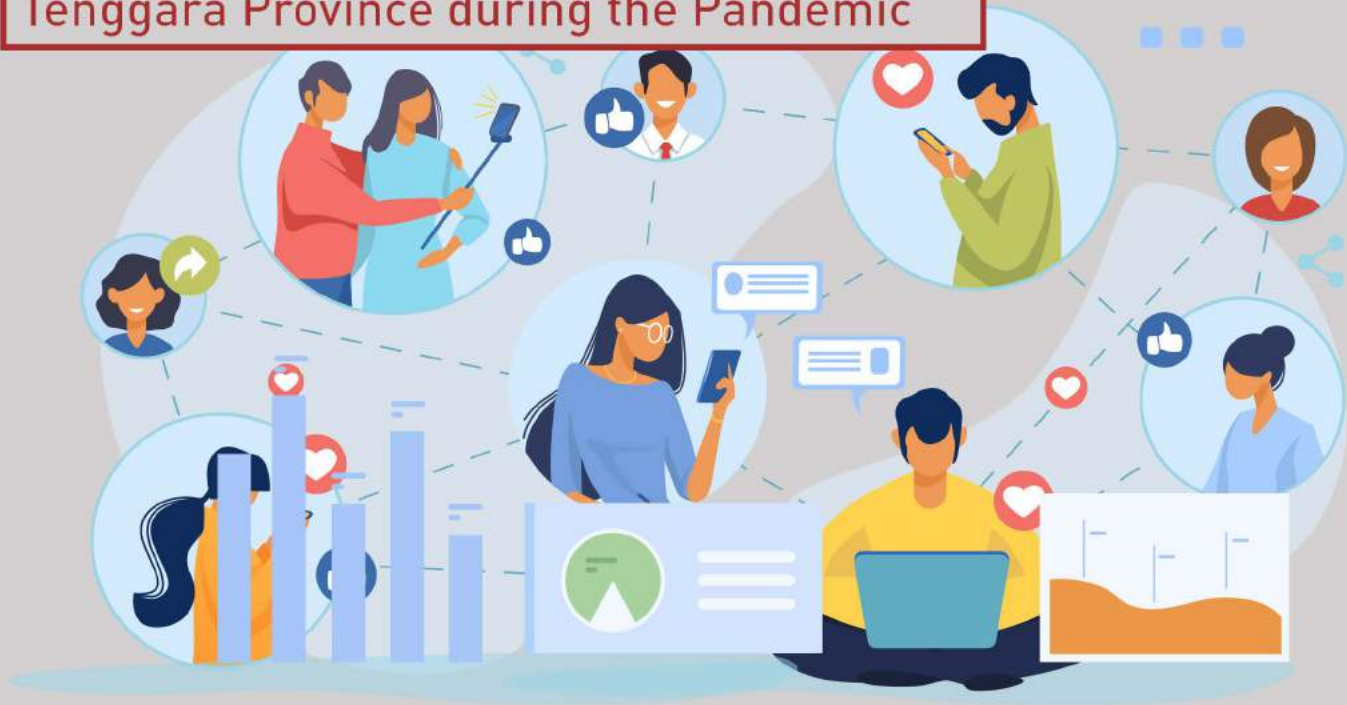


Tata Kelola Informasi Provinsi NTB di Era Pandemi

The Information Governance of West Nusa Tenggara Province during the Pandemic

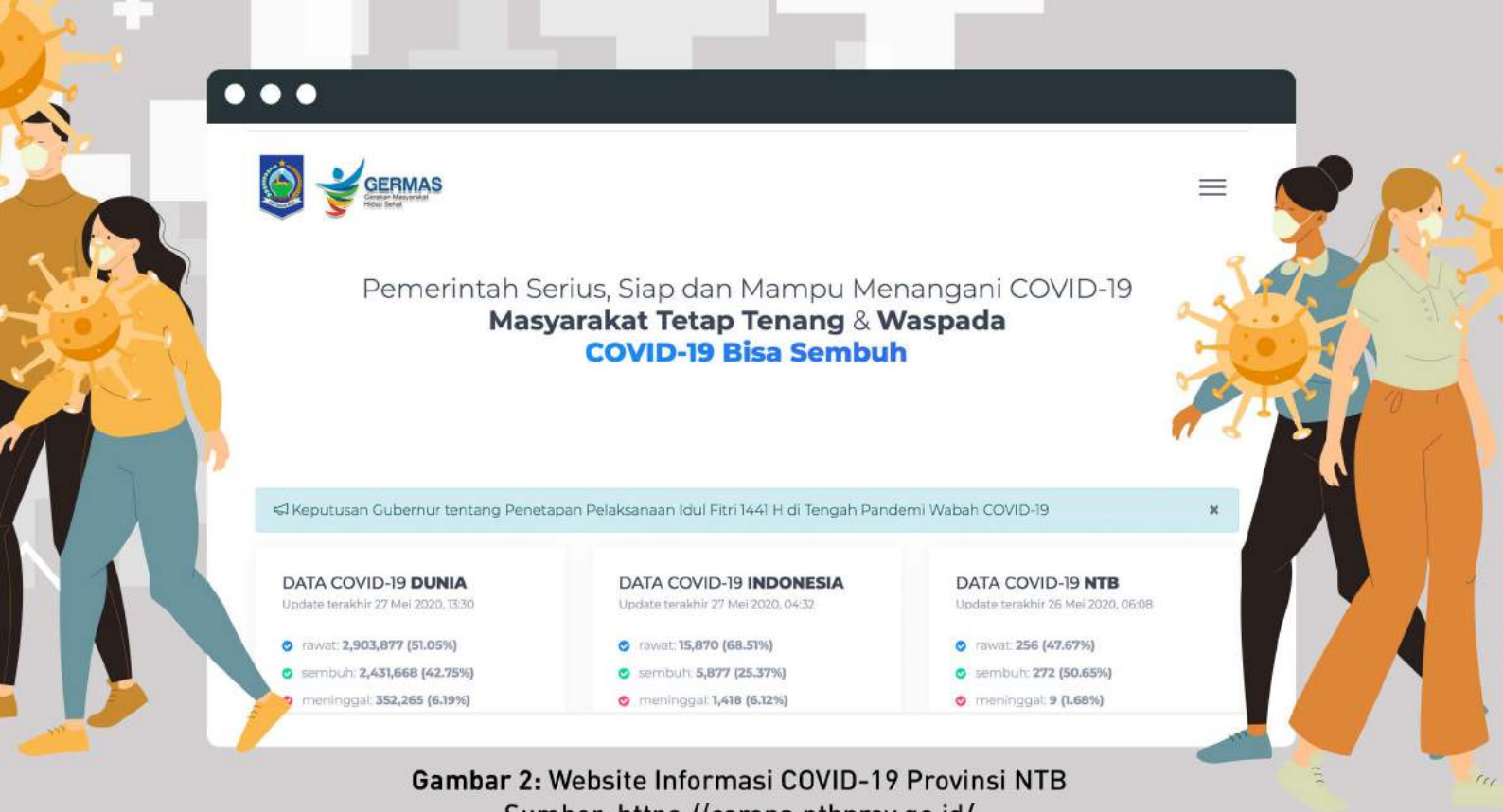


Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia mengadakan webinar bertajuk "Tata Kelola Informasi Provinsi NTB di Era Pandemi" hari Senin 18 Mei 2020. Webinar ini mengundang empat narasumber, baik dari pemerintah maupun *Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)*. Pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia telah memasuki bulan ketiga sejak kasus pertama tercatat di awal Maret. Dalam upaya penanganannya, pemerintah membuat gugus tugas untuk percepatan penindakan dan berbagai upaya diseminasi informasi kepada publik. UU Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 menjadi dasar jalannya transparansi dalam diseminasi informasi hingga saat ini. Standar informasi di lingkungan tingkat daerahpun merujuk pada aturan berlaku, termasuk informasi mengenai penanganan pandemi COVID-19. Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) sudah membukakan informasi terkait penanganan pandemi COVID-19 di NTB. Saat ini, di Provinsi NTB terdapat 375 kasus yang terkonfirmasi dari 18.010 angka kumulatif kasus positif COVID-19 di Indonesia.

Lalu Gita Ariadi, Sekretaris Daerah Pemerintah Provinsi NTB, menjelaskan perjalanan keterbukaan informasi pemerintah ditengah pandemi di NTB.

Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia held a webinar titled "The Information Governance of West Nusa Tenggara Province during the Pandemic" on Monday, May 18, 2020. This webinar invited four speakers, both from the government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has entered its third month since the first case was recorded at the beginning of March. To deal with this pandemic, the government created a task force to accelerate the effort to handle the case and other various efforts to disseminate information to the public. The Public Information Openness Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2008 becomes the legal ground to disseminate information transparently. The standards of information at the local level also refer to the applied regulations, including the information related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) has disclosed information related to the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in their area. Currently, in NTB Province, there are 375 confirmed cases out of 18,010 cumulative positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Lalu Gita Ariadi, the Regional Secretary of the NTB Provincial Government, explained the journey of government's information disclosure amid the pandemic in NTB.



