CoST West Lombok

Infrastructure Transparency Index 2023 Report

Infrastructure Transparency Initiative

The Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI) is an instrument developed by CoST – the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative. It provides metrics of the levels of transparency and the quality of processes related to public infrastructure at national or sub-national levels. Applied consistently, it can be used to rank performance and monitor changes over time. Collaboratively designed and based on international good practice and lessons learned, its objective is to provide stakeholders with quality information that serves to promote transparency and prompt improvements in the management of public infrastructure.

Research team:
Imam Arief Putrajaya
Vera Fitri Salsabila
Moh. Aminullah

National coordinator:
Imam Arief Putrajaya

International coordinator:
David Zamora. International Consultant. CoST
Evelyn Hernandez. Head of Members and Affiliate Programmes. CoST

Disclaimer

This report presents the results of an evaluation to measure transparency in the infrastructure sector with the objective of generating information that can be used to help strengthen public institutions. Like other evaluation instruments, its impact will depend on the use to which it is put. It is not a methodology to evaluate corruption, not an instrument of internal control and does not assess perceptions. It does not evaluate public officials, nor does it measure the general quality of procuring entities. The evaluations and reports prepared with this methodology do not represent the opinion of CoST regarding the administrative work of governments or procuring entities.

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Chapter 1 | Infrastructure Transparency Index

1.1 About CoST

- CoST has developed an approach that is flexible to suit the context and aims to complement and add value to recognised good practice. It provides a global standard for improving infrastructure transparency, participation and accountability based on CoSTs four core features of disclosure, assurance, multi-stakeholder working and social accountability.
- Disclosure is the publication of data from infrastructure projects. Forty data points are disclosed by procuring entities at key stages throughout the entire project cycle in keeping with the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard (CoST IDS) and increasingly in the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS) format.
- Assurance is an independent review that highlights the accuracy and completeness of the disclosed data and turns it into compelling information that helps communicate issues of concern and areas of good practice.
- Multi-stakeholder working brings together government, the private sector and civil society in a concerted effort to pursue the common goal of improving transparency, accountability and ultimately performance in the preparation for and provision of public infrastructure. This is typically achieved through a multi-stakeholder group where each stakeholder has an equal voice in leading a CoST programme.
- Social accountability refers to efforts made to ensure that the disclosed data and assurance reports are taken up and used by stakeholders – including civil society, the private sector and government oversight bodies – to strengthen existing accountability mechanisms and prompt appropriate correction action, not only in relation to specific projects but also more broadly in the sector.

CoST began to be implemented in West Lombok from the end of 2019 or to be precise on 26th October 2019. This coincided with the receipt of the acceptance letter for West Lombok Regency as an official member of CoST. Previously, West Lombok had implemented CoST through the Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance Program or (PRIM) in collaboration with the Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) starting from 2017 which had previously been implemented in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province since 2013. In this program the West Lombok Regency Road Traffic and Transportation Forum (FLLAJ) has opened 40 data points for 26 Road Infrastructure Projects consisting of 9 PRIM Packages, 5 Special Allocation Fund Packages (DAK), and 6 General Allocation Fund Packages (DAU).

Currently CoST West Lombok has published a total of 2067 infrastructure data in the CoST OC4IDS standard portal, namely Infrastructure Transparency Portal or INTRAS from all procurement entities in West Lombok Regency which can be accessed by the public from INTRAS website intras.lombokbaratkab.go.id. CoST West Lombok also continues to promote the implementation of CoST so that later other regions in Indonesia can develop better infrastructure data transparency systems.

The implementation of CoST in West Lombok can be achieved with help of multi-stakeholder collaboration in West Lombok Regency with members consisting of government representatives such as the Public Works Department, Transportation Agency and the Police Department. Apart from that, MSG (Multi-Stakeholder Group) members are strengthened by representatives of community organizations such as PPDI(Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities) and HWDI (Indonesian Association of Women with Dissabilities) as representatives of persons with disabilities, religious leaders, academics, and representatives of the private sector/entrepreneurs such as IWAPI (Indonesian Women Entrepreneurs Association), Telkom, PLN, and PDAM. With this multi-stakeholder collaboration, it is hoped that the implementation of CoST can strengthen transparency of infrastructure data in general and produce impacts on the better quality of infrastructure in West Lombok for the welfare of the community.

1.2 Concept

CoST − the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative - works with government, the private sector and civil society to improve transparency, participation and accountability in public infrastructure investment. It achieves this by disclosing, validating and using infrastructure data at each stage of the infrastructure project cycle. CoST's experience indicates that this provides the evidence and process to help drive reforms that reduce mismanagement, inefficiency and corruption, and thereby improve performance in the sector. Applying this approach results in cost savings, helping to close the infrastructure financing gap. It also helps deliver better quality infrastructure for millions of people.

CoST has developed the Infrastructure Transparency Index instrument (ITI instrument) to evaluate, and monitor over time, levels of infrastructure transparency and the quality of the associated processes that improve participation and accountability. It helps stakeholders from government, the private sector and civil society understand the relative strengths and weaknesses of transparency, participation and accountability mechanisms within the sector. As set out in this manual, the ITI instrument is used to derive the metric has been designed in a collaborative manner and is based on international good practice and lessons learned.

This manual provides a methodology for calculating an ITI score for evaluated procuring entities, whether in a national or sub-national context. The individual scores are then used to rank the evaluated procuring entities. ITI scores are based on a combination of the enabling conditions for strengthening transparency in the sector and the transparency-related practices applied on recently completed infrastructure projects (see

Annex 1 for ITI terminology). In its design, the manual interprets transparency in a broad and practical sense, not only by looking at it through the traditional lens of access to information, but also by considering associated enablers and capacities. These include citizen participation that leads to the creation of public value through access to information.

The final ITI score (whether a national ITI score or a sub-National ITI score[1]) is obtained from the weighted sum of four constituent ITI dimensions, namely:

1. enabling environment;
2. capacities and processes;
3. citizen participation; and
4. information[2] disclosure.

Although the ITI was designed to help CoST members evaluate and strengthen their programmes, other interested parties can also use it as a tool to better understand, and hence strengthen, their institutions.

1.3 Objectives

The aim of the ITI instrument as set out in this manual is to enable the level of transparency and accountability in public infrastructure to be assessed, and monitored over time. The objectives are as follows:

- to provide a measure of the state of infrastructure transparency and the capacity to improve transparency among procuring entities;
- to track and encourage progress and facilitate peer learning, while helping to hold procuring entities to account;
- to raise awareness of transparency at the national and international level, building on existing data standards such as the CoST IDS and the OC4IDS;
- to allow consistent country comparisons at the international level in order to facilitate peer learning and the identification of common international strengths and weaknesses.

The tool calculates an ITI score (whether national or sub-national) on a scale of zero to one hundred (0-100) for a country's national or sub-national public infrastructure, as well as individual Procuring Entity (PE) ITI scores for associated PEs. The scores are based on a large number of unique indicators. These are independently evaluated to assess PE practices and the conditions that give rise to transparency and accountability in the local infrastructure sector.

The score is then published in the form of an ITI index that ranks procuring entities. The resulting highlighting and identification of shortcomings in existing practice can then inform the development of an action plan that will help raise transparency and accountability

[1] The fact that the ITI is designed to be applied at either a national or sub-national level will not be repeated at every mention.
[2] When used within the context of the term "information disclosure", "information" may include a combination of raw data points and (more meaningful) processed information.

standards within the country or sector and improve ongoing infrastructure management practices.

The ITI results provide information that can guide public leaders, international organizations, procurement entities and others with an interest in strengthening infrastructure-related transparency and accountability. Follow-up ITI assessments should take place periodically and consistently, while allowing time for reforms to be introduced and take effect between evaluations.

1.4 Principles

The design and development of the ITI is based on the following principles:

- Relevance: it offers information about the state of the legal framework, the institutional capacities and the disclosure of information that relate to potential improvements in infrastructure project administration and implementation.
- Comprehensiveness: it uses a comprehensive set of indicators that allows for a broad assessment of the sector and in-depth evaluation of a PE.
- Simplicity and trustworthiness: the methods for collecting and processing data are simple, so the results are readily understood and can be made use of by different stakeholders.
- Replicability and objectivity: any person replicating the ITI methodology should be able to obtain the same results and present them in formal reports. The methodology includes specific processes designed to reduce subjectivity in the collection of data.

Further principles are that the ITI implementation should be:

- Impartial: the coordination of the ITI methodology and its implementation is undertaken through an independent third party with relevant expertise.
- Periodic: the evaluation is performed periodically (preferable annually) to offer time between evaluations to improve transparency, accountability and management of infrastructure delivery.
- Accurate: the indicators' results are determined using primary sources of information stemming from national websites and surveys of key public officials.
- Specific: the score for each indicator is determined against a single piece of information. The same information is not re-used to determine the score of other indicators.
- Informative: the results offer a snapshot of assessed procuring entities, which shed light more broadly on the national or sub-national situation.
- Evolving: in countries where there are a large number of PEs, the number of assessed entities will grow in time to offer a more complete representation of the national or sub-national context. In addition, the ITI is expected to be reviewed and updated after some years to ensure it continues to offer relevant guidance for transparency in public infrastructure.

- Constructive: the ITI can help stakeholders work together in comparing the level of transparency of procuring entities and countries, while monitoring how these change over time.

As with any other evaluation tool, the impact of an ITI evaluation depends on the extent to which its results are used by those responsible for decision-making.

1.5 Structure and Content

The Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI) draws on four building blocks known as dimensions, namely:

1. enabling environment;
2. capacities and processes;
3. citizen participation; and
4. information disclosure.

The first dimension evaluates the national or sub-national context with its legal framework. The other three evaluate the capacities and transparency outcomes at PE level. Together, the four dimensions align with empirical studies that describe how the quality of procurement outcomes depends on a combination of the regulatory framework and institutional capacities.

Each of the four dimensions is divided into a series of components to allow for their comprehensive evaluation. The result is a four-level hierarchy: the dimensions are determined by variables, which are in turn shaped by sub-variables, which are derived from indicators (see Figure 1).

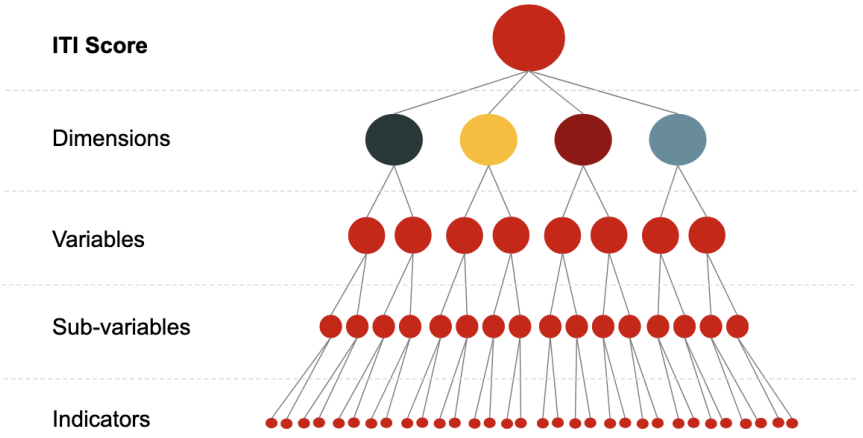


Figure 1. ITI hierarchy example

All the indicators are individually evaluated and scored. A set of weighted indicator scores then gives a sub-variable score; a set of weighted sub-variable scores gives a variable score; and a set of weighted variable scores gives a dimension score. A national or

sub-national ITI score is finally obtained from the weighted sum of the four dimension scores.

Dimensions

Dimension 1: Enabling environment

Dimension 1 assesses national or sub-national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector considering the regulatory framework and centralised digital tools. It has one variable, three sub-variables and 12 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variable and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Legal framework and digital tools
    - Regulatory framework for public access to information
    - Transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector
    - National digital information tools.

All indicators of this dimension apply at the national or sub-national level and are measured once at the country or local level, irrespective of the number of procuring entities selected for evaluation. Its results provide feedback to strengthen the national or sub-national environment, not processes within institutions. The score for the dimension is obtained through the weighted sum of the underlying indicators.

The indicators in this dimension are evaluated using information that is typically available from online sources such as websites containing national regulatory frameworks and information linked to the sector, particularly those focused on transparency, public procurement, public infrastructure and public finances.

Dimension 2: Capacities and processes

Dimension 2 assesses the soundness of procuring entities' procedures and capacities to disclose data and information. It has two variables, five sub-variables and 25 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variables and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Institutional capacities
    - Basic knowledge
    - Digital capacities
- Institutional processes
    - Procedures to disclose information
    - Enablers and barriers to the disclosure of information
    - Control over infrastructure projects disclosure.

All the indicators of this dimension evaluate procuring entities, not national or sub-national conditions. The indicators are evaluated once in each of "n_e" selected procuring entities. The dimension results offer feedback to strengthen capacities and processes at the PE level. The

score of the dimension is obtained through the weighted sums of the underlying indicators for each PE.

The data required to evaluate the indicators from this dimension are captured by a survey that has to be undertaken by a selected government officer at each procuring entity through either self-assessment or interview.

Dimension 3: Citizen participation

Dimension 3 evaluates the opportunities provided by PEs for citizen participation and how citizens can use the disclosed public information. It has one variable, two sub-variables and 12 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variable and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Participation practices
    - Participation opportunities
    - Use of information by citizens.

All the indicators of this dimension evaluate PEs. The indicators are evaluated once for each of "n_e" selected PEs. The results from this dimension offer feedback to strengthen a PEs citizen's participation practices. The score for this dimension is obtained through the weighted sums of the underlying indicators for each PE.

The data required to evaluate the indicators from this dimension are captured by a survey (the same as for dimension 2) that has to be undertaken by a selected government officer at each PE through either self-assessment or interview.

Dimension 4:Iinformation disclosure

Dimension 4 assesses the amount of project data and information disclosed by the PEs according to the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard or the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard. It has one variable, six sub-variables and 44 indicators. The complete list of indicators is provided in Annex 1. The variable and sub-variables of the dimension are:

- Disclosure practices
    - Project identification
    - Project preparation
    - Construction contract procurement
    - Supervision contract procurement
    - Construction contract implementation
    - Supervision contract implementation

All indicators of this dimension evaluate "n_p" infrastructure projects developed by each of "n_e" PEs. The dimension results offer feedback to the selected PEs to strengthen their information disclosure. The overall score of the dimension is obtained through averaging the weighted sum of the underlying indicators for each of "n_p" projects.

The indices in this dimension are evaluated using information that is typically available from online sources such as websites containing data on public infrastructure projects and public procurement and other websites showing information linked to these objects of evaluation.

Table 1 below presents a summary of what is being evaluated and the data collection methods adopted for each of the four dimensions.

	DIMENSION 1: enabling environment	**DIMENSION 2: capacities and processes**	**DIMENSION 3: citizens participation**	**DIMENSION 4: information disclosure**
Evaluation subject	National or sub-national conditions	Procuring entities	Procuring entities	Procuring entities' projects
Data collection method	Desktop research	Self-assessment or interview	Self-assessment or interview	Desktop research

Table 1. Summary of what is being evaluated and the data collection methods adopted for each ITI dimension

Chapter 2 | Methodology

2.1 Evaluation process

Each of the four ITI dimensions have their own evaluation process, as follows.

Dimension 1: Enabling environment

Dimension 1 assessed the national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector. Its indicators were determined through desktop research. Each indicator required inputs from at least two evaluators, who made an initial evaluation independently of each other to avoid any bias.

If the results from both evaluators for each indicator were the same, then the results were considered final. If there was a difference between them, then a third evaluator resolved the difference. This third evaluation coincided with one of the first two and to consider a score as final.

The quality of the collected data in dimension 1 was achieved through this approach, which ensured that the same observation was always independently obtained by two different evaluators.

Dimension 2: Capacities and processes

Dimension 2 assessed the soundness of a PEs procedures and capacities to disclose data and information. Its indicators were evaluated through a survey that was completed once by an officer at the PE[3]. The ITI seeked for a person that was familiarized with the principles of transparency, accountability, open data, citizen participation, collaboration and innovation.

The quality of data collected by the survey was verified by triangulating the results with other sources of information. These include the following.

- Endorsement: Each officer that completed the survey has endorsed the responses that he/she provided. Through the exchange of formal communications, this officer was also officially named by the PE to provide the information required by the ITI.
- Evidence that validates the assigned scores: Along with the survey responses, the officer also provided evidence (such as explanations, documents, websites, notice boards and newspapers) to validate his/her response to each question of the survey. This information was reviewed by the evaluation team. If the information did not match with the score assigned by the officer, the evaluation team either went back to the officer to ask for more information and/or adjusted the score based on the evidence that was provided.

[3] The ITI survey can also be completed by a small group of officers if the PE believes the required information is under different departments or units.

Dimension 3: Citizen participation

Dimension 3 assesses both the opportunities provided by PEs for citizen participation and how citizens make use of the disclosed public information. Its indicators are evaluated through the same survey that is completed by the information officer of each PE.

The survey is undertaken by the individual either through self-assessment or interview. The local evaluation team will decide which method is more appropriate in their context.

Dimension 4: Information disclosure

Dimension 4 assesses the scope, quantity and quality of data and information disclosed by the selected PEs according to the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard or the OC4IDS. Its indicators are evaluated through desktop research. These indicators require two or three evaluators, as in Dimension 1. Assessments of the quality of the collected data are derived from the same method, where a single observation will always be obtained through independent evaluation by two different people.

2.2 Data collection

Desktop research

The survey carried out to complete Dimension 1 conducted by searching/browsing on the official government website. Indicators for each variable or sub-variable are included with website link to prove that regulations and policies which support the disclosure of public information are exist in West Lombok..

In Dimension 4 the survey was carried out by collecting data on infrastructure projects carried out in the 2016-2022 period gathered from the official website of West Lombok Regency called LPSE (Electronic Procurement Services). The data collected then selected as samples. The samples chosen from each agency were two projects. The first project was chosen with the highest contract value, then the second was chosen by random sampling.

Projects one and two were evaluated by evaluating indicators on predetermined variables. Evaluating project data is carried out only from the West Lombok Regency LPSE website.

Several websites are used as data sources for desktop research, including:

1. LPSE West Lombok Regency - Home (lpse.lombokbaratkab.go.id)

   Electronic Procurement Service System (**LPSE) West Lombok Regency is** West Lombok Regency government goods/services procurement system which is implemented electronically using information technology support. **LPSE** developed to increase efficiency, effectiveness, quality and transparency in the implementation of procurement of goods and services.

2. https://peraturan.go.id/

Website of the Directorate General of National Regulations which displays the National Regulations Database which contains information regarding the type, status, relationship between regulations, and statistics on statutory regulations

Procurement Entity Survey

The survey was carried out with prior training to surveyors from each agency who had been appointed by each agency head. The survey is then distributed by completing a self-assessment within a certain time period. Each surveyor is given a contact to the ITI Researcher if there are questions or parts that are unclear. For more details, the stages stated as follows:

- Secretariat ITI has sent a letter requesting officers who will be tasked with filling out the survey form to the relevant agencies. The department will respond by sending the name of the officer who will help fill out the survey form that will be provided. Data collection in Dimensions 2&3 is carried out by distributing forms which are then filled in by officers at the Department.
- Officers from the Department will answer questions on the form according to the current conditions at the Department.
- If the surveyors have difficulty filling in, the ITI team will help to explain in more detail about the survey questions.
- Officers were given a period of two weeks to respond.
- If the survey form has not been collected by the agreed time, the ITI team will visit the officer at the office where they work to ask about the problem.
- The data is then analyzed.

