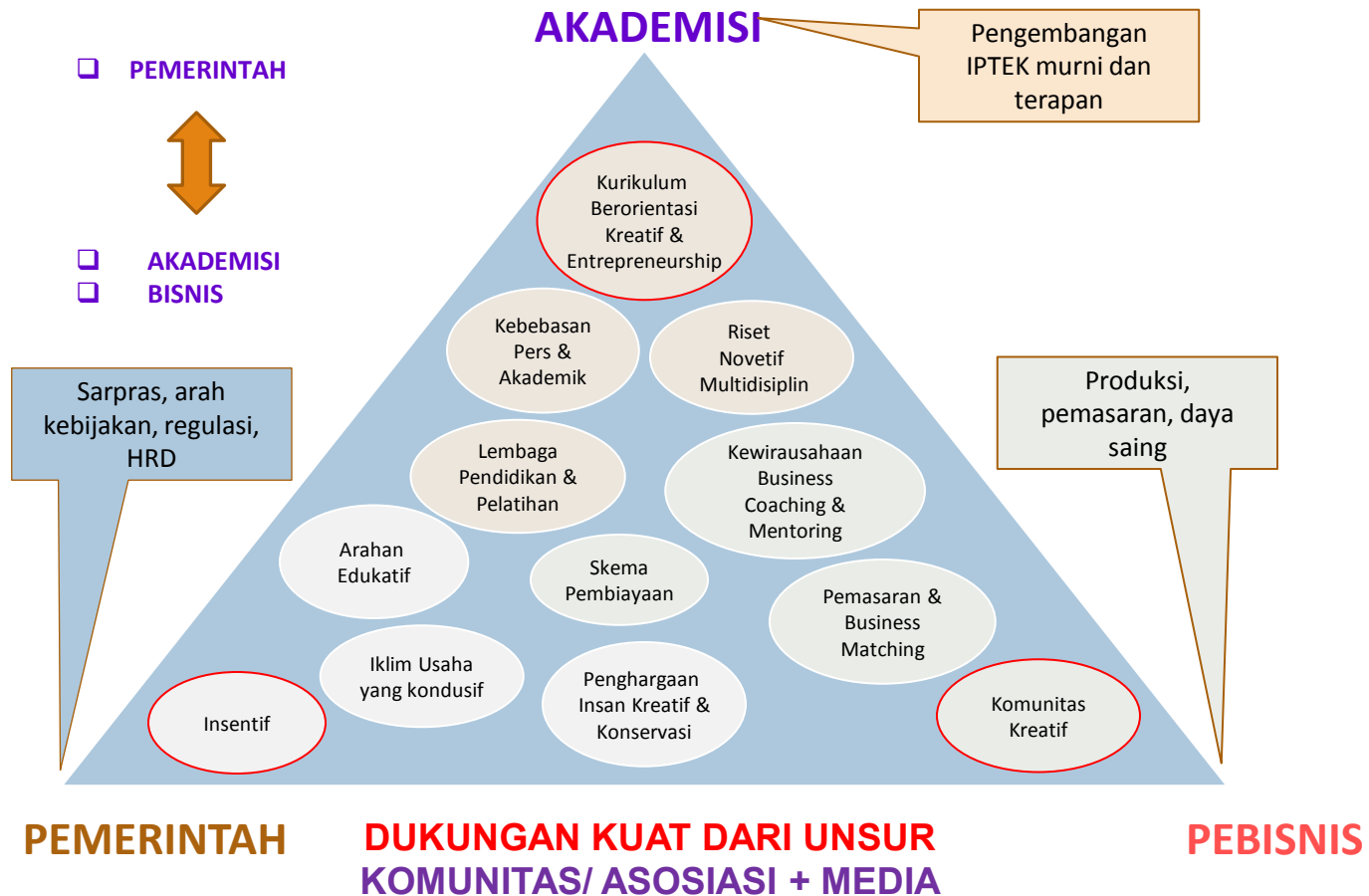
agri-Marine Economy   Industrial Economy   CREATIVE Economy   DIGITAL Economy

