

OPEN GOVERNMENT DI ERA KETERBUKAAN INFORMASI PUBLIK

TRAJEKTORI STRATEGI MEWUJUDKAN e-GOVERNANCE HANDAL

DISIAPKAN OLEH : MARTANI HUSEINI

BAHAN SEMINAR NASIONAL STIAMI

GEDUNG ARION GRAND MANGARADJA 17 DESEMBER 2017

OGP Asia Pacific Bali 2014

EDUCATION

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

OPEN DATA

SAFER COMMUNITY

LEGISLATIVE TRANSPARENCY

HEALTH

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

ANTI-CORRUPTION

AID TRANSPARENCY

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

RULE OF LAW

POLITICAL FINANCING

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE

OPEN CONTRACTING







PANDUAN PENGEQUALIAN INFORMASI PUBLIK



lindungi Publik
dari **KONSEKUENSI NEGATIF**
jika Informasi dibuka



dikelola oleh badan publik, terkait dengan:

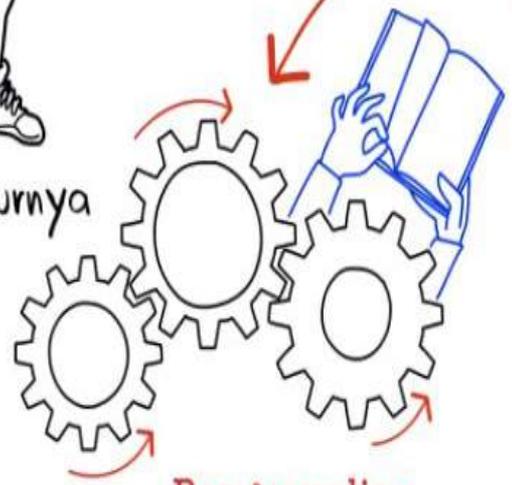
- Penyelenggara Negara
- Penyelenggaraan Negara
- badan publik

Undang Undang KIP
No. 14 Tahun 2008



Undang Undang KIP
No.14 Tahun 2008

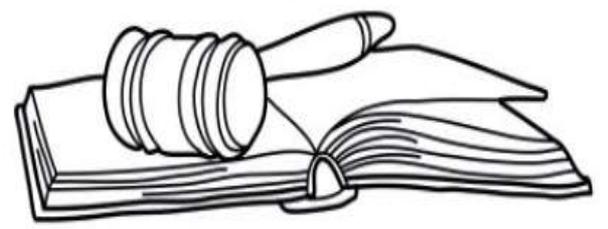
Karena prosedurnya
telah diatur
secara khusus



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

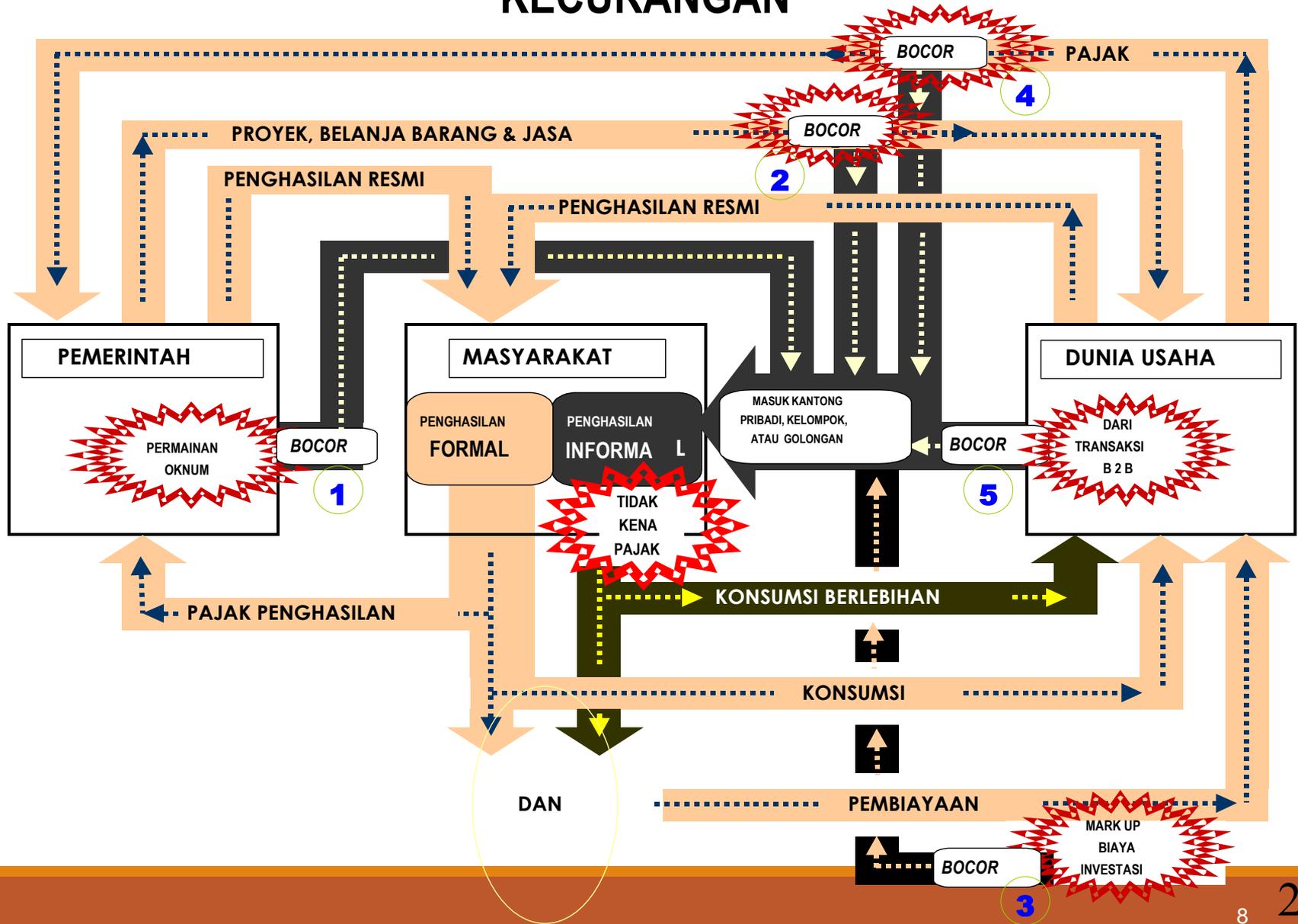
THE INTEGRATION OF ASEAN INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Coherent Approach
Toward External
Economic Relations