List of 2023 ITI survey correspondents

No.	Name	Position/Title	Institution
1	Arum Padmarani Swarna Aurajati	Young Expert Planner	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service
2	Lalu Hariady dan Syaeful Hazah	Staff	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
3	Abdul hakim, S.Ak	Functional Planner	District Revenue Agency
4	Mohammad Munir, S.Pd	Functional Planner	Regional Disaster Management Agency
5	Nursaid & Satriadi A.U.	Staff	Youth and Sports Department

6	Lalu Gema Wahyu Aditya	Staff	Department of Agriculture
7	Ni Luh Ayu Budiyanti	Head of Program Subdivision	Department of Transportation
8	Alwia	Staff Program	Department of Industry and Commerce
9	Lalu Bushairi Sadikin	Staff	Department of Education and Culture
10	Kadarusman ST	Functional Position of Spatial Planner	Department of Housing and Settlements
11	Atmayadi, S.Pd., M.Kes		Regional Public Hospital
12	Fathurrahman, Se	General and Civil Service Subdivision Staff	Public health Agency
13	I Nyoman Gita Perbinta	Staff	Government tourism office
14	Acep Suhendra, S.STP	Head of Subdivision. Staffing	Environmental Agency
15	Diniek Dewi Rahmawati	Staff OP	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning for Water Resources
16	Riko Yano Pera, St	Road and Bridge Analyst	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Community Building
17	Firman Wahyudi	Staff	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Cipta Karya

Table 2.List of 2023 ITI survey correspondents

Data Collection Period

- Distribution of survey forms : 10 May 2023
- Collecting survey forms : 24 May 2023
- Evaluate survey results : June 23, 2023

2.3 Procurement Entity Sample

Procurement entities participating in ITI are all agencies in West Lombok that have Infrastructure project from 2016-2022. For more details, see the following list for sampling process

Process:

1. Record all project work in the 2016-2022 period
2. Collect project data per each Department
3. Sort based on highest to lowest project value in each Department
4. Take two projects with the project that has the highest contract value and one random project.
5. Carry out evaluations according to the form

Criteria: Departments that have infrastructure development work whose funding source comes from the West Lombok Regency APBD (Regional Funding)

Data used:

1. Value of infrastructure projects
2. Budgeting source data must be sourced from the West Lombok Regency APBD.
3. Project implementation was carried out in West Lombok
4. The project sector is the development of public infrastructure

List of ITI Procurement Entities 2023

No.	Institution Name
1.	West Lombok Regency Transportation Service
2.	West Lombok District General Hospital
3.	West Lombok Regency Industry and Trade Service
4.	West Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service
5.	West Lombok Regency Agricultural Service
6.	West Lombok Regency Regional Revenue Agency
7.	West Lombok Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).
8.	West Lombok Regency Environmental Service
9.	West Lombok Regency Youth and Sports Service
10.	West Lombok District Health Service

11.	West Lombok Regency Tourism Office
12.	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Cipta Karya
13.	West Lombok Regency Education and Culture Office
14.	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Bina Marga
15.	West Lombok Regency Housing and Settlement Service
16.	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Water Resources
17.	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, West Lombok Regency

Table 3.List of ITI Procurement Entities 2023

2.4 Infrastructure Project Sample

In general, two project samples are taken for each procurement entity with the following process:

1. Step 1: Data Collection - Infrastructure project data from several sources including BUMD (Regional Government Company) in West Lombok Regency. This data includes project details, such as name, type, sector, budget, year of implementation, and budget source.
2. Step 2: Project Classification - Projects are classified based on sector (for example, roads, buildings, SPAM, irrigation networks, etc.) and total project budget.
3. Step 3: Project Selection - Two different projects are selected from each sector group and budget size. The first selection is carried out for the highest project value, then the other is carried out randomly.

The criteria for selecting a sample of infrastructure projects involves classification based on EP and budget amount. Projects were selected to cover the diversity of the EP to ensure comprehensive coverage.

The scope of data used for project selection includes information from the project database, project implementation stages, contract data, project name, budget, project sector, and year of implementation.

Regarding the infrastructure project period, it is taken from 2016 to 2022.

List of ITI Infrastructure Projects 2023

No.	Project name	Project Budget	Procurement Entity
1	Construction of Tembowong People's Pier	Rp. 8,841,187,000.00	Department of Transportation
2.	Rehabilitation of Environmental Roads and Parking Areas (Land Facilities) of Tawun Port	Rp. 1,947,793,000.00	Department of Transportation
3.	Gunungsari Market Development 4	Rp. 5,757,950,000.00	Department of Industry and Commerce
4.	Construction of Eyat Mayang Market,sheet	Rp. 1,414,203,500.00	Department of Industry and Commerce
5.	Revitalization of Sekotong 1 Middle School	Rp. 3,620,981,579.00	Department of Education and Culture
6.	SDN 1 Sliding Classroom Rehab	Rp. 754,620,000.00	Department of Education and Culture
7.	Renovation of Taman Giri Menang Square (GMS) Re-Tender Gerung	Rp. 7,278,000,000.00	Department of Housing and Settlements
8.	Lighting Arrangement in the Giri Menang Square (GMS) Area Re-Tender	Rp. 889,105,000.00	Department of Housing and Settlements
9.	Construction of HCU Building (DAK)	Rp. 8,750,000,000.00	Regional public hospital
10.	Power House Construction	Rp. 563,543,170.00	Regional public hospital
11.	Construction of Banyumulek Community Health Center (DAK AFIRMASI)	Rp. 9,570,524,806.00	public health Office
12.	Construction of Generator House (REGIONAL LOAN) Awet Muda Narmada Hospital	Rp. 814,170,000.00	public health Office
13.	Implementation of Arrangement of the Lingsar Park Area	Rp. 4,000,000,000.00	Government tourism office
14.	Solar Garden Lights (DAK)	Rp. 280,500,000.00	Government tourism

			office
15.	Procurement of a Compost House with a capacity of 1 ton/day	Rp. 840,000,000.00	environmental services
16.	Development of Narmada District BPP Office Infrastructure	Rp. 500,160,700.00	Department of Agriculture
17.	Repair of Ruminant Slaughterhouse District. Lingsar (DAK)	Rp. 332,500,000.00	Department of Agriculture
18.	Salt Integration	Rp. 328,633,000.00	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service
19.	Reconciliation/Integration of Salt Farming in Buwun Mas Village	Rp. 900,000,000.00	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service
20.	Construction of TP PKL Stalls 2019 MINISTRY OF COOPERATIONS and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia	Rp. 455,000,000.00	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
21.	Revitalization of the People's Market Managed by the Cooperative	Rp. 864,500,000.00	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
22.	Construction of the BKP Gunungsari Office Building	Rp. 300,000,000.00	District Revenue Agency
23.	Construction of the Kediri BKP Office Building	Rp. 300,000,000.00	District Revenue Agency
24.	Rehabilitation of the Eyat Mayang River Dam, subdistrict. Sheet	Rp. 394,000,000.00	Regional Disaster Management Agency
25.	Rehabilitation of the Kelep Bridge, Taman Sari Village, Sekotong District	Rp. 2,000,000,000.00	Regional Disaster Management Agency
26.	Continued Development of Mini GOR	Rp. 4,800,000,000.00	Youth and Sports Department
27.	Rehabilitation/improvement of irrigation infrastructure (DAK Reg) Pesongoran Kuripan Irrigation Area	Rp. 500,000,000.00	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Water Resources
28.	DI.Keru Secondary Channel Rehabilitation (DAK Assignment)	Rp. 6,458,579,000.00	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning -

			Water Resources
29.	Periodic Maintenance of Road Section (057) Keru-Suranadi	Rp. 19,368,000,000.00	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Bina Marga
30.	Package I (one) Periodic Maintenance of District Roads (Regular DAK for Roads) (003) Pelangan - Labuan Poh	Rp. 10,160,616,000.00	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Bina Marga
31.	Construction of the Emergency Room Building at the Regional Hospital is Obedient to Patju (Regional Loan)	Rp. 80,000,000,000.00	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Cipta Karya
32.	Rehabilitation of Regional Government Office Buildings affected by Disasters	Rp. 1,492,000,000.00	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Cipta Karya

Table 4.List of ITI Infrastructure Projects 2023

2.5 Interaction protocol

The following are the stages and protocols for interaction with the EP (Procurement Entity) at each stage of the evaluation process:

1. In the evaluation process, interaction with the EP begins with sending a formal invitation to participate in the ITI survey. The survey includes the evaluated dimensions and questions related to project transparency.
2. The process continues by sending reminders to EPs who have not responded to the invitation after a period of 1 (one) week after being given the survey.
3. If the EP responds to the invitation, they are given a survey form and asked to fill out the survey according to the guidelines provided within a time limit of 1 (one) week.
4. If the EP experiences delays or does not respond within the specified time limit, the next process is to send a reminder letter and follow-up communication efforts to facilitate participation.

EPs that Did Not Complete the ITI Survey:

Although efforts are made to invite and interact with EPs, sometimes EPs are unable or unwilling to complete the ITI survey.

Process Terms:

1. In cases of late or non-response from the EP, additional communication efforts were made to facilitate participation. This includes sending further reminder letters, email, whatsapp or telephone if EP contact is available.

2. During the communication process, the importance of their participation in the evaluation was emphasized to increase the transparency of the infrastructure sector.
3. The final warning was given via an official letter from FLLAJ West Lombok Regency as CoST West Lombok.
4. If there is no response from the agency after the last letter is given, the value of the survey results will be considered 0 (zero). Positively, all EPs successfully completed the survey.

2.6 Challenges and Limitations

1. Challenges in Selecting EPs:

Limited Data Available: One of the main challenges in selecting an EP is the limited data available. Some EPs may not have complete or up-to-date data, making it difficult to evaluate their transparency.

2. Challenges in Selecting Infrastructure Projects:

Availability of Project Data: Selecting infrastructure projects that are relevant and support transparency evaluations can be difficult if the required project data is incomplete or difficult to access.

3. Challenges in Contacting and Getting EP Support:

Some EPs may not have sufficient understanding of the purpose of the evaluation or understanding of transparency.

4. Challenges in Completing Surveys by EPs:

Survey Complexity: ITI surveys may contain detailed questions or requests for information for some EPs, which can slow down the completion process.

5. Challenges in Infrastructure Project Evaluation:

6. Incomplete Data: Sometimes the data needed to evaluate a project may be incomplete or inappropriate.

7. Subjectivity of Assessment: Assessment of the level of transparency of infrastructure projects can have elements of subjectivity and different interpretations by evaluators.

8. Other specific challenges faced in ITI implementation:

1. Some agencies have never applied fees
2. Some agencies appoint surveyors who are different from those who underwent previous training

3. Staff changes in the agency were quite fast so that staff who had previously been trained on CoST moved to other agencies.

Chapter 3 | Results

3.1 National ITI score

The following is a graph of ITI results in West Lombok Regency. The values on the graph are on a scale of 0-100.

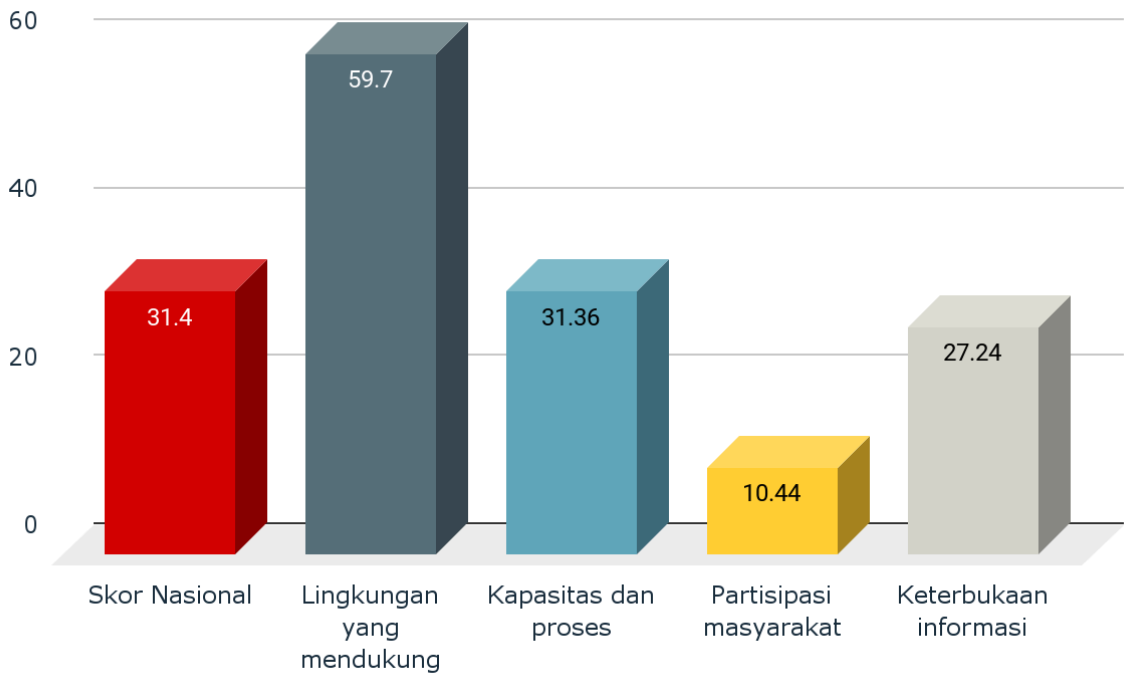


Figure 2.West Lombok ITI Score

It can be seen that overall the results from ITI show that there is a need for improvement in almost all dimensions of data disclosure.

The highest score is found in the supportive environment dimension. This is in accordance with the regulations used by the agency referring to the laws that apply nationally. The dimension with the lowest value is community participation. Apart from Musrenbang, community involvement in the infrastructure process is still not optimal and there needs to be real attention to this matter. For capacity, process and information disclosure, the values are almost the same but tend to be low. This can be seen from the absence of special information staff in almost all agencies and the public data disclosure system which is still limited to the tender stage only.

3.1.1 International Comparisons

In this section, we will discuss the comparison of ITI West Lombok Regency results with other CoST members throughout the world. Graph 3 shows that the ITI West Lombok score is above several other CoST programs but still tends to be below the overall CoST program.

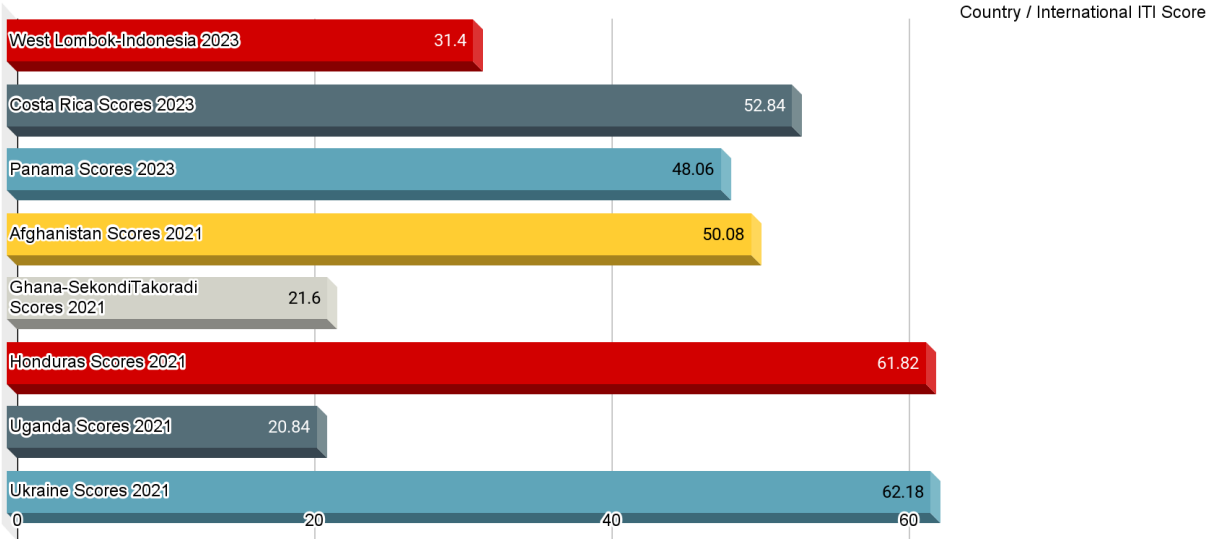
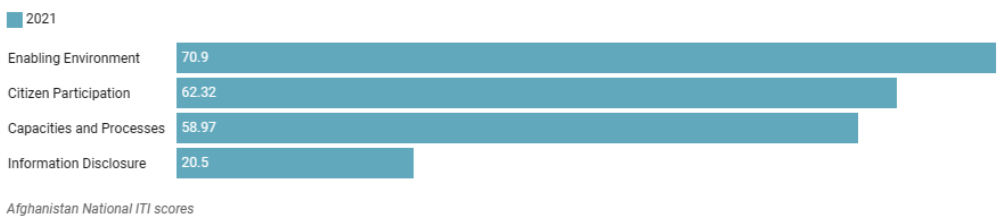


Figure 3.International Comparison of West Lombok ITI Scores

Furthermore, as seen in Figure 4, the value of ITI for national and sub-national has almost the same trend, namely having a fairly high supporting environment value. This shows that according to regulations, each country/region has a system that is capable enough to implement good infrastructure data transparency. However, looking at the three other dimensions which are quite low, this means that the implementation of data disclosure, both in terms of capacity and process, the amount of information disclosed, and community participation is still not felt or has not been implemented optimally.