Academic/   Business/   Entrepreneur/   Government/   Community/

# PERGESERAN PARADIGMA GLOBAL ABAD 21 & BEYOND



# TRIPLE to PENTA HELIX : Aktor Penggerak Pengembangan SOSEK DI ERA DIGITAL



# NEW PLATFORM OF INNOVATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE





Presiden Republik Indonesia  
Ir. H. Joko Widodo

# REVOLUSI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI DALAM MENGHADAPI ERA "DIGITAL DISRUPTION"



Jakarta, 29 November 2017  
Ballroom Ken ... - Universitas Esa Unggul





## Innovation in Governance and Public Administration

**Lessons Learned from the  
United Nations Public Service Awards**

**Adriana Alberti**  
**Coordinator, United Nations Public Service Awards**  
Governance and Public Administration Officer





# What is Innovation in governance?

- Many definitions. Innovation can refer to new products, new policies and programs, new approaches, and new processes.
- It is a creative idea which is implemented to solve a pressing problem of public concern. It is the act of conceiving and implementing a new way of achieving a result and/or performing work. It can involve:
  - The incorporation of new elements
  - A new combination of existing elements or
  - A significant change or departure from the traditional way of doing things
- “Innovation is mankind’s effort to endlessly pursue change for a better world”



# What are the most common strategies in innovation in public administration?

- Integrating services
- Decentralizing service delivery
- Utilizing partnerships
- Taking advantage of ICT
- Engaging citizens



# Why should governments innovate?

- **Complex domestic and international challenges and opportunities require that the public sector continually adapts to changing circumstances.**
- **Governments are faced with 3 main domestic challenges:**
  - **More far-reaching and higher quality services with less resources and capacities**
  - **More accountable, responsive and effective**
  - **Respond to the demand from citizens for greater participation.**
- **Although government is still central to society, it is now widely recognized that governance is not the sole prerogative of governments**

# KEY ISSUES : ORCHESTRATION

## Ways to effect Coordination

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### Direct supervision

- One person gives direct orders to others

### Standardization of work processes

- One person designs the general work procedures of others to ensure that these are all coordinated.

### Standardization of output

- One person specifies the general outputs of the work of another.

### Standardization of skills

- A person is trained in a certain way so that he or she coordinates automatically with others.

### Mutual adjustment

- Two or more people communicate informally among themselves to coordinate their work.

# Design Parameters :

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**Job specialization**

**Behavior formation**

**Training and indoctrination**

**Unit grouping**

**Unit size**

**Planning and control systems**

**Liaison devices**

**Vertical and horizontal decentralization**

# *The 10 Principles of Good Governance - a normative framework adopted by associations of local governments*

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- 1. Participation** - To encourage all citizens to exercise their right to express their opinion in the process of making decisions concerning the public interest, both directly and indirectly.
- 2. Rule of Law** - To realize law enforcement which is fair and impartial for all, without exception, while honouring basic human rights and observing the values prevalent in the society.
- 3. Transparency** - To build mutual trust between the government and the public through the provision of information with guaranteed easy access to accurate and adequate information.
- 4. Equality** - To provide equal opportunities for all members of the society to improve their welfare.



5. **Responsiveness** - To increase the sensitivity of government administrators to the aspirations of the public.