Gambar 2: Website Informasi COVID-19 Provinsi NTB
 Sumber: <https://corona.ntbprov.go.id/>

COVID-19 menginspirasi banyak pelajaran berharga dimana aktor-aktor berbagai industri bekerjasama secara langsung maupun tidak langsung untuk memberikan pelayanan yang terbaik bagi publik. Beliau menjelaskan bahwa perlu perubahan dalam kebijakan di tingkat daerah dikarenakan adanya arahan refocusing dan realokasi anggaran. Arahan tersebut mengamanatkan pemotongan 50% anggaran belanja institusi dan lembaga pemerintah untuk mendukung penanganan COVID-19 yang didasarkan pada surat keputusan Kementerian Dalam Negeri dan Kementerian Keuangan. Pandemi COVID-19 mengajarkan bagaimana administrasi pemerintahan dapat menjadi lebih efisien. Tak hanya anggaran, pelayanan publik ke masyarakat tanpa proses tatap muka secara fisik perlu ditingkatkan, sehingga jarak dan waktu tidak akan menjadi kendala.

Pelayanan informasi yang diberikan kepada masyarakat terkait COVID-19 memerlukan banyak kolaborasi. Tata kelola informasi terkait perkembangan pandemi COVID-19 di NTB dikelola secara rutin. Press release terkait penanganan COVID-19 diadakan setiap hari dan selanjutnya diadakan dialog internal untuk menggapai tanggapan masyarakat. Pemerintah Provinsi NTB fokus tidak hanya dalam pemutusan rantai penyebaran COVID-19 dan kesembuhan pasien tetapi juga stimulus ekonomi dan jaring pengaman sosial untuk membantu masyarakat.

Untuk menilai ektivitas penanganan COVID-19 di suatu tempat, beliau memberikan contoh Kota Wuhan di RRT dimana masyarakat yang tangguh dan pemerintah yang tegas dan konsisten akhirnya menghasilkan angka kematian minimal.

COVID-19 gave many valuable lessons in which a lot of actors in various industries worked directly or indirectly to provide the best services to the public. He explained that the policy at the regional level was changed due to the needs to refocus the directions and reallocate the budget. The instruction obliges to deduct 50% of the budget. The budget then will be allocated for institutions and government agencies to support the handling of COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic teaches how government administration can be more efficient. Aside from the budget, public services without a physical face-to-face process need to be improved, so that distance and time will not be an obstacle.

To provide information services for the public regarding COVID-19 require a lot of collaborations. For instance, information governance related to the development of the COVID-19 pandemic in NTB must be routinely managed. Press releases related to handling COVID-19 are held every day. Also, there is an internal dialogue to reach out to the opinions of the community. The NTB Provincial Government focuses not only on stopping the spread of COVID-19 and treating the patients but also on offering economic stimulus and social safety nets to help the community.

Next, he gave the example of Wuhan City in China where a resilient community and a strict and consistent government ultimately resulted in minimal mortality. Decision-making becomes effective and communication goes one way, thus minimizing information distortion. However, such policies may not possibly be implemented in Indonesia due to Indonesia' principles of democracy. Thus, the central and regional governments in Indonesia finally took the moderate path by implementing strict policies while still opening as much information as possible.



Pengambilan keputusan menjadi efektif dan komunikasi berjalan satu arah, sehingga meminimalkan distorsi informasi. Namun, kebijakan seperti itu belum tentu bisa diterapkan di Indonesia yang berasaskan demokrasi. Pemerintah pusat dan daerah di Indonesia akhirnya mengambil jalur moderat yang merupakan jalur tengah dengan menjalankan kebijakan secara ketat namun tetap membuka informasi yang sebesar-besarnya.

Terkait dengan pembukaan anggaran pemerintah kepada publik, beliau menyatakan bahwa pemerintah daerah sudah memahami urgensi, dasar hukum pelaksanaan transparansi anggaran, dan berkomitmen bahwa pengelolaan anggaran akan dilaksanakan secara akuntabel. Untuk saat ini, fokus Pemerintah Provinsi masih dalam proses menyisir dan merapikan penggunaan anggaran akibat dari kebijakan refocusing dan realokasi.

Hendriadi, Ketua Komisi Informasi Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, menjelaskan bahwa Komisi Informasi Pusat telah mengedarkan Surat Edaran No.2 tahun 2020 mengenai panduan untuk mengelola keterbukaan informasi di masa pandemi. Surat edaran ini dilatarbelakangi oleh belum adanya aturan yang mengatur mengenai sistem dan keterbukaan informasi di masa darurat atau pandemi wabah. Surat edaran ini juga untuk menindaklanjuti kebocoran data pasien COVID-19. Komisi Informasi Pusat menilai bahwa harus ada peraturan yang bisa melindungi hak pribadi setiap individu dan tetap mengakomodasi kepentingan publik.