Afghanistan National ITI scores

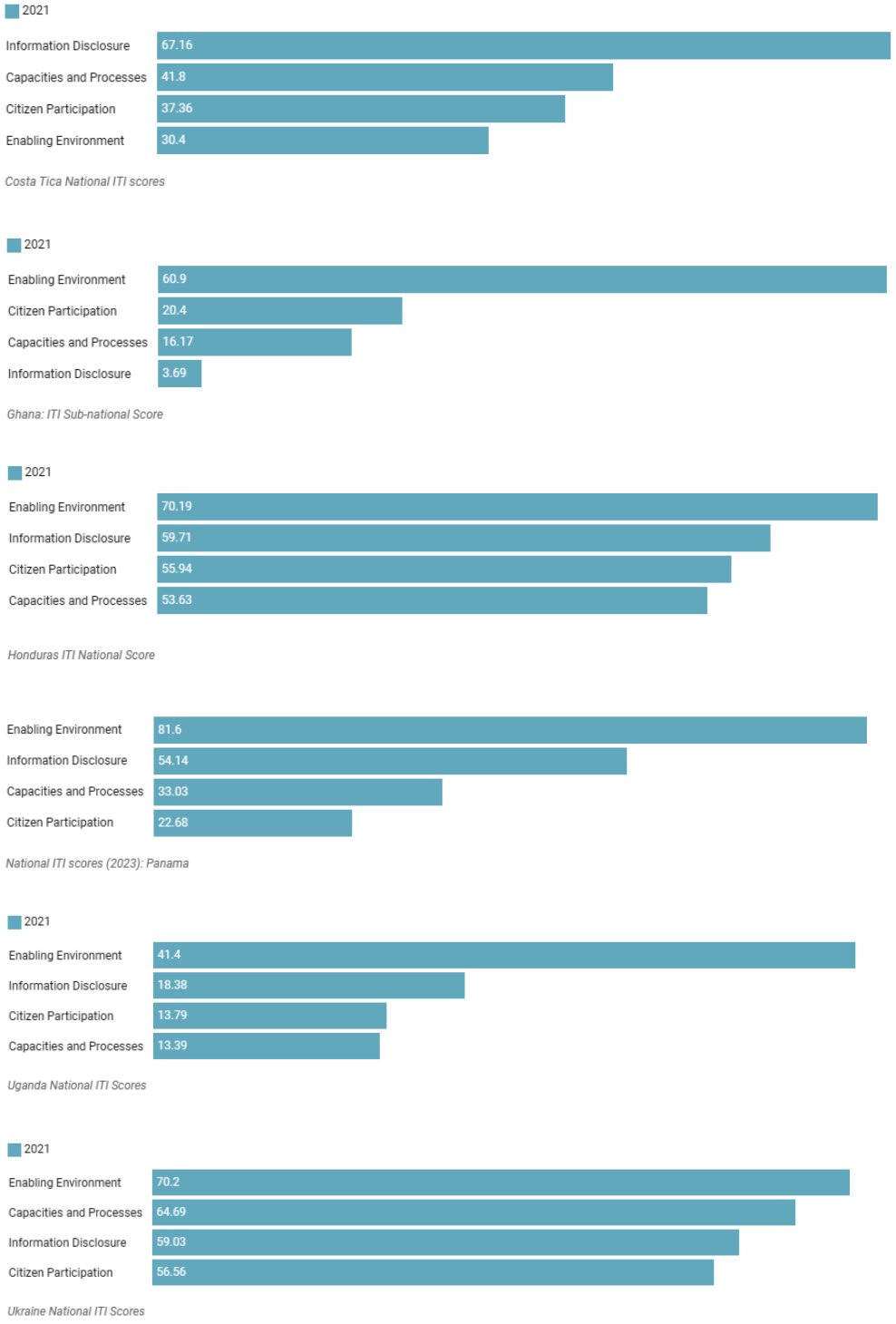


Figure 4.Detailed International Comparison of ITI Scores

Figure 5 below is a detailed comparison between the average international ITI score and the West Lombok ITI score

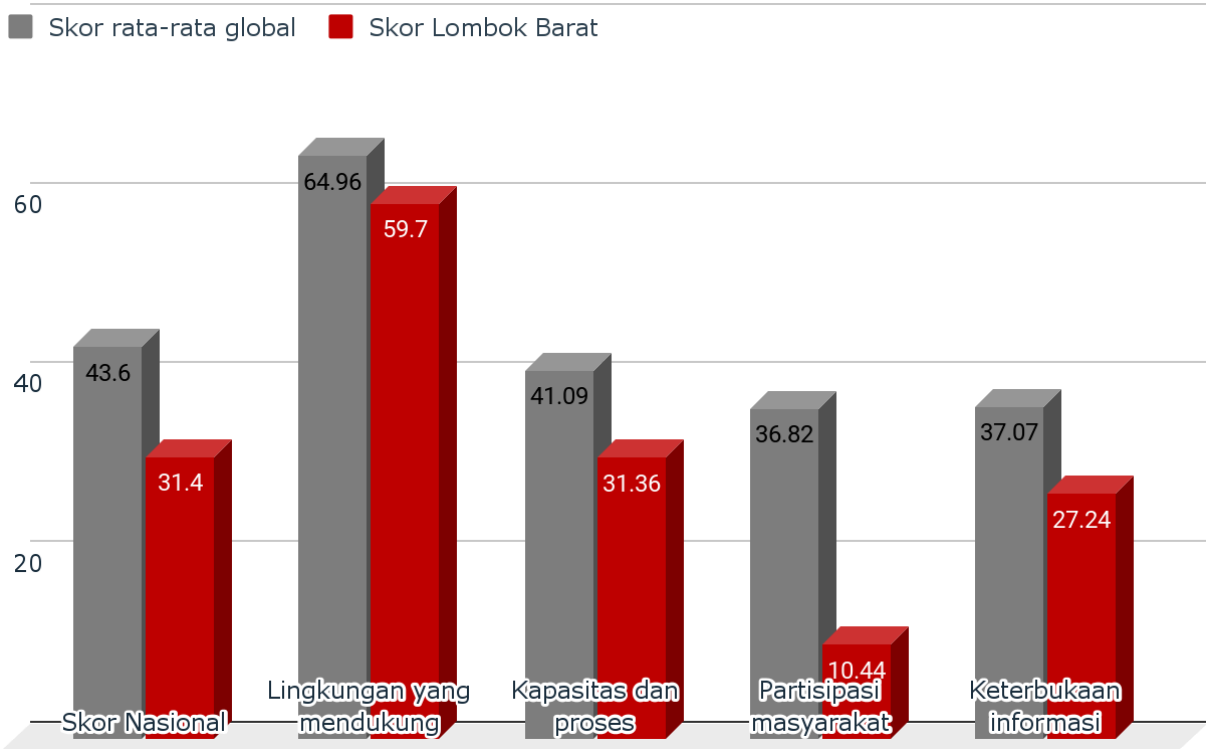


Figure 5.Details of International Comparison of West Lombok ITI Scores

Overall, it can be seen in Figure 5 that the ITI scores for both National and each dimension for West Lombok Regency are below the international average but have almost the same trend. West Lombok needs 12.2 points to be at the international average of other CoST members. Regarding the score for each dimension, it takes around 5 to 10 points to be at the international average except for dimension 3, namely community participation, which is far behind at 26.4 points. This shows the need for special attention to this dimension in the future.

3.1.2 Supportive environment

In this section the results of the first dimension of ITI will be presented, Figure 6 below contains the results of the sub variables:

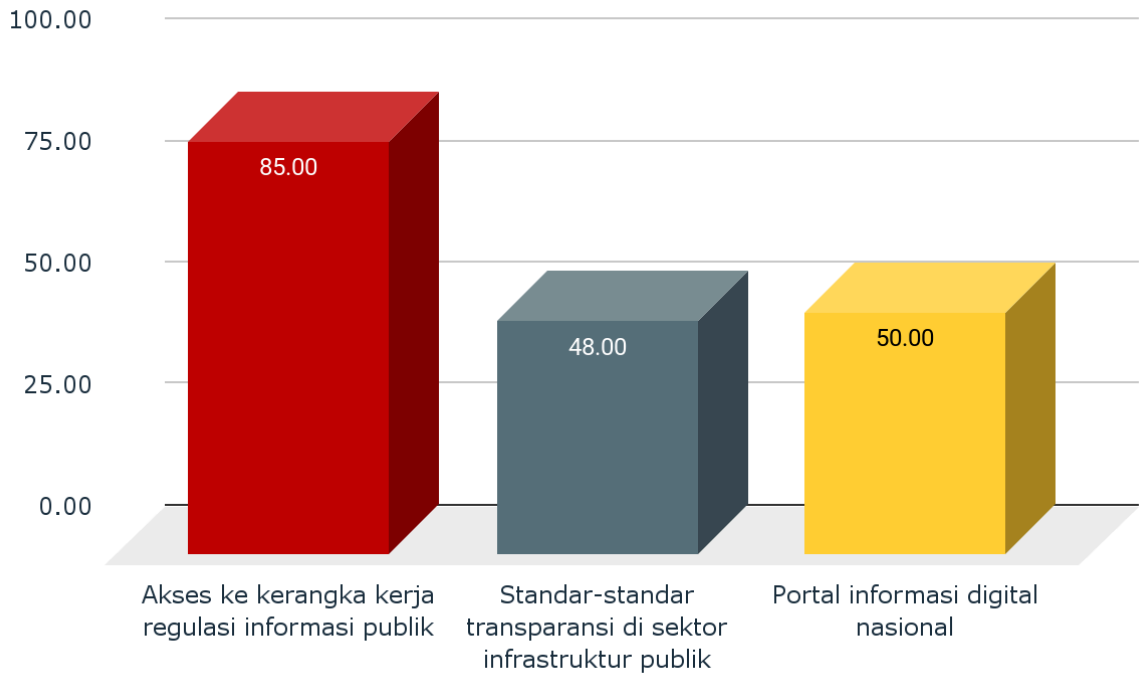


Figure 6.West Lombok ITI dimension 1 sub variable score

It can be seen in the scope of regulations, the basic system for access to public information is very well stated in the data disclosure law, starting from the disclosure of the regulations themselves, clear sanctions, and supported by websites/digital information systems that are available both nationally and sub national.

To be more clear, several important indicators that influence this dimension can be seen as follows:

A. The indicator with the highest value

1. Law on access to public information :100 Points
2. Sanctions for non-compliance with public information access mandates :100 Points
3. Right to request public information: 80 Points
4. Ease of access to information on digital information platforms: 80 points

B. Indicator with the lowest value

1. Geographic information system (GIS) infrastructure projects : 0 Points
2. Infrastructure data standards: 40 points
3. Proactive publication of public infrastructure project information: 40 points
4. Proactive publication of public procurement process information: 40 Points

The lowest indicator is more visible than the absence of a GIS system which is an advanced digital information system that is very good for informing the condition of infrastructure projects in an area. Apart from that, there are no clear data standards and the need to update data regularly still requires more regulatory attention. This may be accommodated by the existence of regional regulations that regulate the use of a standard. specifically in West

Lombok, because they are registered as members of CoST, they are expected to be able to use these standards in writing through regional regulations in the form of regional regulations or regional regulations.

3.1.3 Capacities and processes

In this section the results of the second dimension of ITI will be presented, Figure 7 below contains the results of the sub variables:

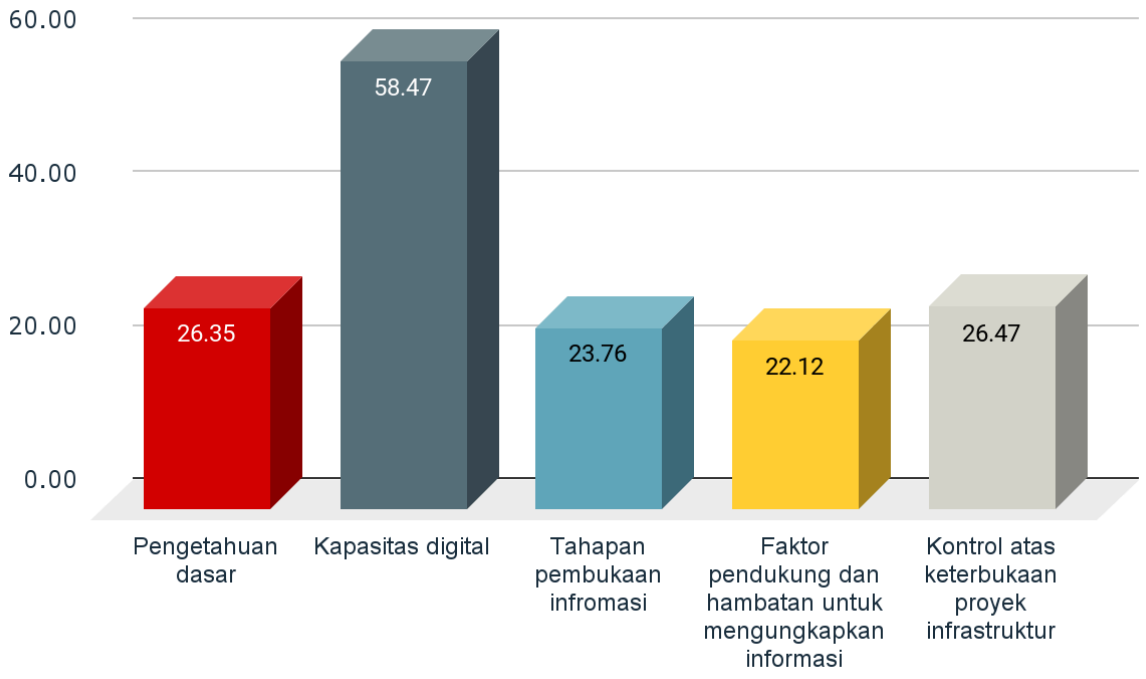


Figure 7.West Lombok ITI dimension 2 sub variable score

The image above is a graph of subnational average results for the second dimension. In the variable scope, it can be seen that capacity has a value that tends to be higher than process. In the sub-variable scope, the highest value is in digital capacity, followed by basic knowledge. This shows that in terms of digital capacity and knowledge, agencies in West Lombok are capable enough to implement good data disclosure. However, on the process side, West Lombok can still develop, especially in terms of data disclosure control.

To be more clear, several important indicators that influence this dimension can be seen as follows:

A. The indicator with the highest value

1. Agency website: 71.76 Points
2. Connectivity to the internet: 70.59 Points
3. Computer equipment: 64.71 Points

B. Indicator with the lowest value

1. Plan to reduce limitations in publishing information: 0 Points
2. Visualization based on infrastructure project data: 3.53 Points
3. Bureaucratic obstacles to publishing information: 3.53 Points

It can be seen that matters related to facilities and infrastructure tend to have high value. However, several things that can be done in the future to increase the score for this dimension include visualization of infrastructure project data. This can be done by utilizing tables, graphs or other types of visualization to provide a better picture of information to the public regarding infrastructure projects in West Lombok.

Another thing that needs more attention is related to bureaucratic obstacles and mitigating things that have the potential to hinder or limit information disclosure in West Lombok. This can be done by conducting a visibility study on infrastructure project information so that we can find out more about the bureaucratic system and existing limitations in conveying infrastructure project information in West Lombok.

3.1.4 Citizen participation

In this section, the results of the third dimension of ITI will be presented. Figure 8 below contains the results of the sub variables:

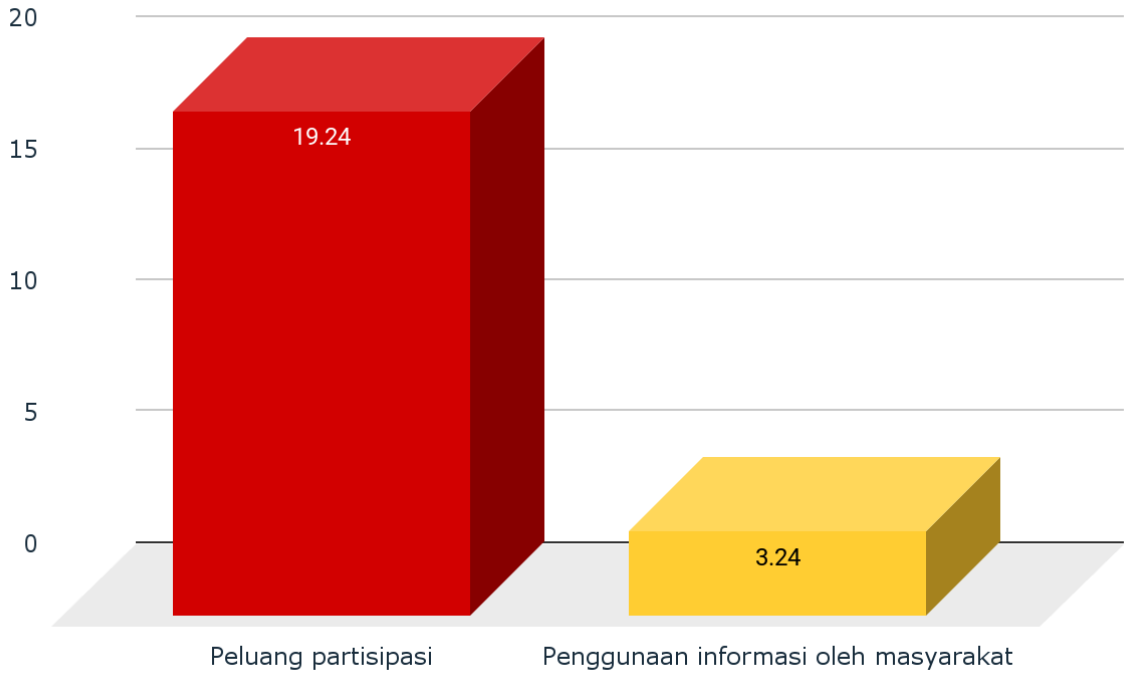


Figure 8.West Lombok ITI dimension 3 sub variable score

In the graph above, it can be seen that the community's opportunity to participate in infrastructure projects is much greater compared to the value of using public information in

society. From the survey results, it was found that opportunities for participation exist in the Musrenbang process starting from the village level to the provincial level. Apart from that, related to opportunities, in several infrastructure projects there is a public consultation mechanism.

To be more clear, several important indicators that influence this dimension can be seen as follows:

A. The indicator with the highest value

1. Awareness of participation opportunities: 28.24 Points
2. Institutionalized citizen participation: 22.35 Points
3. Community participation in infrastructure projects: 18.82 Points
4. Permanent and inclusive citizen participation: 18.82 Points

B. Indicator with the lowest value

1. Evidence of institutional use: 2.35 Points
2. Residents use evidence: 0 Points
3. Improvements in response to citizen participation: 0 Points

In terms of community participation, public consultation only obtained information from a few surveyors. The nature of handling public consultations varies, some are carried out by the procurement entity itself, through FLLAJ, or carried out by contractors. In general, this information is still limited and is only known by a few procurement entities.

Regarding the use of information by the public, it still seems inadequate. There are many reasons why there is a lack of access to information. The public's interest in knowing data related to infrastructure, the public's difficulty in accessing information portals, the quality of resources or the lack of information related to data portals can be the main factors.

3.1.5 Information disclosure

In this section, the results of the fourth dimension of ITI will be presented. Figure 9 below contains the results of the sub variables:

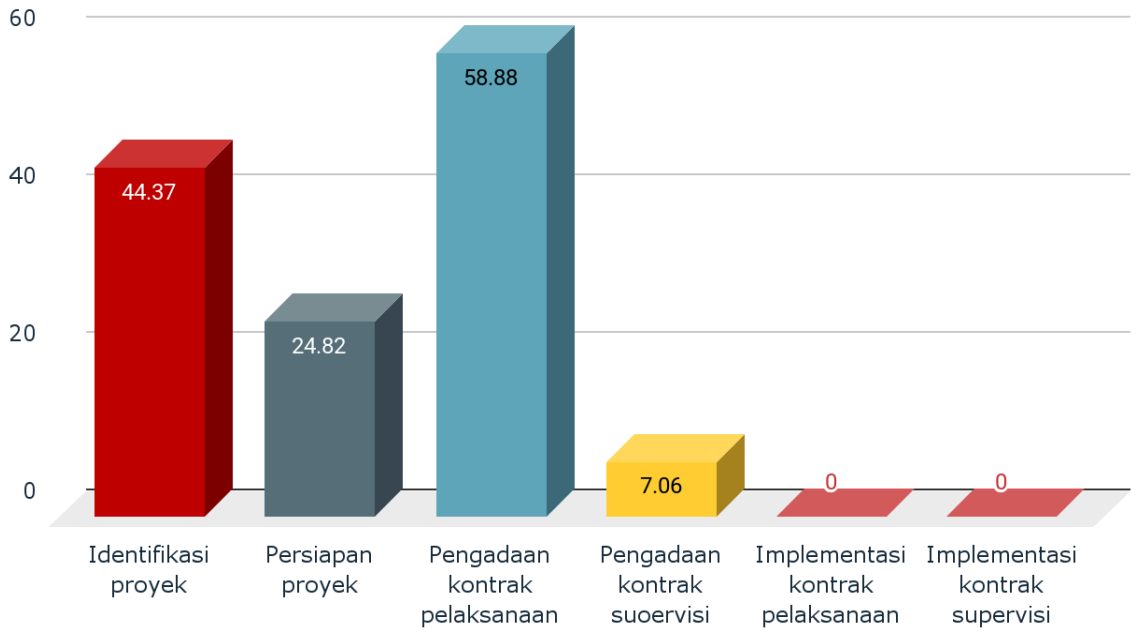


Figure 9.West Lombok ITI dimension 4 sub variable score

In dimension 4, namely data disclosure, it can be seen that the procurement/tendering stage for infrastructure construction project contracts has the highest value. This is supported by the LPSE portal which is intended to provide an open market for infrastructure projects. At this stage what needs to be paid attention to is data related to infrastructure project implementation which occupies the lowest value in the infrastructure project construction section. This is because there is no data that must be disclosed for the project cycle after the tender is held.