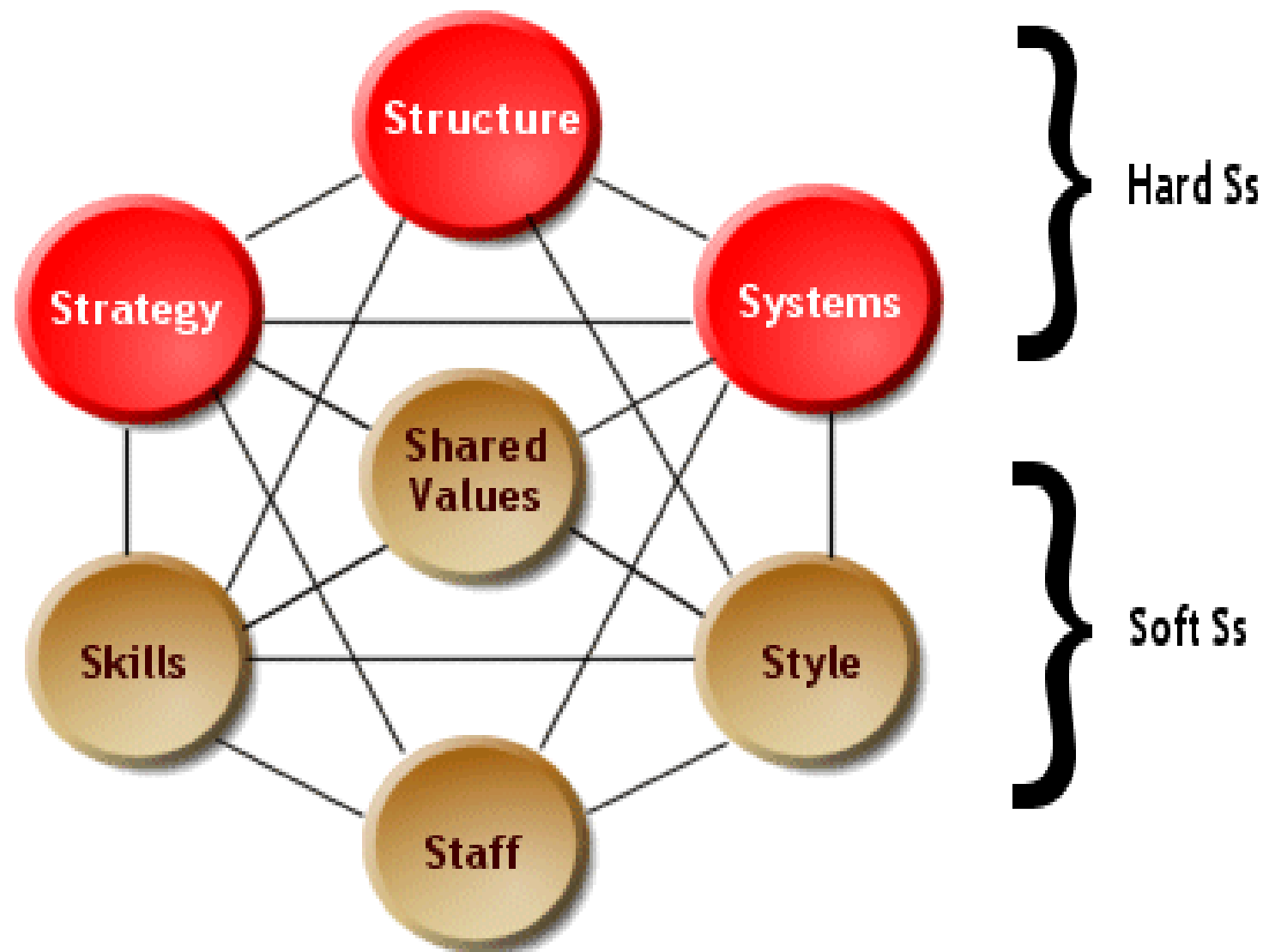
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6. **Vision** - To develop the region based on a clear vision and strategy, with participation of the citizenry in all the processes of development so that they acquire a sense of ownership and responsibility for the progress of their regions.
7. **Accountability** - To increase the accountability of decision-makers with regard to decisions in all matters involving the public interest.
8. **Responsibility**
9. **Supervision** - To increase the efforts of supervision in the operation of government and the implementation of development by involving the private sector and the general public.
10. **Efficiency & Effectiveness** – To guarantee public service delivery by utilizing all available resources optimally and responsibly.
11. **Professionalism** - To enhance the capacity and moral disposition of government administrators so that they are capable of providing easy, fast, accurate and affordable services.

5. **Responsiveness** - To increase the sensitivity of government administrators to the aspirations of the public.

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# PROBLEMATIKA ORGANISASI





# PROBLEMATIKA ORGANISASI



“Dynamic Governance is the key to success in a world, undergoing accelerating globalization and unrelenting technological advancement.”  
(Neo & Chen, 2007: h. 1)