Enhanced Participation
in Global Value Chains

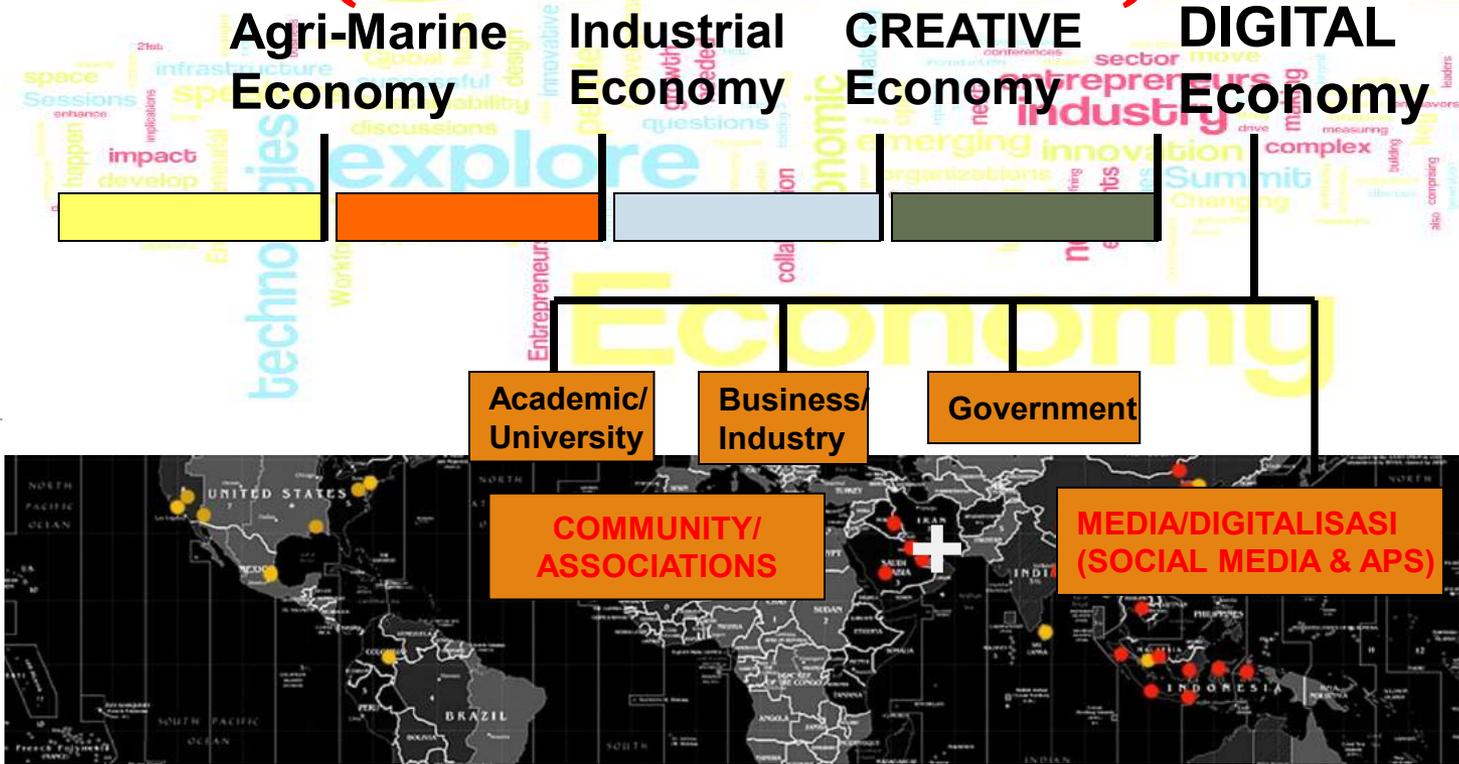
MUSUH BESAR BANGSA INDONESIA SAAT INI

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