For the supervision side, almost no data was found in the data disclosure portal in West Lombok. This happens because the supervision budget tends to be small and does not include the type of information that is required to be disclosed according to the data disclosure law. This is certainly an obstacle that really requires special attention to improve the quality and quantity of data disclosure in West Lombok.

To be more clear, several important indicators that influence this dimension can be seen as follows:

A. The indicator with the highest value

1. Project owner: 100 Points
2. Project location : 100 Points
3. Funding source: 100 Points
4. Number of companies bidding: 100 Points
5. Contract Type: 100 Points

B. Indicator with the lowest value

1. Scope of contract work: 3.53 Points

2. Sectors and subsectors: 21.18
3. Contract duration: 26.47

C. Indicator with valuesnol

1. Objective
2. Environmental impact
3. Land and settlement impacts
4. Detailed contact
5. The official title of the contract
6. All indicators in infrastructure project supervision data except the procurement process and the number of companies participating in the tender, for example changes in contract prices and changes in the duration of supervision contracts.
7. All indicators in the implementation phase of an infrastructure project construction contract, for example changes in contract price and changes in the duration of the implementation contract.

In the list above, it can be seen that the data related to tenders is considered quite good in terms of transparency. However, it is also necessary to include the sector and sub-sector of each infrastructure project which can later be used for further analysis and better grouping of infrastructure projects. The duration of the contract and scope of work also need to be included so that the public gets a better idea of the main and supporting infrastructure that will be built later in the project.

Regarding indicators that have a value of 0 (zero), this is because regulations on the data standards used do not require disclosure of this information. It is hoped that the CoST standards implemented in West Lombok through the INTRAS portal can provide incomplete data for a clearer picture regarding work and supervision of infrastructure projects in West Lombok

3.2 Procuring entities ITI score

(Please introduce the section and the table below, you need to say the table only includes the top 10 EP, or you can add the missing 7. The complete table maybe better in your case)

Rank	Procurement Entity	Score ITI	Dimension 2 Score	Dimension 3 Score	Dimension 4 Score
1	West Lombok Regency Transportation Service	31.71	38.22	35.25	23.8
2	West Lombok District General Hospital	30.62	51.79	9	25.6
3	West Lombok Regency Industry and Trade Service	29.73	43.6	19.8	23.8
4	West Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service	29.54	45.39	9.9	27.95

5	West Lombok Agriculture Service	29.45	38.68	14.35	30.8
6	West Lombok Regency Regional Revenue Agency	28.18	30.15	25.8	27.95
7	Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)	26.89	44.89	0	27.95
8	West Lombok Regency Environmental Service	25.28	32.84	5.4	31.1
9	Youth and Sports Department	25.11	28.45	15.9	27.95
10	West Lombok Health Service	24.41	32.26	5.1	29.6
	West Lombok Tourism Department	23.33			
	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Cipta Karya	20.82			
	West Lombok Regency Education and Culture Office	20.00			
	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Bina Marga	18.86			
	West Lombok Regency Housing and Settlement Service	18.77			
	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Water Resources	18.04			
	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	15.44			

Table 5. List of ITI Procurement Entities (EP) 2023

The table above is the ITI ranking table for the top 10 Procurement Entities. The three entities with the highest ranking are the Department of Transportation, Regional General Hospital, and the Department of Industry and Trade.

Looking at the gap scores of each Procurement Entity, it is clear that a significant gap lies in community involvement. This is the reason the West Lombok Regency Transportation Service is ranked first. The West Lombok Regency General Hospital is in second place with the best score on dimension 2 (capacity and process) for data disclosure. This dimension also appears to have a fairly large gap when compared with the value of the fourth dimension (information disclosure). However, overall, the gap between each of the top 10

Procurement Entities is quite small, namely a maximum of 7.3 points with only one Procurement Entity being below the average value.

Figure 6 below contains the ITI results from EP for each quartile and the average ITI score.

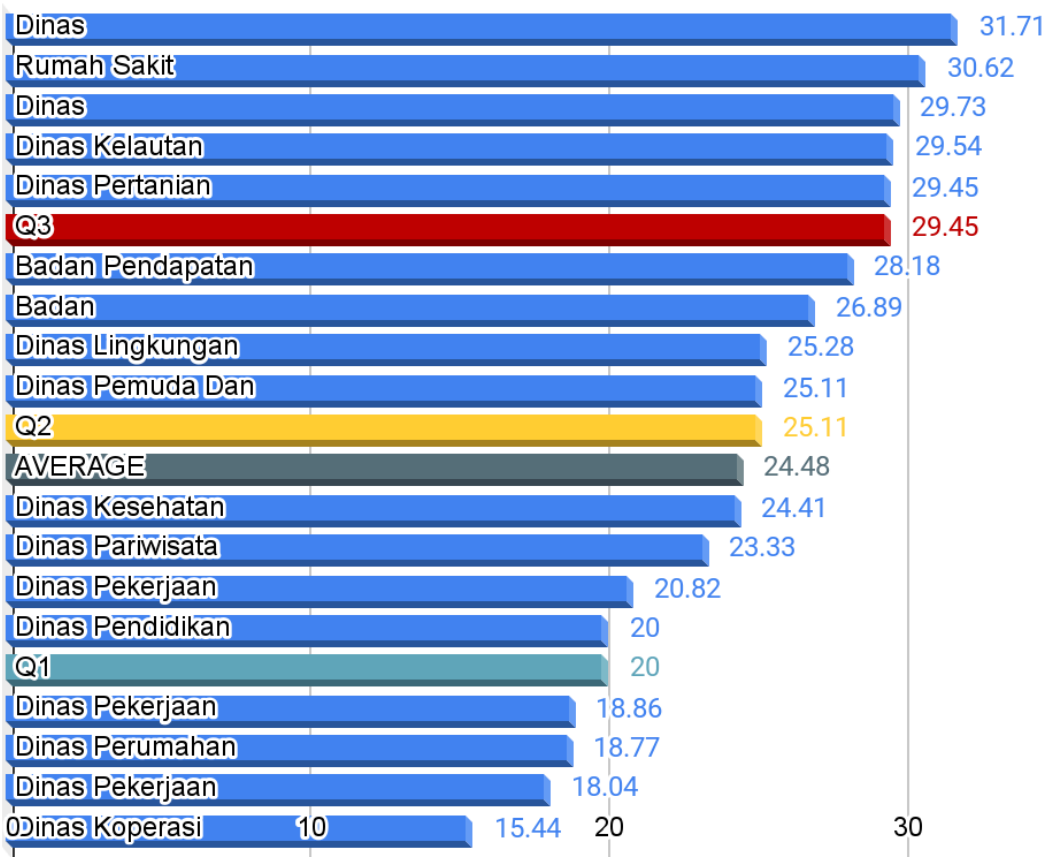


Figure 10.West Lombok ITI procurement entity score

If viewed as a whole, there are 8 Procurement Entities that are below the average value and 9 other entities that are above the average value. The gap that occurs for the 8 Procurement Entities is bigger when compared to the 9 Procurement Entities above. It is hoped that this will be given more attention so that in the future each Procurement Entity will achieve an even distribution of optimal data disclosure systems. The fourth quartile mean is almost double the first quartile mean. Shows the number of differences between the best and lowest performing entity groups.

3.2.1 Results by procuring entities budget

The following is Figure 11 which displays the ITI score values of EP if sorted by budget amount group from lowest to highest.

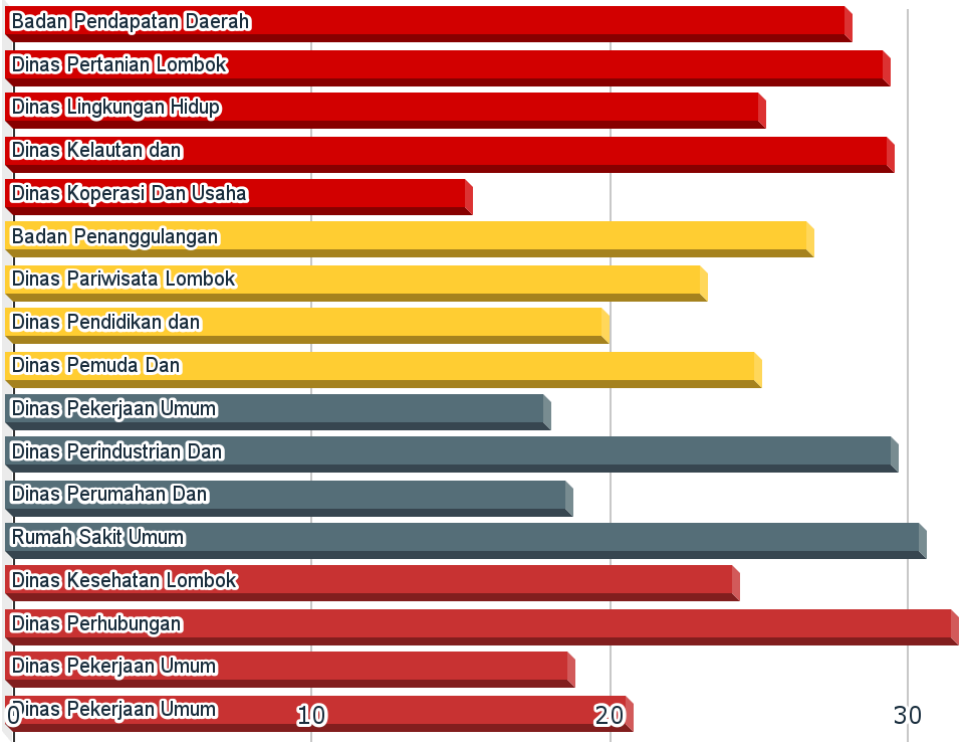


Figure 11. West Lombok ITI procurement entity score based on total budget value

If we look at the budget amount, we do not see any special connection with the ITI score of each Procurement Entity. However, what is of concern is that there needs to be more effort for several Procurement Entities that have large budgets but still lack a data transparency system.

3.3 Infrastructure projects scores

The following is a table that displays the highest project ITI scores from rank 1 to rank 5.

Rank	Procurement Entity	Project name	Score ITI
1	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Bina Marga	Periodic Maintenance of Road Section (057) Keru	32.9
2	West Lombok Health Service	Construction of Generator House (REGIONAL LOAN) Awet Muda Narmada Hospital	31.1
2	West Lombok Tourism Department	Implementation of Arrangement of the Lingsar Park Area	31.1
2	West Lombok Tourism Department	Solar Garden Lights (DAK)	31.1
2	West Lombok Regency Environmental Service	Procurement of a Compost House with a capacity of 1 ton/day	31.1

2	West Lombok Agriculture Service	Development of Narmada District BPP Office Infrastructure	31.1
3	West Lombok Agriculture Service	Repair of Ruminant Slaughterhouse District. Lingsar (DAK)	30.5
4	West Lombok Health Service	Construction of Banyumulek Community Health Center (DAK AFIRMASI)	28.1
5	West Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service	Salt Integration	27.95
5	West Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service	Reconciliation/Integration of Salt Farming in Buwun Mas Village	27.95
5	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Construction of TP PKL Stalls 2019 MINISTRY OF COOPERATIONS and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia	27.95
5	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Revitalization of the People's Market Managed by the Cooperative	27.95
5	West Lombok Regency Regional Revenue Agency	Construction of the BKP Gunungsari Office Building	27.95
5	West Lombok Regency Regional Revenue Agency	Construction of the Kediri BKP Office Building	27.95
5	Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)	Rehabilitation of the Eyat Mayang River Dam, subdistrict. Sheet	27.95
5	Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)	Rehabilitation of the Kelep Bridge, Taman Sari Village, Sekotong District	27.95
5	Youth and Sports Department	Continued Development of Mini GOR	27.95
5	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Water Resources	Rehabilitation/improvement of irrigation infrastructure (DAK Reg) Pesongoran Kuripan Irrigation Area	27.95
5	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Water Resources	DI.Keru Secondary Channel Rehabilitation (DAK Assignment)	27.95

Table 5. List of 5 Infrastructure Projects with the highest ITI 2023 scores

If you look at 10 Infrastructure Projectswith the highest score in table 5, it can be seen that the values range from 27.95 to 32.9 with a gap of 1-5 points. All of these projects are above the average for all infrastructure projects sampled in this analysis. It should be noted that the rating scale ranges from 0 to 100. This shows that even the project with the highest score (32.9) has significant opportunities for improvement.

The following is Figure 12 which shows the ITI score results for all infrastructure projects divided based on the average and quartiles.

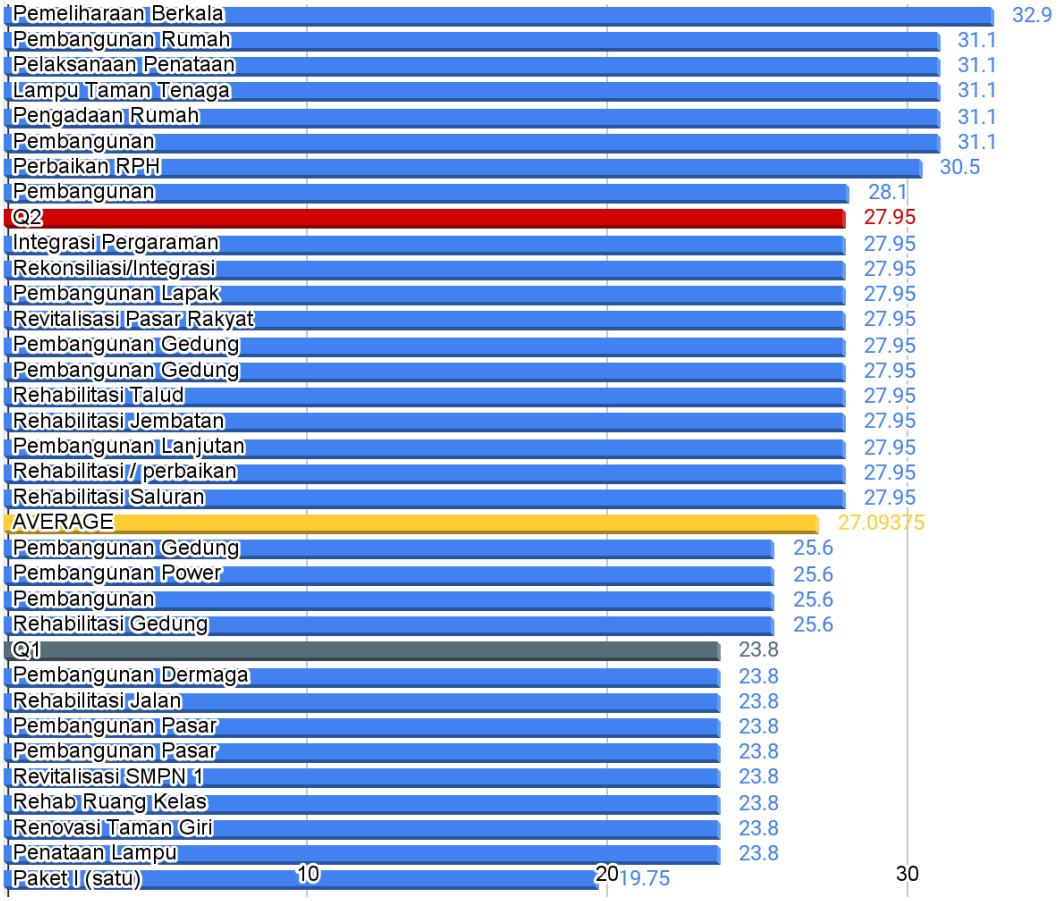


Figure 12. ITI West Lombok procurement entity score based on total budget value

If we look at the average of the entire project sample, there are 13 Infrastructure Projects with ITI scores that are below the average value and 19 other projects that are above the average value. There is something interesting from the data above, namely that the projects with the highest and lowest ITI scores are from the same Procurement Entity, namely from the Public Works Department in the Highways sector. The score gap that occurs in these two projects is also quite large, namely 13.2 points. The difference in data transparency standards used is a factor underlying the gap in these two projects. The project with the highest value is a project that uses the CoST IDS standard which has been implemented for several years at the Procurement Entity. Meanwhile, the project with the lowest score is a DAK project that does not yet use the CoST IDS standard. It is hoped that later the implementation of CoST IDS for all infrastructure projects in West Lombok will increase the data disclosure rating of all Procurement Entities.

Conclusions

- West Lombok's ITI score is 31.4 out of a maximum score of 100, this score is still below the international average for CoST members, namely 43.6. It takes an additional score of 12.2 to be at the international average.
- The dimension 1 score (Supporting environment) is the highest score for the ITI West Lombok score at 59.7. The score is still below the international average for other CoST members, namely 64.9. Dimension 1 has the lowest gap compared to the other dimensions, namely 5.2.The highest sub variable in dimension 1 is atAccess to the public information regulatory framework and the lowest onTransparency standards in the public infrastructure sector
- The score for dimension 2 (Capacity and process) is the second highest score with a value of 31.36. The score is still below the international average for other CoST members, namely 41. Dimension 2 has a gap of 9.64 from the international average.The highest sub variable in dimension 2 is atDigital capacity and the lowest on supporting factors and barriers to disclosing information
- Dimension score 3 (Community participation) is the lowest score with a value of 10.44. The score is still below the international average for other CoST members, namely 36.83. Dimension 3 has the highest gap, namely 26.38 from the international average score.The highest sub variable in dimension 3 is atParticipation Opportunities and the lowest in the use of information by the community
- Dimension score 4 (Information disclosure) is at a score of 27.24. The score is still below the international average for other CoST members, namely 37.06. Dimension 4 has a gap of 9.82 from the international average score.The highest sub-variable in dimension 4 is Procurement of implementation contracts and the lowest is Implementation of implementation contracts and supervision
- There is no entity that has an official information staff that specifically handles matters related to information requests or information disclosure.
- The infrastructure data transparency portal that can be accessed by the public is lpse (http://www.lpse.lombokbaratkab.go.id/eproc4/) which is a portal for the tender stage for procurement of goods and services. This portal does not provide information about other relevant project stages, such as preparation and implementation. `
- No official data disclosure portal was found regarding other project cycles after the tender process.
- There was no open data found for supervision of infrastructure projects.

Recommendations

- There needs to be information staff in each procurement or centralized entity who handles matters related to information requests and infrastructure data disclosure in West Lombok Regency.This can be done by appointing one staff from each PE to officially become information staff and stated in a regulation.
- It is necessary to increase the capacity and knowledge of information staff, especially regarding data standards and sanctions for violating data disclosure laws.This can be done by holding training for information staff appointed by each EP.
- Public consultations need to be held for all infrastructure projects and include information staff so that they can be well documented.
- Appointed information staff are required to participate in Musrenbang and document important matters in other public participation activities.
- There is a need for an infrastructure information disclosure portal intended for the public to obtain easy, fast and free information in all public infrastructure procurement cycles, based on the CoST IDS or OC4IDS standards.
- Information staff need to update data periodically at least once every three months on the existing infrastructure data transparency portal.
- There is a need to study the identification of bureaucracy that exists in the infrastructure information disclosure process.
- There needs to be outreach regarding data transparency portals for civil society and observers of infrastructure transparency and other transparency to read and use this information.
- There is a need to increase data disclosure for all infrastructure project procurement cycles.
- There is a need for special data disclosure for the supervision of infrastructure projects.