Salah satu tantangan efektivitas pelayanan informasi dalam masa pandemi adalah ketidaksiapan sarana utama dan pendukung. Perlahan-lahan ini semua

Regarding the information disclosure of government budget to the public, he stated that the regional government understood the urgency and the legal ground of implementing budget transparency. Thus, the government was committed to carry budget management accountably. For now, the focus of the Provincial Government is still on the process of combing and tidying up the use of the budget as a result of refocusing and reallocation policies.

Hendriadi, Chairperson of the West Nusa Tenggara Province Information Commission, explained that the Central Information Commission has circulated Circular No. 2 of 2020 regarding the guidelines for managing information disclosure during a pandemic. This circular is motivated by the absence of regulation governing the system of information disclosure during an emergency or pandemic outbreak. This circular also aims to follow up the leakage of COVID-19 patient data. The Central Information Commission considers that there must be regulations that can protect the personal rights of individuals as well as accommodate the public interest.

One of the challenges to provide effective information services during a pandemic is the unpreparedness of primary and supporting facilities. All of these problems are slowly being addressed. It starts from the launch of COVID-19 website which can be utilized by the public. Regarding the availability of data, local governments must focus on ensuring valid and verified data through a rapid verification process. Currently, there are still differences between the facts on the ground and the published data.



memastikan data yang valid dan tidak menyesatkan melalui proses verifikasi yang cepat. Saat ini masih terdapat perbedaan data antara fakta di lapangan dan yang dipublikasikan.

Dwi Arie Santo, Koordinator Badan Pekerja Somasi NTB, menjelaskan mengenai beberapa temuannya mengenai layanan informasi dan tidak meratanya persebaran informasi. Secara umum informasi terkait COVID-19 dan kluster penyebarannya diketahui sekitar 70% masyarakat. Dimana akses perempuan terhadap informasi persebaran daerah terpapar COVID-19 hanya 65% dibandingkan laki-laki yang 82%. Kemudian kelompok usia kurang dari 25 tahun dan lebih dari 40 tahun cenderung mendapatkan akses yang terbatas. Hal lain terkait persebaran informasi adalah semakin rendah status ekonomi rumah tangga, maka akses informasi pun semakin rendah. Secara umum, cakupan informasi terkait Jaminan Perlindungan Sosial (JPS) masih terbatas. Cakupan informasi terkait JPS di perkotaan 47% cenderung lebih luas dibandingkan pedesaan. Selain itu, tren cakupan informasi berkaitan dengan pendidikan online lebih tinggi di perkotaan dan cenderung semakin kecil di wilayah pelosok.

Temuan tersebut juga menyatakan bahwa 42% responden membutuhkan informasi mengenai transparansi kebijakan, anggaran, dan data bantuan pemerintah untuk masyarakat/UKM terdampak, dimana selebihnya memilih informasi seputar kesehatan dalam penanganan COVID-19 yang disusul dengan pendidikan anak. Ketika ditanya terkait dengan mekanisme pendistribusian informasi, 32% memilih menggunakan papan informasi, spanduk atau baliho yang berarti tidak semua responden familiar dengan penggunaan sistem IT, atau ada alasan lain seperti biaya tambahan penggunaan kuota internet untuk akses informasi secara daring.

Dwi Arie Santo, Coordinator of the NTB Somasi Workers' Body, explained some of his findings regarding information services and the uneven distribution of information. In general, information related to COVID-19 and its distribution cluster is known to be around 70% of the population. Where women's access to information on the distribution of areas exposed to COVID-19 is only 65% compared to men who are 82%. Then, the people whose age less than 25 years and more than 40 years tend to get limited access. Another concern related to the distribution of information is the economic discrepancy. The lower the economic status of households, the lower the access to information they get. In general, information regarding Social Security Guarantee (Jaminan Perlindungan Sosial - JPS) is still limited. The coverage of information related to JPS in urban areas is around 47%, which is broader than in rural areas. In addition, the trend of information coverage related to online education is higher in urban areas than in remote areas.

The finding also states that 42% of respondents need information on transparency of policies, budgets, and data on government's assistance for the affected communities / SMEs. Meanwhile, the rest choose the information about health and the ways government handles COVID-19 followed by information on children's education. When asked about the information distribution mechanism, 32% choose information boards, banners or billboards, meaning that not all respondents were familiar with the use of IT systems. Otherwise, there were other reasons such as the additional cost of using Internet quota for online information access.