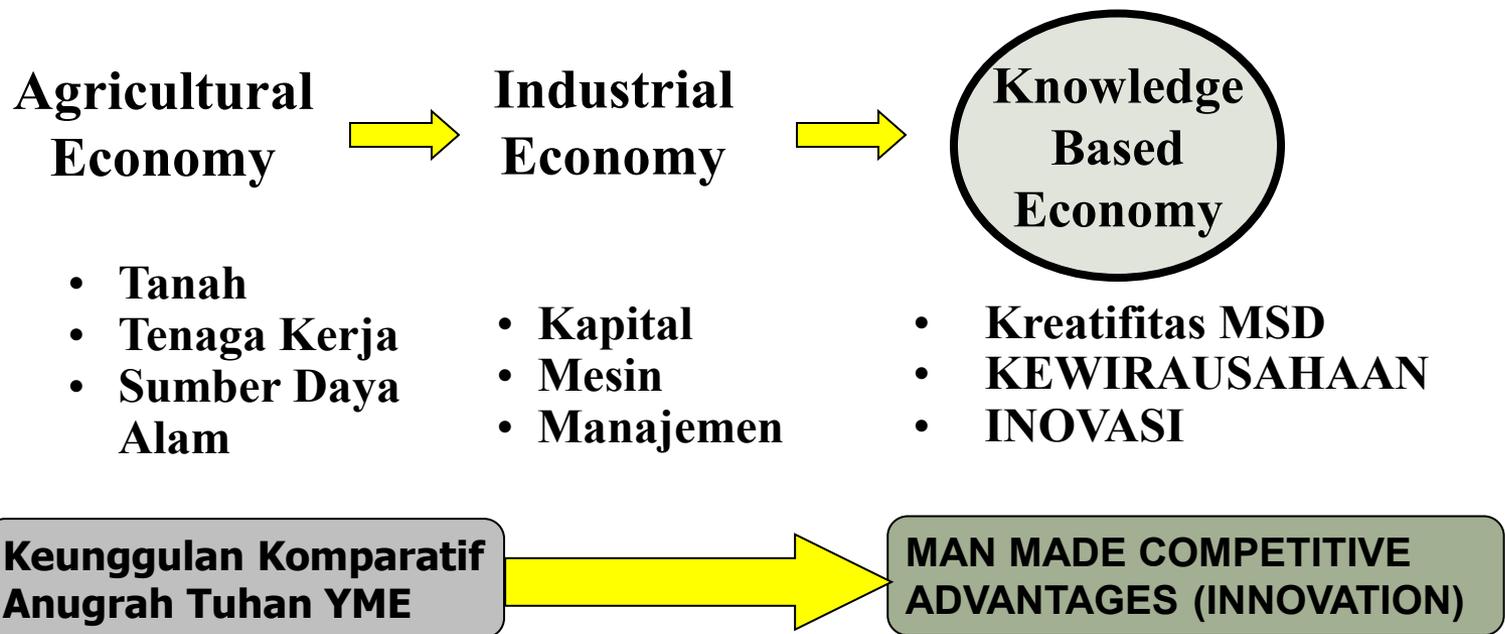


PENINGKATAN DAYASAING DAERAH BERBASIS

INOVASI MELALUI PENGEMBANGAN KOMPETENSI PRODUK LOKAL (PENTA HELIX APPROACH)