Annex 1 | Evaluation Instrument

The Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI) score (range 0−1) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{ITI score} = \sum wd(\sum wv(\sum wsv(\sum wi.i)\,)\,)\,.$$

Where wi is the weighting for each evaluated indicator score i (range 0−1) within each sub-variable, wsv is the weighting for each sub-variable score within each variable, wv is the weighting for each variable score within each dimension and wd is the weighting for each dimension score within the ITI.

All dimensions, variables, sub-variables, indicators, indicator points scale and weightings are shown in the following table.

When calculating a national or sub-national ITI score, the dimension 2 and 3 scores are calculated by adding the respective dimension scores for each procurement entity and then dividing each one by the number of procuring entities ($n_{\text{It is}}$) to provide the average values. For dimension 4, the scores for each project are added together and then divided by the number of projects (n_{p}).

When calculating a procuring entity ITI score (individually or in groups), dimension 1 and its indicators, sub-variables and variables are not included and larger values of w_d are used for dimensions 2, 3 and 4 (see weighting column in table below). Again for dimension 4, the scores for each project are added together and then divided by the number of projects (n_{p}).

No.	Level	Name	Description	Indicator evaluation source	Indicator scoring scale (0 points = 0, 1 point = 0.2, 2 points = 0.4, 3 points = 0.6, 4 points = 0.8, 5 points = 1)	Weighting	Indicator type
1	Dimension	Enabling environment	Evaluates national or sub-national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector considering the legal and regulatory framework and the centralised digital information tools.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated just once at the national or sub-national level.	0.20 when calculating the national or sub-national ITI score 0.00 when calculating the procuring entity score (i.e. not used)	
1.1	Variable	Legal framework and digital tools				1.00	
1.1.1	Sub-variable	Access to public information regulatory framework	Evaluates the existence of a national regulation on access to public information, or other related regulation, relevant to the infrastructure sector.			0.30	
1.1.1.1	Indicator	Access-to-public information regulatory framework	There is a regulatory framework that guarantees the access to public information in all public sector institutions, which applies to all material held by or on behalf of public authorities with only few exceptions contained in the same law.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = The regulation does not exist; 2 = It exists, but based on the text does not apply to all public institutions and does not apply to all material; 3 = It exists and complies with only one of the two previous conditions; 5 = It exists and complies with the two conditions.	0.25	National or sub-national

1.1.1.2	Indicator	Right to request public information	There exists within the national regulatory framework the right of citizens to request and obtain non-published public information with · access to both information and records/documents · no need to provide reasons for their requests · clear maximum timelines · access to all public institutions.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = This provision does not exist in the regulation or there is no regulation of access to information; 1 = The provision to request non-published information exists but none of the four conditions are covered; 2 = The provision exists but only one condition is covered; 3 = The provision and two conditions are covered; 4 = The provision and three conditions are covered; 5 = The provision and the four conditions are covered.	0.25	National or sub-national
1.1.1.3	Indicator	Sanctions over non-compliance with access to public information mandates	Within the national regulatory framework there are sanctions for non-compliance on the mandates of access to public information.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = No sanctions exist in the regulation or no regulation of access to information exists; 3 = The sanctions only apply to some of the mandates, and/or do not apply to all public sector institutions; 5 = There are sanctions in the regulation for non-compliance with any of the mandates, and they apply to all public sector institutions.	0.25	National or sub-national
1.1.1.4	Indicator	Organisation guaranteeing the sanctions	Within the national regulatory framework there are organisations or mechanisms that are · protected against political and financial interference · responsible for overseeing the compliance of access-to-information requirements · compliant with the sanctions determined by law.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = There is no organisation or mechanism in charge of enforcing compliance with the access-to-information regulation, or there is no access to information regulation; 1 = There are organizations or mechanisms but none of the three conditions are covered; 2 = There are organisations or mechanisms with only one of the three conditions covered; 3 = There are organisations or mechanisms with two of the three conditions covered; 5 = There are organisations or mechanisms with the three conditions covered.	0.25	National or sub-national
1.1.2	Sub-variable	Transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector	Evaluates the existence of laws and regulations that guarantee access to information in accordance with a transparency data standard for public infrastructure.			0.40	
1.1.2.1	Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public procurement processes	There is a regulatory framework that guarantees proactive disclosure of public procurement information: · in all public sector institutions · in purchases of all goods and services, (included public infrastructure) · in all procurement stages (namely: tendering, awarding, contracting and implementation).	Official websites on national legislation	0 = It is not required by the regulation, or there is no regulation of access to information; 1 = It is required but none of the three conditions are covered; 2 = It is required but only one condition is covered; 3 = It is required but only two conditions are covered; 5 = It is required and the three conditions are covered.	0.20	National or sub-national
1.1.2.2	Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public infrastructure projects	There is a regulatory framework that specifically guarantees proactive disclosure of all public infrastructure projects in all public sector institutions, considering the complete project's cycle (identification, preparation, implementation, completion).	Official websites on national legislation	0 = It is not required by the regulation, or there is no regulation of access to information; 1 = It is required but none of the three conditions are specified (all projects, all stages, and all institutions) 2 = It is required but only one of the three conditions is covered; 3 = It is required but only two conditions are covered; 5 = It is required and the three conditions are covered by the regulation.	0.20	National or sub-national

1.1.2.3	Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard	There is a regulatory framework that defines a data disclosure standard in public infrastructure (such as a formal disclosure requirement (FDR)): · based on CoST IDS or OC4IDS · that must be complied with by all procuring entities · in all public infrastructure projects.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = The FDR or infrastructure disclosure standard does not exist in the regulation; 1 = Exists but none of the three conditions are covered; 2 = Exists but only one condition is covered; 3 = Exists but only two conditions are covered; 5 = Exists and the three conditions are covered.	0.20	National or sub-national
1.1.2.4	Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard requests open data	The national regulatory framework with the infrastructure data disclosure standard requests proactive disclosure of all infrastructure projects as open data.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = Formal disclosure of open data is not required, or there is no regulation providing the standard for the data publication; 3 = Formal disclosure of open data is specifically required but with partial coverage, because does apply to all public sector, or does not apply to the full data standard (that is the CoST IDS or OC4IDS), or does not apply to all infrastructure projects, or the definition of open data is incomplete; 5 = It requires the publication of all the data standard (that is the CoST IDS or OC4IDS) as open data in all public sector entities and all infrastructure projects.	0.20	National or sub-national
1.1.2.5	Indicator	Organisation responsible for the infrastructure data disclosure standard	Within regulatory framework there is an organisation responsible for overseeing the compliance of the publication of information according to the infrastructure data disclosure standard.	Official websites on national legislation	0 = There is no organisation responsible for overseeing compliance with the regulation, or there is no relation between and existing organization with the standard for data publication; 3 = There is an organisation related to the data disclosure standard but it does not have the power to oversee compliance; 5 = There is an organisation and it oversees compliance with the standard.	0.20	National or sub-national
1.1.3	Sub-variable	National digital information tools	Evaluates the availability of national digital tools that facilitate transparency in public infrastructure.			0.30	
1.1.3.1	Indicator	Centralised digital information platforms	There are centralised national or sub-national digital platforms (one or more) with complete information on public infrastructure projects, covering: · all public sector procuring entities · all projects' lifecycle (identification, preparation, implementation and completion) · without missing data fields in those included in the platform.	National websites	0 = There are none; 2 = There are, but with limitations on the three items; 3 = There are but with limitations on two items; 4 = There are but with limitations on one item; 5 = There are and the access to information they offer is complete.	0.30	National or sub-national
1.1.3.2	Indicator	Easy access to information in digital information platforms	The information that offer the centralised digital information platforms is: · easily accessible for the average citizen · available in an orderly and structured manner · available to download in machine-readable format · updated.	National websites	0 = The are no centralised digital information platforms; 1 = There are but with limitations on the four items; 2 = There are but with limitations on three items; 3 = There are but with limitations on two items; 4 = There are but with limitations on one item; 5 = There are and do not have limitations on the four items.	0.40	National or sub-national

1.1.3.3	Indicator	Infrastructure projects geographic information system (GIS)	There is a web platform tailored to the needs of citizens that allows access to a GIS database of infrastructure projects with: · all public sector procuring entities · all infrastructure projects · key information on works under execution or recently executed · easily accessible for the average citizen · updated.	National websites	0 = There is no platform for geographical visualisation; 1 = There is but with limitations on the five items; 2 = There is but with limitations on four items; 3 = There is but with limitations on three or two items; 4 = There is but with limitations on one item; 5 = There is and do not have limitations on the five items.	0.30	National or sub-national
2	Dimension	Capacities and processes	Evaluates the soundness of procuring entities' procedures and capacities to disclose data and information.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated "$n_{it\,is}$" times at the procuring entity level.	0.25 when calculating the national or sub-national ITI score 0.35 when calculating the procuring entity ITI score	
2.1	Variable	Institutional capacities				0.40	
2.1.1	Sub-variable	Basic knowledge	Assesses the knowledge of public officers on subjects of access to information and transparency in public infrastructure.			0.5	
2.1.1.1	Indicator	Knowledge about the access-to-informati on regulatory framework	The officer who completes the survey knows the national access-to-information regulation on public information and the main provisions on: · proactive publication · request of access · response periods · roles and responsibilities · sanctions over non-compliance · organisation that guarantees compliance.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know the regulation; 1 = Only knows it exists without being able to quote its content; 2 = Can quote key elements on one or two provisions; 3 = Can quote key elements on three provisions; 4 = Can quote key elements on four or five provisions; 5 = Describes key elements on the six provisions.	0.2	Institutional
2.1.1.2	Indicator	Knowledge about transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the existence of the transparency initiative in the infrastructure sector, including its features on: · What is CoST · the multisectoral group · the data disclosure · the assurance · the social accountability.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know about CoST initiative; 1 = Only knows it exists, without being able to quote on its scope; 2 = Can quote key elements on one feature; 3 = Can quote key elements on two or three features; 4 = Can quote key elements on four features; 5 = Describes key elements on the five features.	0.2	Institutional
2.1.1.3	Indicator	Knowledge about the transparency data standard in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the national or sub-national transparency data standard for the infrastructure sector and its requirements.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know it or it does not exists; 1 = Only knows it exists without being able to quote its scope; 3 = Can quote the framework that contains it and its scope; 4 = besides the previous, can quote some of its data points by stage; 5 = Besides the previous, indicates the level of adoption of his/her institution; or knows there is no data standard (if it were so).	0.2	Institutional

2.1.1.4	Indicator	Knowledge about sanctions due to non-compliance on the access-to-public-information regulatory framework	The officer who completes the survey knows the sanctions applied for non-compliance with the standards of access to public information and/or State contracts, including their: · processes · roles and responsibilities · penalties.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know about sanctions; 2 = Knows there are sanctions but cannot quote key elements; 3 = Knows key elements of one feature; 4 = Knows key elements of two features; 5 = Knows key elements of the three features; or knows that the regulations do not include sanctions (if it were so).	0.2	Institutional
2.1.1.5	Indicator	Knowledge about different data categories	The officer who completes the survey knows what constitutes and the differences between: · public data · personal data · sensitive data · confidential data · state secret data.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know what the quoted type of data is; 1 = Knows the categories but cannot mention key elements; 2 = Knows key elements on one category; 3 = Knows key elements on two or three categories; 4 = Knows key elements on four categories; 5 = Knows key elements on the five categories.	0.2	Institutional
2.1.2	Sub-variable	Digital capacities	Assesses institutional capacities on the use of digital technologies to facilitate efficiency and transparency.			0.5	
2.1.2.1	Indicator	Computer equipment	The entity has functional computer equipment for all personnel performing any type of administrative work.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no access to functional computer equipment for any officer at the entity; 2 = A portion lower than half of officers performing administrative work have functional computer equipment; 3 = About half of officers performing administrative work have computer equipment; 4 = A portion above half of officers performing administrative work have computer equipment; 5 = All officers performing administrative work have functional computer equipment.	0.2	Institutional
2.1.2.2	Indicator	Connectivity to the internet	The entity has an internet connection that offers an adequate bandwidth: · for the systems operations · the personnel labor · with minimum or none downtimes.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no access to the internet; 2 = There is access but there are limitations on the three items; 3 = There is access but there are limitations on two items; 4 = There is access but there are limitations on one item; 5 = The bandwidth is the optimal for the entity´s activity.	0.2	Institutional
2.1.2.3	Indicator	Institutional website	The institution has its own website and is capable of managing its content and services in real time.	Survey of public officials	0 = The institution does not have a website; 2 = Does have a website but depends on a third party for content management; 4 = Does have a website and manages its content internally but with limitations; 5 = Has total control internally and can update information in real time.	0.2	Institutional
2.1.2.4	Indicator	Information systems for infrastructure projects	The institution has a functional digital system to record all information related to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The institution records are on paper; 2 = Some records are digital; 3 = Records are mainly digital on spreadsheets, like Excel or others; 5 = All the records are in information systems.	0.1	Institutional
2.1.2.5	Indicator	Use of information systems	Officers use available information systems for activities related to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = Information systems are not used, or there are no systems; 3 = The systems are only partially used; 5 = They are fully used.	0.1	Institutional
2.1.2.6	Indicator	Infrastructure open data publication	The entity publishes data of all its infrastructure projects complying with the following conditions: · structured · updated · processable by computer · free of payment · with a license allowing their free use	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not publish infrastructure data; 1 = The entity publishes data but only complies with one condition; 2 = Publishes data and comply with two or three conditions; 3 = Publishes data and complies with four or five conditions; 4 = Publishes data and complies with six conditions; 5 = Publishes infrastructure data	0.1	Institutional

			· using the IDS or OC4IDS standards · on all the entity's projects.		complying with all seven conditions.		
2.1.2.7	Indicator	Visualisations based on infrastructure projects data	The entity uses visualisations that facilitate the presentation and interpretation of information referring to public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not publish visualisations on this subject; 3 = Publishes but not regularly; 5 = Publishes visualisations regularly on its different projects (it can be on the web or other media such as print).	0.1	Institutional
2.2	Variable	Institutional processes				0.60	
2.2.1	Sub-variable	Procedures to disclose information	Evaluates institutional procedures to guarantee transparency of data and information related to public infrastructure.			0.35	
2.2.1.1	Indicator	Procedure for the publication of information	There is a documented and formalized institutional procedure for the proactive disclosure of information of public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no procedure, or the officer does not know if any exists; 2 = There is a procedure, but it does not cover the projects` cycle (e.g. only covers procurement) and is not formalized 3 = There is a procedure but either covers the project's life cycle or it is formalized; 5 = The procedure covers the project's life cycle and is formalized.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.1.2	Indicator	Responsibilities for disclosure	The procedure for proactive disclosure refers to named officers (or roles) who are responsible for the various stages of the proactive disclosure of infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no procedure, or the procedure does not name anybody; 3 = The procedure names only some people/roles; 5 = The procedure names all people/roles per stage so there is always someone accountable.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.1.3	Indicator	Information officer profile	There is a documented and formalized professional profile in the institution for an "information officer", "information unit", or similar, that describes the professional requirements and main tasks for this person or unit.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no documented profile or the officer does not know if there is any; 3 = There is a profile, but is not formalized or in practice includes unrelated responsibilities (other activities besides the ones related to public information access); 5 = There is a formal profile and all performed responsibilities in practice are related to it.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.1.4	Indicator	Information officer	There is a person nominated for the position of information officer and the person fully complies with the job profile.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no person assigned, or there is no profile; 3 = There is an assigned person but does not comply with the profile requirements; 5 = The assigned person complies with all requirements.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.1.5	Indicator	Procedure for information requests	There is a documented and formalized institutional procedure to attend and track information requests on infrastructure projects that come from citizens or any other actor.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no procedure or tracking mechanism on information requests, or the officer does not know if one exists; 3 = There is a ftracking mechanism but presents weaknesses that might result in a lack of response; 5 = There is an internal tracking mechanism on which no information request can be lost or unanswered.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.2	Sub-variable	Enablers and barriers to disclose information	Evaluates conditions at the entity facilitating or limiting the public information publication.			0.35	

2.2.2.1	Indicator	Internal policy to publish infrastructure information	There is in the entity an internal policy or an internal officialization of a national or sub-national regulation, issued from the institutional authorities, for the publication of information containing, among other data, those referring to infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no internal policy or officialization of a regulation or standard, or the officer does not know if any exists; 2 = There is one, but the entity does not fully comply with it; 3 = There is one and the entity fully complies in practice with it; 5 = There is one, it is based on the IDS or OC4IDS, and the entity fully complies in practice with it.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.2.2	Indicator	Disclosure training programme	There is an internal disclosure training programme or dissemination process that makes personnel aware at all levels on matters of access to public information that includes infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no training programme, or the officer does not know if there is one; 3 = There is a programme but is only applied to some personnel; 5 = There is a programme and is applied to all institutional personnel.	0.2	Institutional
2.2.2.3	Indicator	Identification of limitations for publishing information	The internal limitations to publishing infrastructure projects information have been clearly identified.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not recognise the existence of limitations; 3 = The officer knows the limitations but does not describe them adequately; 5 = The officer knows the limitations, describes them and they are documented, or the officer may prove there are no limitations.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.2.4	Indicator	Plan to mitigate limitations for publishing information	There is a document that contains the plan to reduce or eliminate the present limitations to publishing information that includes infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no documented plan to reduce or eliminate the limitations; 2 = There is a plan but it is not comprehensive and there is no evidence of its implementation; 3 = There is a non-comprehensive plan but there is evidence of its implementation; 4 = There is a comprehensive plan but there is no evidence of its implementation; 5 = There is a comprehensive plan and there is evidence of its implementation.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.2.5	Indicator	Bureaucratic barriers to publish information	The process of proactive and reactive publication of public information, in practice, is not hindered by internal bureaucracy, as for example when it is necessary to obtain approval from multiple parties.	Survey of public officials	0 = The process is highly bureaucratic, or the officer cannot describe whether this type of problem is present; 3 = It is considered that these obstacles are few; 5 = It is considered there are no bureaucratic obstacles to publish public information.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.2.6	Indicator	Documentation and reaction to non-compliance and sanctions	There is documentation at the entity acknowledging, reacting and following-up on non-compliance and sanctions imposed by controlling entities due to non-compliance with the access-to-information and/or state contracts regulatory framework.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no documentation, or the officer does not know if there is some; 2 = There is documentation but no reaction and follow-up (of the non-compliances and/or sanctions), or the follow-up cannot be described; 3 = There is documentation, reaction and follow-up (of the non-compliances and/or sanctions); 5 = The officer can show from the specific documentation that they have not received sanctions from controlling entities at the present year.	0.15	Institutional
2.2.3	Sub-variable	Control over infrastructure projects disclosure	Assesses the awareness of how much information related to all the entities' infrastructure projects is been disclosed.			0.3	
2.2.3.1	Indicator	Level of disclosed infrastructure projects	Proportion of projects on which information is disclosed, complying with the national or sub-national infrastructure data standard, compared with the total number of projects managed by the procuring entity, expressed as a percentage.	Survey of public officials and/or national or sub-national websites	0 = 0-10%, or if the officer could not give any numbers; 1 = 11-29%; 2 = 30-49%; 3 = 50-65%; 4 = 66-85%; 5 = 86-100% (approximate calculations according to the available information).	0.5	Institutional