Pemerintah menyediakan layanan informasi yang mudah diakses oleh masyarakat baik di kota maupun desa dengan mempertimbangkan akses yang dimiliki oleh masyarakat. Kemudian dalam diseminasi informasi, pemerintah perlu memakai bahasa yang mudah dimengerti semua lapisan masyarakat. Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19 harus melakukan konsolidasi seluruh informasi anggaran penanganan COVID-19 di wilayah NTB, baik yang bersumber dari APBN, APBD, APB Desa maupun sumbangan masyarakat/pihak swasta. Hal ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi penyaluran bantuan selama masa pandemi. Aspek lain yang perlu diperhatikan adalah penyampaian informasi hasil kajian terkait penanganan dan dampak COVID-19 dan pilihan kebijakan beserta kebutuhan anggaran. Selanjutnya, pemerintah juga harus memastikan kanal-kanal pengaduan yang responsif atas keluhan yang disampaikan oleh masyarakat. Terakhir, DPRD Provinsi NTB secara kelembagaan wajib berperan aktif memantau proses perencanaan dan eksekusi kegiatan penanganan COVID-19.

Ramli, Sekretaris Jendral FITRA NTB, melanjutkan webinar dengan paparan mengenai transparansi anggaran. Respon pemerintah cukup cepat dalam penanganan COVID-19, tapi yang banyak menjadi polemik adalah Perpu No.1 Tahun 2020 dan bagaimana perpu dapat memfasilitasi transparansi anggaran. Tanpa adanya transparansi, potensi korupsi karena anggaran besar dan akses yang lebih mudah akan terjadi. Sumber anggaran COVID-19 berasal dari belanja tidak terduga, hasil alokasi belanja daerah, 35% dari belanja jasa dan 30% belanja barang. Dampak dari refocusing dan realokasi adalahnya 842% peningkatan Belanja Tidak Terduga (BTT). Tata Kelola penggunaan BTT merupakan hak warga negara untuk mengetahui, terutama aliran penggunaan anggaran agar bantuan dapat tepat sasaran.

Akhdiansyah, Sekretaris Fraksi PKB DPRD Provinsi NTB melanjutkan webinar dengan pembahasan mengenai peran mendorong keterbukaan dan kondisi pengawasan DPRD dalam pengadaan COVID-19. Upaya agar informasi dapat diakses dan dimengerti menjadi sesuatu yang fundamental dalam pengambilan kebijakan namun cenderung diabaikan. Sementara, bantuan tidak akan dapat diproses apabila tidak ada data dan informasi yang valid dan akurat. Sehingga tata kelola data dan informasi sangat penting untuk mendukung sebuah kebijakan penanganan pandemi.

The government provides information services that are easily accessible for the community, both in the cities and villages. Then, for the dissemination of information, the government needs to use language that is easily understood by all levels of society. The Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 must consolidate all budget information for handling COVID-19 in the NTB region, whether the source is from the APBN (national government budget), APBD (local government budget), Village Fund and community/private donations. This aims to improve the efficiency of aid distribution during the pandemic. Another aspect that needs attention is the delivery of information on the results of the study related to the handling and impact of COVID-19. Also, the information on the choice of policies and budgetary needs should be relayed carefully. Furthermore, the government must also ensure that channels of complaints are responsive to complaints submitted by the public. Finally, the NTB Local House of Representatives is institutionally obliged to play an active role in monitoring the planning and execution of COVID-19 handling activities.

Ramli, Secretary General of FITRA NTB, continued the webinar by presenting budget transparency. The government response was quite fast in handling COVID-19, but what became the polemic was Regulation No. 1 of 2020 and how it could facilitate budget transparency. Without transparency, there is a potential for corruption because the huge budget for the pandemic is easier to access. The source of COVID-19 budget comes from unexpected expenditure and the result of regional expenditure allocation which is 35% from service expenditure and 30% from goods expenditure. The impact of refocusing and reallocation was an 842% increase in unexpected expenditure (Belanja Tidak Terduga - BTT). The citizens have the right to know how the government manage and use the BTT, especially the flow of the use so that the assistance can be given right on the target.

Akhdiansyah, Secretary of the NTB Local House of Representatives from PKB Faction, continued the webinar by discussing the role of promoting openness as well as DPRD's supervision over the procurement related to COVID-19. The efforts to make information accessible and understandable are fundamental in policy making but tend to be ignored. Meanwhile, assistance cannot be processed if there is no valid and accurate data. Therefore, data and information governance is very important to support a policy of pandemic management.