PERGESERAN PARADIGMA GLOBAL ABAD 21 & BEYOND



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



NEW PLATFORM OF INNOVATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

SMART COMMUNICATION
Strategi Komunikasi Online & Offline

PikiranRakyat



SMART PUBLIC SERVICES
Pelayanan Publik Secara Digital

SOCIOMILE **Tania**
Omni Channel Customer Care Customer Touchpoints Aggregator



Smart Government

SMART COMMUNITY
Pemberdayaan Komunitas Warga

SocioTribes
Empowering Community



SMART DATA
Pusat analisis data dan monitoring

ripple10
Digital Listening Tool



Presiden Republik Indonesia
Ir. H. Joko Widodo

REVOLUSI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI DALAM MENGHADAPI ERA "DIGITAL DISRUPTION"



Jakarta, 29 November 2017
Ballroom Kentia - 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

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 :

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

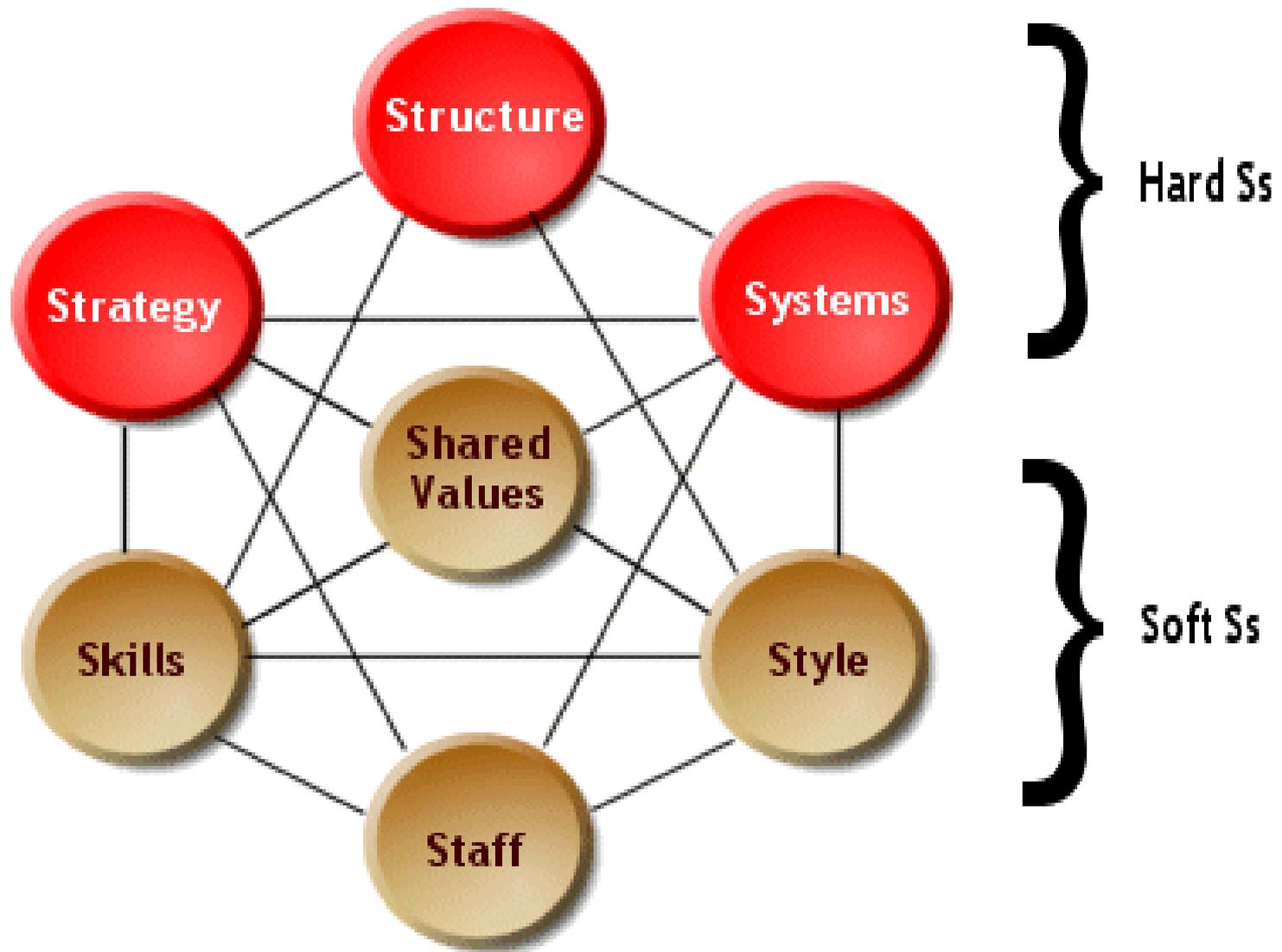
- 1. Participation** - To encourage all citizens to exercise their right to express their opinion in the process of making decisions concerning the public interest, both directly and indirectly.
- 2. Rule of Law** - To realize law enforcement which is fair and impartial for all, without exception, while 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.