2.2.3.2	Indicator	Level of investment represented by disclosed infrastructure projects	Amount of investment represented by projects on which information is proactively disclosed by the procuring entity, complying with the national or sub-national infrastructure data standard, as a proportion of the total amount of investment on infrastructure projects, expressed as a percentage.	Survey of public officials and/or national or sub-national websites	0 = 0-10%, or if the officer could not give any numbers; 1 = 11-29%; 2 = 30-49%; 3 = 50-65%; 4 = 66-85%; 5 = 86-100% (approximate calculations according to the available information).	0.5	Institutional
3	Dimension	Citizen participation	Evaluates the opportunities provided by procuring entities for citizen participation and how citizens use the disclosed public information.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated "$n_{it\,is}$" times at the procuring entity level.	0.20 when calculating the national or sub-national ITI score 0.25 when calculating the procuring entity ITI score	
3.1	Variable	Participation practices				1.00	
3.1.1	Sub-variable	Participation opportunities	Assesses the formalisation of citizens participation opportunities and online mechanisms to facilitate this participation.			0.45	
3.1.1.1	Indicator	Citizen participation regulatory framework	There are formal citizen participation opportunities based on existing regulatory framework that allow the procuring entity to listen and implement requests from the citizenship, that may be used for public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There are no laws, regulations, or policies that can be used as foundation for citizens participation; 2 = There is only a national or sub-national regulatory framework for participation, with no internal (institutional) framework; 3 = There are both, external and internal frameworks for participation; 5 = There are both external and internal frameworks and there are also efficient documented procedures for citizens' participation.	0.2	Institutional
3.1.1.2	Indicator	Permanent and inclusive citizen participation	The citizens participation opportunities (instruments of citizens engagement) are permanently available or are available with a constant periodicity through a variety of inclusive channels (such as digital and non-digital), that may be used for public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There are no formal participation opportunities; 2 = There are participation opportunities, but are not permanent and are not available through a variety of inclusive channels; 3 = Participation opportunities are either permanent or available through a variety of inclusive channels; 5 = Participation spaces are both, permanent and available throughout different participation inclusive channels.	0.1	Institutional
3.1.1.3	Indicator	Citizen participation in infrastructure projects	The entity conducts formal citizen consultation processes to identify, define, prioritize and monitor public infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not conduct these consultation processes on infrastructure projects, or the officer is not sure if they do them; 2 = The entity has consultation in infrastructure projects, but is not for all project stages and is not for all projects; 3 = The entity has consultation in infrastructure projects in all project stages, but is not applied to all infrastructure projects, or the opposite; 5 = The consultation applies to all	0.25	Institutional

					infrastructure project stages and to all infrastructure projects.		
3.1.1.4	Indicator	Citizen attention office	There is in the entity an office for citizen service (called the Transparency Office, Complaints Office, Information Office, etc.) that can see, online and offline, subjects related to infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no office, or the officer is not sure if there is one; 3 = There is one but it has limitations to serve the citizens (e.g. only works offline); 5 = There is one and it serves citizens efficiently.	0.15	Institutional
3.1.1.5	Indicator	Online engagement form	There is an online form by which any person may request information, perform a consultation, or present a complaint or a recommendation referring to an infrastructure project and receive an effective response.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not have an online form, or has one that does not work; 2 = It has one but has to be downloaded, printed, completed and scanned or physically taken to the entity; 3 = The entity does have an online form but without a follow-up mechanisms (such as request identity number); 5 = The online form has a specific follow-up mechanism for the applicant.	0.1	Institutional
3.1.1.6	Indicator	Promotion of participation opportunities	The institution makes an effort to ensure that citizens are aware of existing participation opportunities and of the availability of information related infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The entity does not make any effort, or the officer does not know if it has; 3 = The entity makes an effort but not in a consistent, permanent and/or inclusive manner; 5 = Makes consistent, permanent and inclusive efforts for both things.	0.2	Institutional
3.1.2	Sub-variable	Use of information by citizens	Assesses the use of information related to infrastructure projects by citizens, stemming from case evidence.			0.55	
3.1.2.1	Indicator	Actions from citizen complaints	There is a mechanism that documents citizens' complaints related to public infrastructure projects, generates a log, manages responses in an orderly fashion, and reports what actions were taken.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no centralisation of citizens' complaints, or there is no evidence of its existence; 2 = There is one, but it does not work optimally; 3 = There is one, it works optimally, but it does not generate of a report with actions that were taken for specific infrastructure projects; 5 = It exists, works optimally and reports the actions that we take on specific infrastructure projects.	0.1	Institutional
3.3.2.2	Indicator	Access to information performance	Access-to-information requests and responses are categorized and recorded, and generate metrics of the entity's performance.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer cannot show how many requests were there, or there is no record of requests; 3 = The officer can show how many requests and how many responses were there, but with no specific categorisation and/or performance analysis; 5 = The officer can show how many of the total responses were positive (that is, containing the information requested by the citizens), how many were referred to other agencies (because they were the wrong agency) and how many requests were about the same information, with the responses performance metrics.	0.1	Institutional
3.3.2.3	Indicator	Institutional response capacity	The response to citizens' access-to-information requests is provided according to the period established by the regulatory framework.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no capacity of response in the period established by the regulatory framework, or there is no control over the response time, or there is no information about requests; 2 = Only some cases receive response within the established period; 4 = Most cases are responded within the established period; 5 = 100% of cases are responded to within the period established by the regulatory framework.	0.15	Institutional

3.3.2.4	Indicator	Institutional use evidence	The institution provides the public with feedback, such as reports or announcements, on how citizens' inputs have been used in infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = There is no feedback made public, or it is not known if there is internal use of citizens participation; 2 = There is internal use of citizens participation that can be referenced, but is not well documented; 3 = There is internal use and is documented, but not made public; 5 = The internal documented use of citizens participation in infrastructure projects is made public.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.5	Indicator	Knowledge of citizens use	The information made public regarding infrastructure projects is used by the citizens, civil society organisations, academia, media, private sector, or any other actor.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know if there is any type of use; 3 = The officer knows and quotes an example in this present year; 5 = The officer knows and quotes more than one example in this present year.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.6	Indicator	Evidence of joint projects	The entity has developed joint projects with other actors out of the entity as a result of the disclosed information on infrastructure projects.	Survey of public officials	0 = The officer does not know if there has been a joint project; 3 = The officer knows and quotes an example in this present year; 5 = The officer knows and quotes more than an example in this present year.	0.15	Institutional
3.3.2.7	Indicator	Improvements as a response to citizen participation	Changes or reforms have been made to infrastructure projects in response to feedback, evaluation, or some other type of citizen participation.	Survey of public officials	0 = There are no cases, or the officer does not know if there are any; 3 = There is evidence in a project in this current year; 5 = There is evidence of improvement in more than one project during this present year.	0.2	Institutional
4	Dimension	Information disclosure	Evaluates the amount of data and information disclosed by procuring entities on infrastructure projects according to the CoST IDS or the OC4IDS.		The indicators of this dimension are evaluated "n_p" times at the infrastructure project level of each of the "$n_{\text{It is}}$" evaluated procuring entities.	0.35 when calculating the national or sub-national ITI score 0.40 when calculating the procuring entitiy ITI score	
4.1	Variable	Disclosure practices				1.00	
4.1.1	Sub- variable	Project identification				0.1	
4.1.1.1	Indicator	Project reference number	There is a number or code assigned to the project that uniquely identifies it.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = It is available, but it changes, or it is not the same in all registries; 5 = It is always available and the same.	0.075	Institutional by project
4.1.1.2	Indicator	Project owner	The entity in charge of project development and execution contract is clearly identified.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 5 = It is available.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.1.3	Indicator	Sector and sub-sector	The sector and sub-sector are identified according to the government structure, for which the project is being developed (e.g. transport, road transport).	Project data on the web	0 = They are not available; 3 = Only one is available; 5 = Both are available.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.1.4	Indicator	Project name	The project is clearly identified with the same name throughout the project cycle.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = It is identified but it changes; 5 = It is identified with no changes through the project cycle.	0.075	Institutional by project
4.1.1.5	Indicator	Project location	The physical location of the project is clearly identified.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 5 = It is available.	0.15	Institutional by project

4.1.1.6	Indicator	Project description	The project´s description is available, indicating what it is about and the infrastructure outputs that are part of it.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = It is available, but it is insufficient; 5 = It is available, clear and comprehensive.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.1.7	Indicator	Purpose	There is a project purpose expressed in terms of public infrastructure and its intended social and economic impact.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = It is available, but it is insufficient; 5 = It is available, clear and comprehensive.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.2	Sub-variable	Project preparation				0.15	
4.1.2.1	Indicator	Environmental impact	A document that identifies, evaluates and describes the environmental impacts produced by the project on its surroundings is available; including reference to relevant additional studies (soil, topography, hydrogeology, etc.)	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = Only a summary is available; 5 = The document is available, is clear and comprehensive.	0.3	Institutional by project
4.1.2.2	Indicator	Land and settlement impact	A document that identifies, assesses and describes the impacts on human settlements and population centres, produced by the project, is available.	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 3 = Only a summary is available; 5 = The document is available, is clear and comprehensive.	0.3	Institutional by project
4.1.2.3	Indicator	Contact details	Information identifies the contact details of the officer responsible for the project in the procuring entity.	Project data on the web	0 = It is impossible to know who is responsible; 2 = Only names are available; 3 = Only names and positions are available; 5 = All names, positions and contact information are available.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.2.4	Indicator	Project budget and date of approval	The total required budget for the development of the project and its date of approval are available.	Project data on the web	0 = They are not available; 3 = Only one of the two is available; 5 = Both are available.	0.2	Institutional by project
4.1.2.5	Indicator	Funding sources	The sources where the funds are coming from are identified (e.g. from the national budget, cooperation, multilateral organisations, or others).	Project data on the web	0 = It is not available; 5 = It is available	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3	Sub-variable	Construction contract procurement				0.3	
4.1.3.1	Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the construction of the infrastructure project and its contact details are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = They are not identified; 3 = Only one of the two data points is identified; 5 = Both are identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.2	Indicator	Procurement process	The type of procurement process that was applied to award the contract is clearly identified (e.g. international bidding, national bidding).	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.3	Indicator	Number of firms bidding	The number of companies participating in the bidding process for the infrastructure construction is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.4	Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract to be signed is clearly identified (e.g. design, construction, supervision).	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.5	Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.6	Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the construction contract is clearly stated.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project

4.1.3.7	Indicator	Contract start date	The date when the construction contract started is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.8	Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified, either because it is clearly provided or because it can be calculated with a starting and ending date.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.9	Indicator	Contractor(s)	The · name · identification number · contact information of the winning contractor is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = They are not identified; 2 = Only one of the three data points are identified; 3 = Two of the three data points are identified; 5 = The three data points are identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.3.10	Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work, services and outputs (including type and quantity of units) that the firm has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = It is identified but is not comprehensive; 5 = It is identified, clear and comprehensive.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4	Sub-variable	Supervision contract procurement				0.2	
4.1.4.1	Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the supervision of the infrastructure and its contact details are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = They are not identified; 3 = Only one of the two data points is identified; 5 = Both are identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.2	Indicator	Procurement process	The type of procurement process applied to award the contract is clearly identified (e.g. international bidding, national bidding).	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.3	Indicator	Number of firms/individuals bidding	The number of companies or individuals participating in the bidding process for the supervision is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.4	Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract signed is clearly identified (e.g. design, construction, supervision).	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.5	Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.6	Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the supervision contract is clearly stated.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.7	Indicator	Contract start date	The date when the supervision contract started is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.8	Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 5 = It is identified, either because it is clearly provided or because it can be calculated with a starting and ending date.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.9	Indicator	Contract firm/individual	The name, the professional (in case of companies) and contact information of the awarded company or individual to implement the supervision contract is clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = Only the name is identified, without all the details; 5 = The name, contact information and professional in charge are identified.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.4.10	Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work, services and outputs that the firm or individual has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	Contract data on the web	0 = It is not identified; 3 = It is identified but has deficiencies; 5 = It is identified, clear and comprehensive.	0.1	Institutional by project

4.1.5	Sub-variable	Construction contract implementation				0.15	
4.1.5.1	Indicator	Variation to construction contract price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no price information, or price variations are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or the price at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the initial awarded price); 5 = The price variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no price variations were observed.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.5.2	Indicator	Reasons for construction price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no price information, or the reasons for price changes are not available and price changes were observed, or the payed price at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with awarded price); 3 = There are reasons for price changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available and reasonable, or there were no changes to the contracted price.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.5.3	Indicator	Variation to construction contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly indicated, if made.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no duration information, or variations to the contract duration are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or the duration at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the awarded duration); 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract duration were observed.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.5.4	Indicator	Reasons for construction duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no duration information, or the reasons for changes in the duration are not available and term changes were observed, or the duration at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the awarded duration); 3 = There are reasons for term changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available and reasonable, or no changes to the contracted term were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.5.5	Indicator	Variation to construction contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly indicated.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no scope information, or variations to the contract scope are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or the scope/outputs at the end of the contract are not available (to compare with the awarded scope); 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract scope were observed.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.5.6	Indicator	Reasons for construction scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no scope information, or the reasons for changes in the project scope are not available and changes were observed, or the scope/outputs at the end of the contract are not available (to compare with the awarded scope); 3 = There are reasons for scope changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available and reasonable, or no changes to the contracted scope were observed.	0.2	Institutional by project

4.1.6	Sub-variable	Supervision contract implementation				0.1	
4.1.6.1	Indicator	Variation to supervision contract price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no price information, or price variations are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or the price at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the initial awarded price); 5 = The price variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no price variations were observed.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.6.2	Indicator	Reasons for supervision price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no price information, or reasons for price changes are not available and price changes were observed, or payed price at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the awarded price); 3 = There are reasons for price changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted price were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.6.3	Indicator	Variation to supervision contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly pointed out, if made.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no duration information, or variations to the contract duration are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or the duration at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the awarded duration); 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract duration were observed.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.6.4	Indicator	Reasons for supervision duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no duration information, or the reasons for changes in the duration are not available and duration changes were observed, or the duration at the end of the contract is not available (to compare with the awarded duration); 3 = There are reasons for term changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted term were observed.	0.25	Institutional by project
4.1.6.5	Indicator	Variation to supervision contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly pointed out.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no scope information, or variations to the contract scope are not pointed out when there is evidence that they exist, or the scope/outputs at the end of the contract are not available (to compare with the awarded scope); 5 = Variations are clearly pointed out if there is evidence that they exist, or no variations to the contract scope were observed.	0.1	Institutional by project
4.1.6.6	Indicator	Reasons for supervision scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	Contract data on the web	0 = There is no scope information, or the reasons for changes in the project scope are not available and they were observed, or the scope/outputs at the end of the contract are not available (to compare with the awarded scope); 3 = There are reasons for scope changes, but they are partial; 5 = The reasons for all changes are available, or no changes to the contracted scope were observed.	0.2	Institutional by project

Annex 2 | Procurement Entity Survey

Survey

Infrastructure Transparency Index

Statement of truth of information

Honest and accurate completion of the questionnaire will make an important contribution to evaluating the CoST Infrastructure Transparency Index (ITI). The ITI is designed to provide assessments of knowledge, procedures, digital capabilities, citizen participation space and use of public information. The results of the ITI evaluation serve to provide an explanation of where and how to increase transparency in public infrastructure with the aim of increasing the social and economic value of public resources.

These survey questions must be answered honestly, objectively and concisely, containing current, clear and internally consistent information. While some questions require supporting data as evidence (e.g. sections of documents, websites, bulletin boards and newspapers), all require a brief description to outline the response and validate it for further analysis.

The scope of information referred to in this questionnaire is limited to what is required to be made public in accordance with applicable national laws and regulations.

Can you confirm that the information you will share in this survey accurately characterizes your agency and knowledge? ☐

Please complete the following information:
Name of Agency/Department _____
Name of Respondent_____
Respondent Department_____
Telephone/Whatsapp Respondent _____
Respondent Email _____
Respondent's signature _____
Assessor's name (Filled in by CoST) _____
Place and date of filling out the Survey _____

Variable 2.1: Institutional Capacity

Subvariable 2.1.1: Basic knowledge

The 5 questions from this sub-variable must be answered with the knowledge you have and in your own words. Please do not search for or copy text from other sources to be confident and honest in understanding the current conditions (Put a grass mark on the answer you choose).

1. Are you aware of the national regulatory framework for access to public information?
( ) Of
( ) NO

1.1. If you answered yes, could you briefly explain the following points:
i) proactive data publication, ii) public information requests, iii) response times, iv) roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, v) sanctions for non-compliance, and vi) organizations ensuring compliance?

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Are you aware of any transparency initiatives/organizations in the infrastructure sector (CoST)?
( ) Of
( ) NO

2.1. If you answered yes, could you briefly explain the following points: i) what is CoST, ii) multi-stakeholder groups, iii) Data Disclosure, iv) Assurance/Guarantee, and v) Social accountability/audit?

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. Are you familiar with the CoST Infrastructure Data Standard, also known as IDS or OC4IDS (according to its English name)?
( ) Of
( ) NO

3.1. If you answered yes, could you briefly explain: i) what is IDS/OC4IDS, ii) what government regulations are in accordance with the standard, ii) what type of data is required in the IDS/OC4IDS standard, iv) how far the agency/service do you use these standards?

_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Do you know the sanctions applied to non-compliance with public information access laws and government regulations regarding infrastructure work contracts?

( ) Of
( ) NO

4.1 If you answered yes, could you briefly explain: i) the process by which the sanctions were applied, ii) the roles and responsibilities of the actors involved, iii) the sanctions applied?

_____
_____
_____

5. Do you know the difference between: public data, private data, sensitive data, confidential data and state confidential data?
( ) Of
( ) NO

5.1. If you answered yes, can you briefly explain each?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Sub-variable 2.1.2: Digital capacity

The 7 questions from this sub-variable are not technical in nature, but may require support (if deemed necessary) from other units, for example the communications and information service, to provide an overview or evidence.

1. Is there computer equipment in your agency/department for all personnel who perform some type of administrative work?

( ) There is no access to computer equipment for any officer in the service
( ) Less than half of the officers carrying out administrative work have computer equipment
( ) Almost all officers who carry out administrative work have computer equipment
( ) More than half of officers carrying out administrative work have computer equipment
( ) All officers performing administrative work have functional computer equipment

Information/evidence:

_____

2. Does the agency have an Internet connection with optimal bandwidth for: i) operating information systems; ii) tasks performed by all staff, iii) and have minimal or zero disruption?

( ) No internet access
( ) There is internet access but has limitations in three items
( ) There is access but has limitations in two items

( ) There is access but is limited to one item
( ) Optimal bandwidth, without limitations and without interference

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

3. Does the agency have its own website and is there a special officer who manages the content and can make changes/updates to the content in real time?