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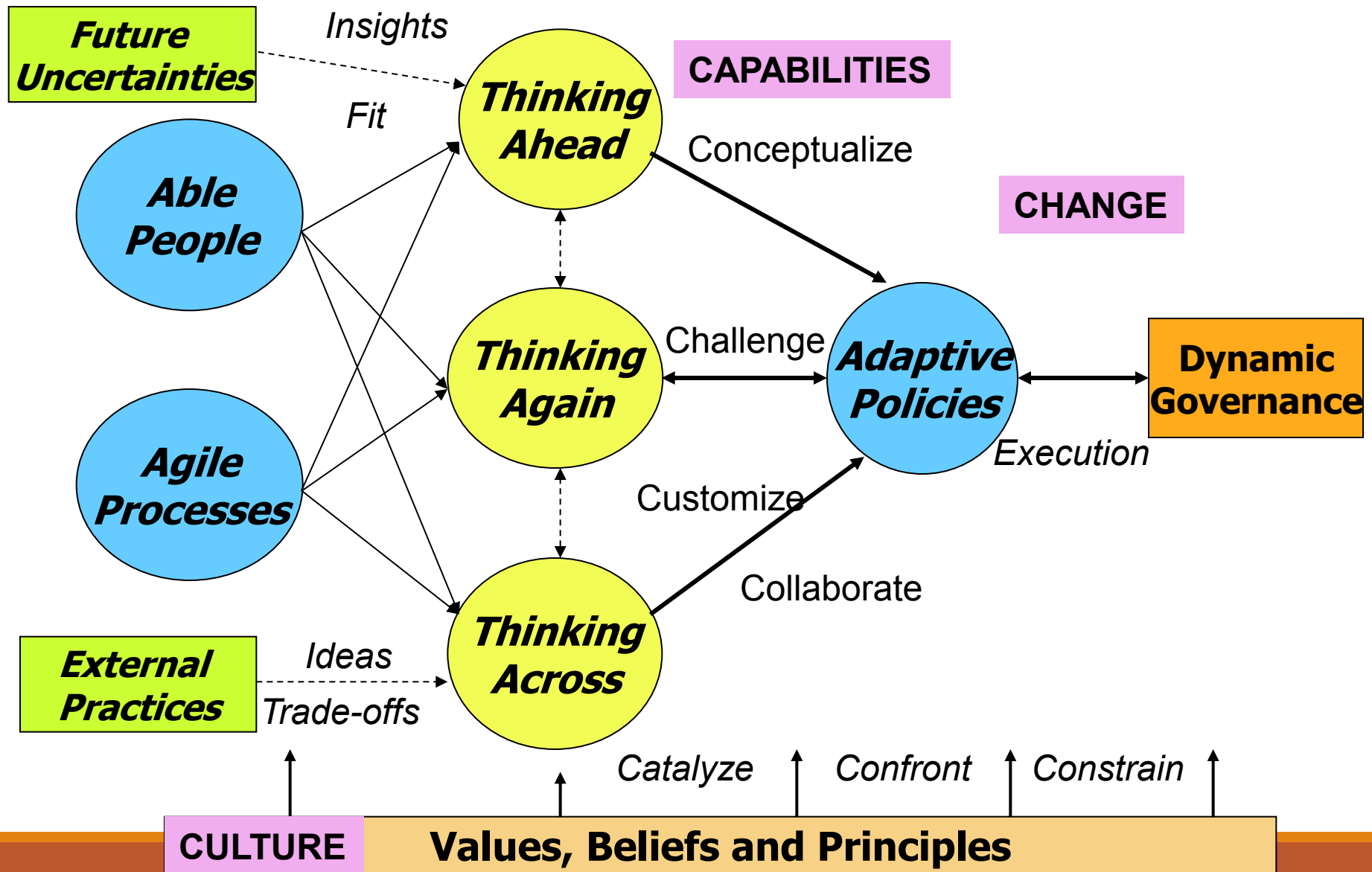
DYNAMIC GOVERNANCE ADALAH KUNCI  
SUKSES DI SEBUAH DUNIA YANG  
MENGALAMI PERCEPATAN GLOBALISASI  
DAN KEMAJUAN TEKNOLOGI TERUS  
MENERUS.

“Jika institusi-institusi dapat berkembang dan menanamkan budaya dan kemampuan yang memungkinkan terus-menerus belajar dan berubah, kontribusi mereka terhadap kemajuan sosial-ekonomi suatu negara dan kemakmuran akan sangat besar.”

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(Neo & Chen, 2007: h. 1)

# Framework for Dynamic Governance





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**TERIMA KASIH**