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.

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PROBLEMATIKA ORGANISASI



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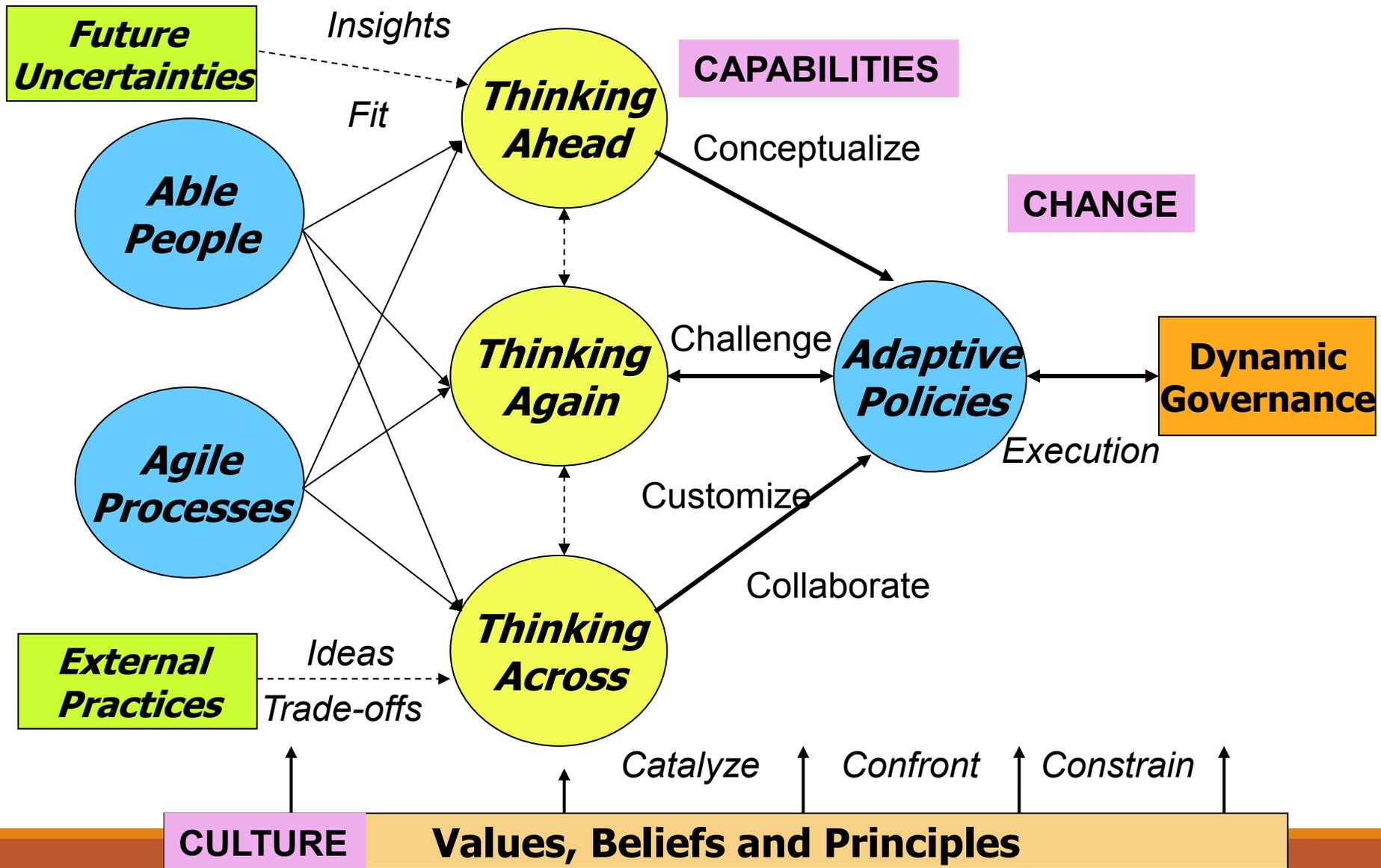
“Dynamic Governance is the key to success in a world, undergoing accelerating globalization and unrelenting technological advancement.”
(Neo & Chen, 2007: h. 1)

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.”

(Neo & Chen, 2007: h. 1)

Framework for Dynamic Governance



TERIMA KASIH