( ) the agency does not have a website
( ) There is one, but the agency relies on a third party to manage website changes/updates
( ) There is one and agencies can make changes/updates internally, but there are limitations
( ) There is one agency that has full control in real time over the entire contents of the website

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

4. Is there a digital information system or platform to store all information about public infrastructure projects?

( ) Infrastructure project records/data are stored on paper
( ) Some records/data are stored digitally
( ) Notes are mostly in spreadsheets, like Excel or others
( ) All records are in the information system

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

5. Do government officials in agencies/departments use available digital information systems for activities related to public infrastructure projects?

( ) System not used, or no system at all for infrastructure projects
( ) The system is only partially used
( ) The system is fully utilized

6. Does your agency/department publish infrastructure project information as public data?

( ) Of
( ) NO

6.1. If you answered "yes", does the information from all infrastructure projects meet the following criteria: i) structured, ii) updated regularly, iii) can be processed by a computer, iv) free and free of charge, v) uses a license but is free and free of charge, vi) uses IDS or OC4IDS standards, and vii) applies to all projects in your service/agency?

( ) Agencies/departments do not publish infrastructure data
( ) The agency/department publishes data but only fulfills one condition
( ) Publish data and meet two or three requirements
( ) Publish data and meet four or five requirements
( ) Publish data and meet six requirements
( ) Publishes data for all its projects and meets seven requirements

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

7. Does your agency/department publish visualizations/graphics on websites or other places (for example print media) that can graphically include presentations and be understood by the public, relating to infrastructure project information?

( ) The agency does not publish visualizations/graphics about infrastructure work
( ) Publishing but irregularly
( ) Regularly publish visualizations on its different projects (can be on the web or in other media, such as print)

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

Variable 2.2: Institutional processes

Subvariable 2.2.1: Procedures for disclosing information

The 5 questions from this sub-variable must be answered in accordance with the official documentation applicable in your agency/department, covering active and reactive types of information, as well as how data disclosure procedures work in their implementation.

1. Are there internal documented procedures for proactively publishing information about infrastructure projects?

( ) There is no procedure, or you don't know whether there is one or not
( ) There are procedures, but they are not formal and do not cover the project cycle (e.g. only cover contracts/tenders and not previous or subsequent stages)
( ) Procedures exist, but they only meet one of these two requirements: formal/official data publication procedures, or cover the entire project cycle (not both)
( ) Formal/official procedures and covers the entire project cycle

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

2. Do agency/service procedures in proactive information publications include the name (or position) of the official responsible for each stage of this procedure?

( ) There is no procedure, or the procedure does not include anyone's name
( ) The procedure only mentions a few people/positions in a particular project cycle,
( ) The procedure states all persons/positions responsible for each stage.

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

3. Is there a documented staff profile in the agency/service as "information officer", "information unit", or similar position, which explains staff requirements and main tasksthis staff/unit?

( ) There is no documented profile or you do not know whether there is one or not
( ) There is a profile, but it is not formal, or in practice the staff/unit has other responsibilities (other activities not related to access to public information)
( ) There is a formally documented staff profile and all responsibilities carried out in practice related to access to public information

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

4. Is there a person assigned to the position of information officer and the person fully meets the profile requirements?

( ) No person has been assigned to the position, or the profile and position do not exist
( ) There are people who are assigned but do not meet the profile requirements
( ) The assigned person meets all requirements

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

5. Are there formal internal procedures for receiving and following up on requests for information about infrastructure projects coming from the public or other parties?

( ) There is no follow-up mechanism for requests for information, or you do not know if there is
( ) There is a mechanism but there are weaknesses that can result in a lack of response
( ) There is a mechanism where requests for information cannot be interrupted or unanswered

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

Sub-variable 2.2.2: Supporters and barriers to information disclosure

The 6 questions from this sub-variable are answered in accordance with the agency/department documentation and in accordance with how the various aspects consulted work in their implementation.

1. Does the agency have an internal policy or internal formalization related to national or regional regulations, issued by the agency/department authority, to publish information containing, among other things, data related to infrastructure projects?

( ) There is no internal policy or formalization of national regulations, or, you do not know if similar regulations exist
( ) There is one, but the agency does not fully implement it in its implementation
( ) There is one and the agency fully implements it in its implementation
( ) There is one, the agency fully implements it in its implementation, and is based on IDS or OC4IDS infrastructure data standards

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

2. Are there internal training programs or similar to increase employee awareness at all levels regarding access to public information, including infrastructure projects?

( ) There is no training program or you don't know if there is one
( ) There is one but it is only followed by some staff
( ) There is one and is followed by all agency/service staff

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

3. Are there internal restrictions on publishing information related to infrastructure projectspublic?

( ) Of
( ) NO

If you answered yes, can you explain and/or provide documentary evidence?
If you answered no, can you explain why and/or provide evidence?

_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Are there any documents containing plans to reduce or eliminate current restrictions on the publication of infrastructure project information?

( ) There is no mitigation plan document
( ) There is a plan but it is not comprehensive and there is no evidence of its implementation
( ) There is a plan that is not comprehensive but there is evidence of its implementation
( ) There is a comprehensive plan but there is no evidence of its implementation
( ) There is a comprehensive plan and there is evidence of its implementation

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

5. Are the proactive and reactive publication processes slow or hampered due to internal bureaucracy, for example being required to obtain approval from different superiors?

( ) The process is very bureaucratic or you don't know if there is a problem like this
( ) There are very few bureaucratic obstacles
( ) There are no bureaucratic obstacles to publishing public information

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

6. Is there any documentation in the agency/service that acknowledges and follows up on non-compliance and sanctions determined by the supervisory agency, due to non-compliance with regulations related to access to public information and/or work contract regulations?

( ) There is no documentation, or you don't know if there is
( ) There is documentation of non-compliance but no documentation of response or follow-up by the agency
( ) There is documentation of non-compliance, along with documentation of response and follow-up by the agency
( ) You can show that your agency has not received sanctions from supervisory agencies in the last year

Information/evidence:
_____
_____

Sub-variable 2.2.3: Control over disclosure of infrastructure project data

The 4 questions from this subvariable are answered according to the amount of infrastructure project information that is published proactively. If you don't know or can't identify the exact number, you can answer with an approximate number.

1. How many public infrastructure/construction projects are managed by the agency/department

this year and the previous year? (If the exact number is not known, an exact estimate is valid)

This year: _____
Previous year: _____
( ) You can't estimate numbers

1.1 How many of these projects disclose information in accordance with infrastructure data standards (based on Cost IDS or OC4IDS)?
This year: _____
Previous year: _____
( ) You cannot estimate a number or you do not know the data standard
Information/evidence:
_____
_____

2. What is the budget value of infrastructure projects managed by agencies/departments this year and the previous year? (If the exact number is not known, an exact estimate is valid)

This year : _____
Previous year : _____
( ) You can't estimate numbers

2.1 What is the budget amount of projects published according to infrastructure data standards (based on Cost IDS or OC4IDS)?

This year : _____
Previous year : _____
( ) You cannot estimate a number or you do not know the data standard

Information/evidence:
_____
_____

Variable 3.1: Citizen participation

Sub-variable 3.1.1: Participation opportunities

The six questions of this sub-variable are answered according to the agency documentation and according to how the various aspects consulted work in practice.

1. Is there a formal space for citizen participation based on a regulatory framework that allows agencies to listen to and implement citizen requests, which could be used in public infrastructure projects?

( ) There are no laws, regulations, or policies that can be the basis for citizen participation
( ) There is only a national or subnational regulatory framework for participation, without an internal regulatory framework (generated by agencies)
( ) There are external (national) and internal (institution-generated) regulatory frameworks.
( ) There is an external and internal regulatory framework, as well as documented procedures from efficient agencies for citizen participation

Information/evidence:
_____
_____

2. Are citizen participation spaces (and instruments) available permanently or periodically available through various inclusive channels (such as digital and non-digital), which can be used for public infrastructure projects?

( ) There is no formal opportunity to participate
( ) There are opportunities to participate, but they are not permanent and are not available through inclusive channels
( ) Participation opportunities are permanent or available through multiple inclusive channels (meet only one of two conditions)
( ) Participation opportunities are permanent and available through various inclusive participation channels

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

3. Does the agency conduct a formal citizen consultation process to identify, determine, prioritize, and monitor public infrastructure projects?

( ) The agency does not carry out a consultation process in infrastructure projects, or you are not sure whether such a process is carried out
( ) The agency consults on infrastructure projects, but does not do so at all stages of the project, nor on all of its infrastructure projects
( ) The agency consults on infrastructure projects at all stages of the project, but the agency does not do so on all infrastructure projects, or vice versa (in all projects but not at all stages)
( ) Citizen consultations are carried out at all stages of infrastructure projects and for all infrastructure projects

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

4. Does the agency have a public service office (could be called a Transparency Office, Complaints Office, Information Office, etc.) that looks at matters relating to infrastructure projects?

( ) There is no office or you don't know if there is one
( ) There is one but it has limitations to do its job (e.g. only works privately)
( ) There is one and it efficiently includes citizens

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

5. Is there an online form where anyone can request information, ask questions, or submit complaints regarding infrastructure projects, and get an effective response?

( ) There is no online form, or there is one but it doesn't work
( ) There is one but it must be downloaded, printed, completed, scanned and submitted or physically brought to the agency
( ) Exists, but no follow-up mechanism (this mechanism allows the requester to later identify the request, such as an ID number request)
( ) Exists and has a special follow-up mechanism for applicants

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

6. Does the agency make some kind of effort to make citizens aware of opportunities for participation and the availability of information related to infrastructure projects?
( ) There was no attempt, or you did not know there was an attempt
( ) There are efforts, but they are not consistent, permanent and inclusive
( ) There are consistent, permanent and inclusive efforts for citizens to know that there is space for participation and information on infrastructure projects

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

Sub-variable 3.1.2: Citizens' use of information

The seven questions from this sub-variable are answered based on citizens' participation capacity, and cases of valuable participation or co-creation. If there is documentary evidence about the case, for example the press, it is important to attach it. If not, the case must be described for evaluation.

1. **Is there a mechanism that documents citizen complaints regarding public infrastructure projects, generates records, manages responses regularly, and informs what actions are taken?**

( ) There is no centralized mechanism for managing citizen complaints, or there is no evidence of its existence
( ) There is one, but it doesn't work optimally
( ) There is one, it works optimally, but it does not produce reports with the actions taken in a particular infrastructure project
( ) There is one, works optimally, and reports the actions performed in a particular infrastructure project

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

2. Is access to information requests and responses categorized and recorded, and do they produce performance metrics for the agency?

( ) You do not know how many requests for access to information there were in the last year, or there is no record of the number of requests
( ) You know how many requests the agency received in the last year, and how many responses there were, but without specific categorization and/or performance metrics
( ) You know how many total responses were positive (i.e., containing the information requested by the citizen), how many were sent to other agencies (the correct ones to complete the request), how many had the same type of information (several people requesting the same data), between various categories; and for all categories there are performance metrics responses

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

3. Are responses to citizens' requests for information provided within the timeframes established by the regulatory framework?

( ) There is no capacity to respond within the timeframe established by the regulatory framework, or no control over response times, or no information about the request
( ) Only a few cases received a response within the timeframe specified by the framework
( ) Most cases are responded to within the timeframes set by the framework
( ) 100% of cases are responded to within the timeframe specified by the framework

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

4. Does the agency provide feedback to the public, such as reports or announcements, about how citizen contributions have been used in infrastructure projects?

( ) Feedback is not published, or you do not know whether there is internal use of citizen participation, or no citizen participation
( ) There are internal uses of citizen participation that can be referred to, but are not well documented
( ) Internal use is well documented, but not published
( ) Internal documentation using citizen participation in infrastructure projects is published

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

5. Do you know if published information about infrastructure projects is used in any way by citizens, civil society organizations, academia, the media, the private sector or other actors?

( ) You don't know if there are different types of use
( ) You know and can explain one example from the past year
( ) You know and can explain more than one example in the past year

Information/evidence:

_____

_____

6. Do you know if agencies have developed joint projects with other actors outside the agency (as co-creation projects), to generate some kind of value from public information about infrastructure projects?

( ) You don't know if there is a co-creation project

( ) You know and can explain one example from the past year
( ) You know and can explain more than one example in the past year

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

7. Is there evidence of changes or reforms that have been made to the infrastructure project in response to feedback, evaluation, or some type of community participation?

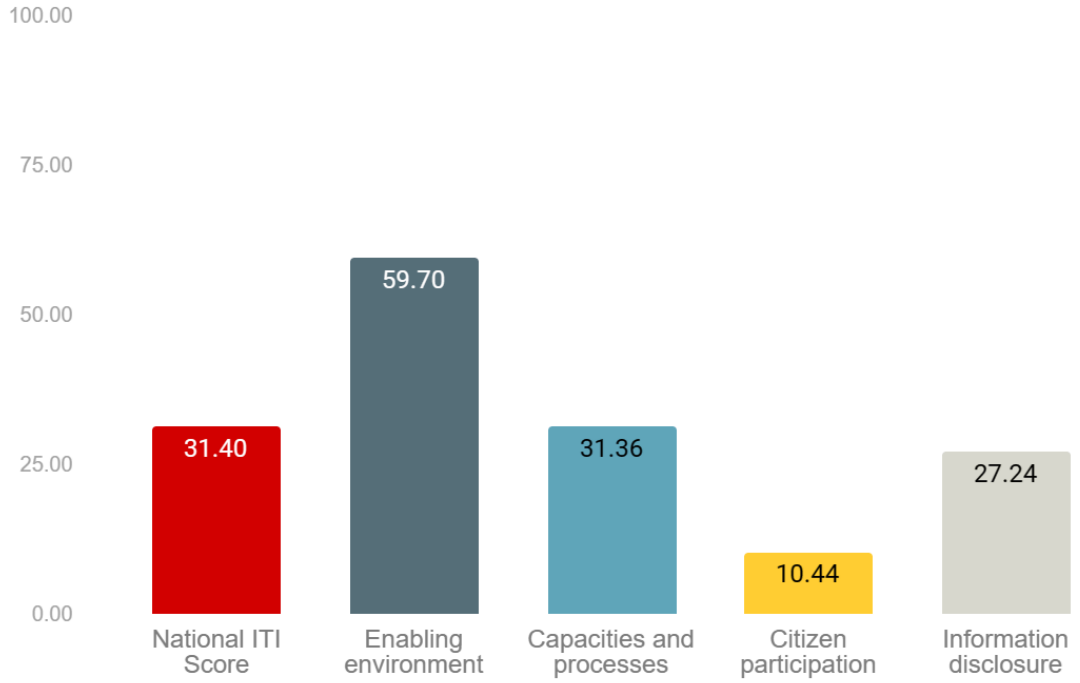
( ) There are no cases or you don't know if there are any
( ) There is evidence of improvement in one project in the past year
( ) There is evidence of improvement in more than one project in the past year

Information/evidence:

_____
_____

ITI Team Contact (Whatsapp):
Imam Arief Putrajaya: 085338516662
Vera Fitri Salsabila : 081223700356
Moh. Aminullah : 081907645545

Annex 3 | National ITI Indicator Score



No.	Level	Name	Description	Indonesia-West Lombok Scores 2023
		National ITI Score		**31.40**
1	Dimension	Enabling environment	Evaluates national or sub-national conditions enabling transparency for the infrastructure sector considering the legal and regulatory framework and the centralised digital information tools.	**59.70**
1.1	Variable	Legal framework and digital tools		**59.70**
1.1.1	Sub-variable	Access to public information regulatory framework	Evaluates the existence of a national regulation on access to public information, or other related regulation, relevant to the infrastructure sector.	**85.00**
1.1.1.1	Indicator	Access-to-public information law	There is a national law that guarantees the access to public information in all public sector institutions, which applies to all material held by or on behalf of public authorities with only few exceptions contained in the same law.	**100.00**
1.1.1.2	Indicator	Right to request public information	There exists within the national legal framework the right of citizens to request and obtain non-published public information with · access to both information and records/documents · no need to provide reasons for their requests · clear maximum timelines · access to all public institutions.	**80.00**

1.1.1.3	Indicator	Sanctions over non-compliance with access to public information mandates	Within the national legal framework there are sanctions for non-compliance on proactive and reactive disclosure of information.	**100.00**
1.1.1.4	Indicator	Organisation guaranteeing the sanctions	Within the national legal framework there are organisations or mechanisms that are · protected against political and financial interference · responsible for overseeing the compliance of access-to-information requirements · compliant with the sanctions determined by law.	**60.00**
1.1.2	Sub-variable	Transparency standards in the public infrastructure sector	Evaluates the existence of laws and regulations that guarantee access to information in accordance with a transparency data standard for public infrastructure.	**48.00**
1.1.2.1	Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public procurement processes	There is a national act or regulation that guarantees proactive disclosure of public procurement information in all public sector institutions.	**40.00**
1.1.2.2	Indicator	Proactive publication of information on public infrastructure projects	There is a national act or regulation that guarantees proactive disclosure on public infrastructure projects in all public sector institutions.	**40.00**
1.1.2.3	Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard	There is a national act or regulation that defines a data disclosure standard in public infrastructure (such as a formal disclosure requirement (FDR) requesting for the data of CoST IDS or OC4IDS), that must be complied with by all national or sub-national procuring entities.	**40.00**
1.1.2.4	Indicator	Infrastructure data disclosure standard proactively published as open data	The national act or regulation with the infrastructure data disclosure standard requests proactive disclosure of infrastructure projects as open data.	**60.00**
1.1.2.5	Indicator	Organisation responsible for the infrastructure data disclosure standard	Within the law or regulation there is an organisation responsible for overseeing the compliance of the publication of information according to the infrastructure data disclosure standard.	**60.00**
1.1.3	Sub-variable	National digital information tools	Evaluates the availability of national digital tools that facilitate transparency in public infrastructure.	**50.00**
1.1.3.1	Indicator	Centralised digital information platforms	There are centralised national or sub-national digital platforms with information on public infrastructure projects.	**60.00**
1.1.3.2	Indicator	Easy access to information in digital information platforms	The information that offers the details of public infrastructure projects, used for example for verification reports, is easily accessible, complete and available in an orderly manner in digital format.	**80.00**
1.1.3.3	Indicator	Infrastructure projects geographic information system (GIS) platform	There is a web platform tailored to the needs of citizens that allows in a simple and visual manner, access to a GIS database of infrastructure projects with key information on works under execution or recently executed.	**0.00**
2	Dimension	Capacities and processes	Evaluates the soundness of procuring entities' procedures and capacities to disclose data and information.	**31.36**
2.1	Variable	Institutional capacities		**42.41**
2.1.1	Sub-variable	Basic knowledge	Assesses the knowledge of public officers on subjects of access to information and transparency in public infrastructure.	**26.35**

2.1.1.1	Indicator	Knowledge about the access-to-information law	The officer who completes the survey knows the national access-to-information law on public information and the main provisions.	**29.41**
2.1.1.2	Indicator	Knowledge about transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the existence of the transparency initiatives in the infrastructure sector and their objectives.	**24.71**
2.1.1.3	Indicator	Knowledge about the transparency data standard in the infrastructure sector	The officer who completes the survey knows the national or sub-national transparency data standard for the infrastructure sector and its requirements.	**11.76**
2.1.1.4	Indicator	Knowledge about sanctions due to non-compliance on the access-to-public-information law	The officer who completes the survey knows the sanctions applied for non-compliance with the standards of access to public information and/or State contracts.	**9.41**
2.1.1.5	Indicator	Knowledge about different data categories	The officer who completes the survey knows what constitutes and the differences between: public data, personal data, sensitive data, confidential data and reserved data.	**56.47**
2.1.2	Sub-variable	Digital capacities	Assesses institutional capacities on the use of digital technologies to facilitate efficiency and transparency.	**58.47**
2.1.2.1	Indicator	Computer equipment	The entity has computer equipment for all personnel performing any type of administrative work.	**64.71**
2.1.2.2	Indicator	Connectivity to the internet	The entity has an internet connection that offers an adequate bandwidth for the systems operations and the personnel.	**70.59**
2.1.2.3	Indicator	Institutional website	The institution has its own website and is capable of managing its content and services in real time.	**71.76**
2.1.2.4	Indicator	Information systems for infrastructure projects	The institution has a digital system to record all information related to public infrastructure projects.	**49.41**
2.1.2.5	Indicator	Use of digital information systems	Officers use available digital systems for activities related to public infrastructure projects.	**56.47**
2.1.2.6	Indicator	Infrastructure open data publication	The entity publishes information of its infrastructure projects in this format, complying with the following conditions: · tabulated · updated · complete · processable by computer · free of payment · with a license allowing their free use.	**61.18**
2.1.2.7	Indicator	Visualisations based on infrastructure projects data	The public entity uses visualisations that facilitate the presentation and interpretation of information referring to public infrastructure projects.	**3.53**
2.2	Variable	Institutional processes		**24.00**
2.2.1	Sub-variable	Procedures to disclose information	Evaluates institutional procedures to guarantee transparency of data and information related to public infrastructure.	**23.76**

2.2.1.1	Indicator	Procedures for the publication of information	There is a documented institutional procedure for the proactive disclosure of information linked to public infrastructure projects.	**45.88**
2.2.1.2	Indicator	Responsibilities for disclosure	The procedure for proactive disclosure refers to named officers who are responsible for the various stages of the proactive disclosure of information process.	**16.47**
2.2.1.3	Indicator	Information officer profile	There is a documented professional profile in the institution for an "information officer", "information unit", or similar, that describes the professional requirements and main tasks for this person or unit.	**14.12**
2.2.1.4	Indicator	Information officer	There is a person nominated for the position of information officer and the person fully complies with the job profile.	**16.47**
2.2.1.5	Indicator	Follow-up mechanisms on information requests	There are procedures to provide an internal follow-up to public infrastructure project information requests that come from citizens or other actors.	**25.88**
2.2.2	Sub-variable	Enablers and barriers to disclose information	Evaluates conditions at the entity facilitating or limiting the public information publication.	**22.12**
2.2.2.1	Indicator	Internal policy for information publication	There is in the entity an internal policy, issued from the institutional authorities, for the publication of information containing, among other data, those referring to infrastructure projects.	**40.00**
2.2.2.2	Indicator	Disclosure training programme	There is an internal disclosure training programme or dissemination process that makes personnel aware at all levels on matters of access to public information that includes infrastructure projects.	**35.29**
2.2.2.3	Indicator	Identification of limitations for publishing information	The internal limitations to publishing infrastructure projects information have been clearly identified.	**27.06**
2.2.2.4	Indicator	Plan to mitigate limitations for publishing information	There is a document that contains the plan to reduce or eliminate the present limitations to publishing information related to infrastructure projects.	**0.00**
2.2.2.5	Indicator	Bureaucratic barriers to publish information	The process of proactive and reactive publication of public information, in practice, is not hindered by internal bureaucracy, as for example when it is necessary to obtain approval from multiple parties.	**3.53**
2.2.2.6	Indicator	Documentation of non-compliance and sanctions	There is documentation at the entity acknowledging and following-up on non-compliance and sanctions imposed by controlling entities due to non-compliance with the access-to-information standards and/or state contracts.	**16.47**
2.2.3	Sub-variable	Control over infrastructure projects disclosure	Assesses the existence of disclosure control mechanisms and their practical impact in improving data disclosure.	**26.47**
2.2.3.1	Indicator	Level of disclosed infrastructure projects	Proportion of projects on which information is disclosed, complying with the infrastructure data standard, compared with the total number of projects managed by the procuring entity, expressed as a percentage.	**27.06**
2.2.3.2	Indicator	Level of investment represented by disclosed infrastructure projects	Amount of investment represented by projects on which information is proactively disclosed by the procuring entity, complying with the infrastructure data standard, as a proportion of the total amount of investment on infrastructure projects, expressed as a percentage.	**25.88**
3	Dimension	Citizen participation	Evaluates the opportunities provided by procuring entities for citizen participation and how citizens use the disclosed public information.	**10.44**
3.1	Variable	Participation practices		**10.44**
3.1.1	Sub-variable	Participation opportunities	Assesses the formalisation of citizens participation opportunities and online mechanisms to facilitate this participation.	**19.24**

3.1.1.1	Indicator	Institutionalised citizen participation	The institution has formal citizen participation opportunities that allow the procuring entity to listen and implement requests from the citizenship, that may be used for public infrastructure projects.	**22.35**
3.1.1.2	Indicator	Permanent and inclusive citizen participation	The citizens participation opportunities are permanently available or are available with a constant periodicity through a variety of inclusive channels.	**18.82**
3.1.1.3	Indicator	Citizen participation in infrastructure projects	The entity conducts formal citizen consultation processes to identify, define, prioritize and monitor public infrastructure projects.	**18.82**
3.1.1.4	Indicator	Citizen attention office	There is in the institution an office for citizen service (called the Transparency Office, Complaints Office, Information Office, etc.) that sees subjects related to infrastructure projects.	**10.59**
3.1.1.5	Indicator	Online form for consultation or requests	There is an online form by which any person may request information, perform a consultation, or present a complaint referring to an infrastructure project and receive an effective response.	**9.41**
3.1.1.6	Indicator	Awareness of participation opportunities	The institution makes an effort to ensure that citizens are aware of existing participation opportunities and of the availability of information related infrastructure projects.	**28.24**
3.1.2	Sub-variable	Use of information by citizens	Assesses the use of information related to infrastructure projects by citizens, stemming from case evidence.	**3.24**
3.1.2.1	Indicator	Centralised citizen complaints	There is a mechanism that documents citizens' complaints related to public infrastructure projects, generates a log and manages responses in an orderly fashion.	**9.41**
3.3.2.2	Indicator	Requests and responses of access to information	Access- to-information requests and responses there were from the entity are recorded.	**7.06**
3.3.2.3	Indicator	Institutional response capacity	The response to citizens' access-to-information requests is provided according to the period established by law.	**4.71**
3.3.2.4	Indicator	Institutional use evidence	The institution provides the public with feedback, such as reports or announcements, on how citizens' inputs have been used in infrastructure projects.	**2.35**
3.3.2.5	Indicator	Citizens use evidence	The information made public regarding infrastructure projects is used by the citizens, civil society organisations, academia, media, private sector, or any other actor.	**0.00**
3.3.2.6	Indicator	Evidence of joint projects	The institution has developed joint projects with other actors out of the institution as a result of the information on infrastructure projects.	**3.53**
3.3.2.7	Indicator	Improvements as a response to citizen participation	Changes or reforms have been made to infrastructure projects in response to feedback, evaluation, or some other type of citizen participation.	**0.00**
4	Dimension	Information disclosure	Evaluates the amount of data and information disclosed by procuring entities on infrastructure projects according to the CoST IDS or the OC4IDS.	**27.24**
4.1	Variable	Disclosure practices		**27.24**
4.1.1	Sub- variable	Project identification		**44.37**
4.1.1.1	Indicator	Project reference number	There is a number or code assigned to the project that uniquely identifies it.	**74.12**
4.1.1.2	Indicator	Project owner	The entity in charge of project development and execution contract is clearly identified.	**100.00**

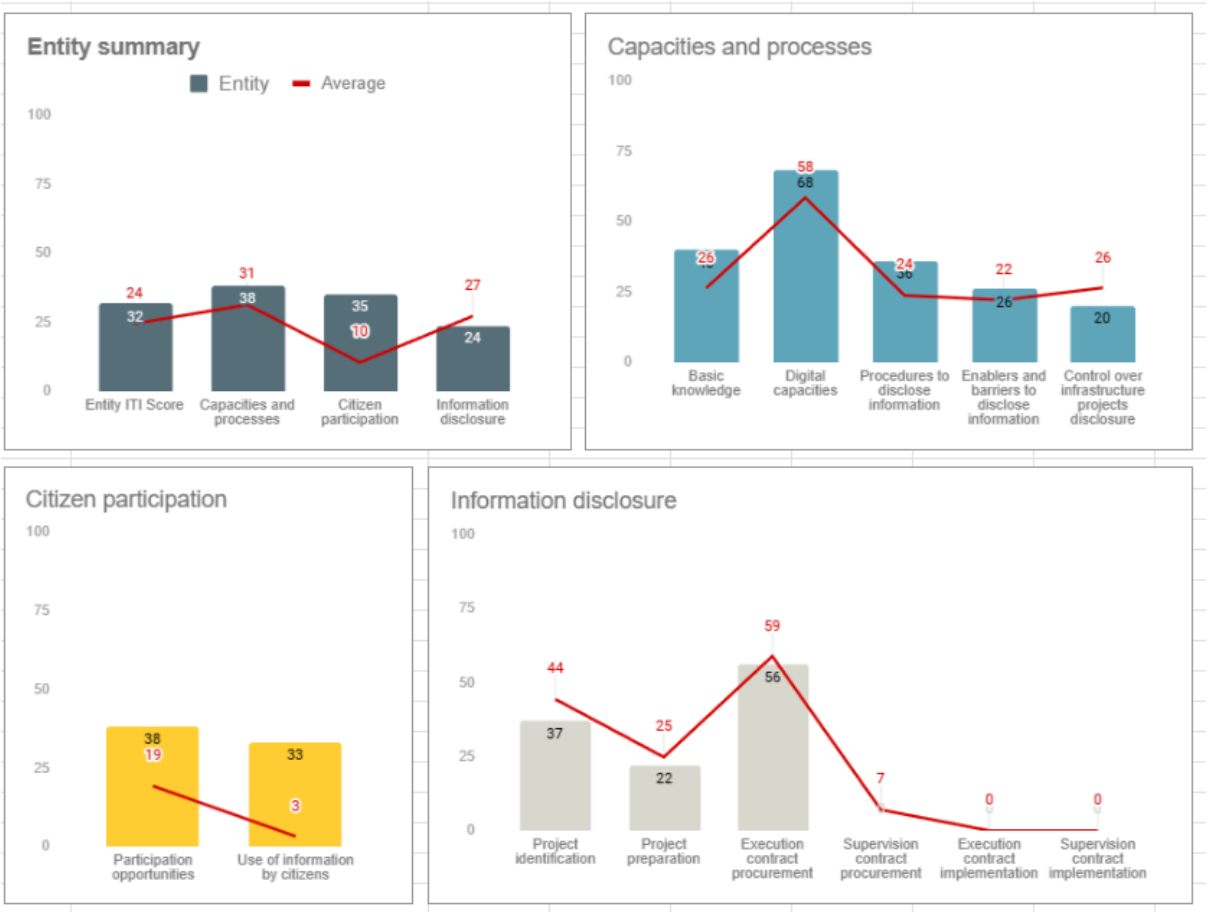
4.1.1.3	Indicator	Sector and sub-sector	The sector and sub-sector are identified according to the government structure, for which the project is being developed.	**21.18**
4.1.1.4	Indicator	Project name	The project is clearly identified with the same name throughout the project cycle.	**61.76**
4.1.1.5	Indicator	Project location	The physical location of the project is clearly identified.	**100.00**
4.1.1.6	Indicator	Project description	The project´s description is available, indicating what it is about and the infrastructure outputs that are part of it.	**28.24**
4.1.1.7	Indicator	Purpose	There is a project purpose expressed in terms of public infrastructure and its intended social and economic impact.	**0.00**
4.1.2	Sub-variable	Project preparation		**24.82**
4.1.2.1	Indicator	Environmental impact	A document that identifies, evaluates and describes the environmental impacts produced by the project on its surroundings is available; including reference to relevant additional studies (soil, topography, hydrogeology, etc.)	**0.00**
4.1.2.2	Indicator	Land and settlement impact	A document that identifies, assesses and describes the impacts on human settlements and population centres, produced by the project, is available.	**0.00**
4.1.2.3	Indicator	Contact details	Information identifies the contact details of the officer responsible for the project in the procuring entity.	**0.00**
4.1.2.4	Indicator	Project budget and date of approval	The total required budget is available for the development of the project and the date of approval provided.	**74.12**
4.1.2.5	Indicator	Funding sources	The sources where the funds are coming from are identified, e.g. from the national budget, cooperation, multilateral organisations, or others.	**100.00**
4.1.3	Sub-variable	Execution contract procurement		**58.88**
4.1.3.1	Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the execution of the infrastructure project and its contact details are clearly identified.	**67.65**
4.1.3.2	Indicator	Procurement process	The type of procurement process that was applied to award the contract is clearly identified.	**73.53**
4.1.3.3	Indicator	Number of firms bidding	The number of companies participating in the bidding process for the infrastructure execution is clearly identified.	**100.00**
4.1.3.4	Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract to be signed is clearly identified.	**100.00**
4.1.3.5	Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.3.6	Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the execution contract is clearly stated.	**97.06**
4.1.3.7	Indicator	Contract start date	The date when the contract execution starts is clearly identified.	**61.76**
4.1.3.8	Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	**26.47**
4.1.3.9	Indicator	Contractor(s)	The · name · identification number · contact information of the winning contractor is clearly identified.	**58.82**

4.1.3.10	Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work and services that the firm has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	**3.53**
4.1.4	Sub-variable	Supervision contract procurement		**7.06**
4.1.4.1	Indicator	Procuring entity and contact details	The entity in charge of contracting the supervision of the infrastructure and its contact details are clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.4.2	Indicator	Procurement process	The type of tender management process applied to award the contract is clearly identified.	**35.29**
4.1.4.3	Indicator	Number of firms/individuals bidding	The number of companies or individuals participating in the bidding process for the supervision is clearly identified.	**35.29**
4.1.4.4	Indicator	Contract type	The type of contract signed is clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.4.5	Indicator	Contract title	The official name of the signed contract is clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.4.6	Indicator	Contract price	The final amount of the supervision contract is clearly provided.	**0.00**
4.1.4.7	Indicator	Contract start date	The start date of the supervision contract started is clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.4.8	Indicator	Contract duration	The contract duration is clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.4.9	Indicator	Contract firm/individual	The name and information of the awarded company or individual to implement the project supervision is clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.4.10	Indicator	Contract scope of work	The description of the work and services that the firm or individual has to provide under the signed contract are clearly identified.	**0.00**
4.1.5	Sub-variable	Execution contract implementation		**0.00**
4.1.5.1	Indicator	Variation to contract price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	**0.00**
4.1.5.2	Indicator	Reasons for price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	**0.00**
4.1.5.3	Indicator	Variation to contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly indicated, if made.	**0.00**
4.1.5.4	Indicator	Reasons for contract duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	**0.00**
4.1.5.5	Indicator	Variation to contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly indicated.	**0.00**
4.1.5.6	Indicator	Reasons for scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	**0.00**
4.1.6	Sub-variable	Supervision contract implementation		**0.00**
4.1.6.1	Indicator	Variation to contract price	It is clearly indicated whether variations to the contract price have been made.	**0.00**
4.1.6.2	Indicator	Reasons for price changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract price are available.	**0.00**
4.1.6.3	Indicator	Variation to contract duration	Contract duration modifications are clearly pointed out, if made.	**0.00**
4.1.6.4	Indicator	Reasons for duration changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to the contract duration are available.	**0.00**

4.1.6.5	Indicator	Variation to contract scope	Modifications to the project scope, if they exist, are clearly pointed out.	**0.00**
4.1.6.6	Indicator	Reasons for scope changes	Justifications with arguments why changes were made to project scope are available.	**0.00**

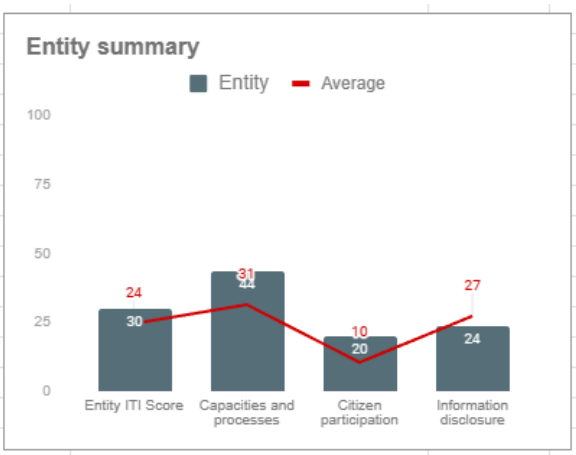
Annex 4 | Procurement Entity Score Summary

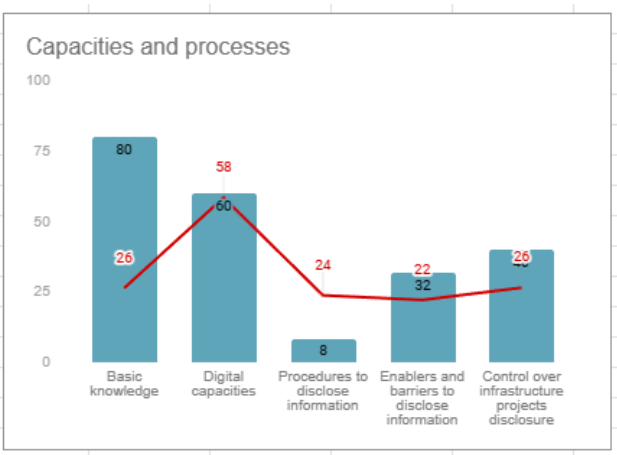
Position 1: West Lombok Regency Transportation Service

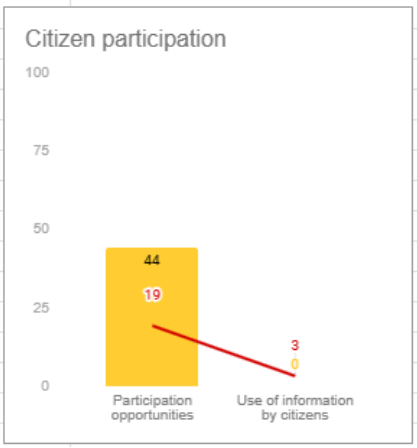


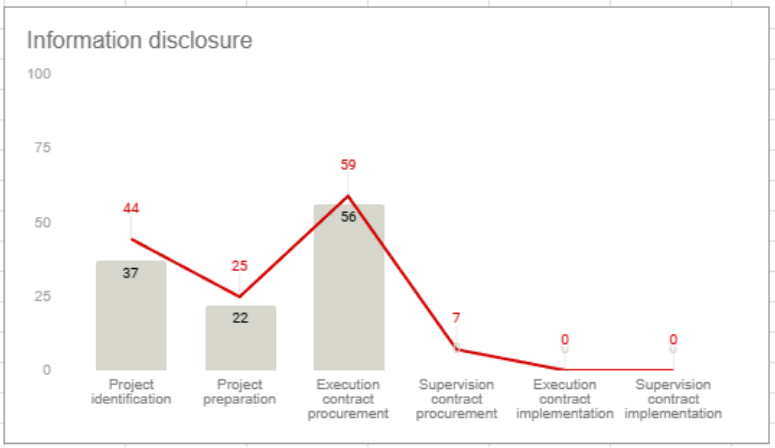
Position 2: West Lombok District General Hospital

Position 3: West Lombok Regency Industry and Trade Service







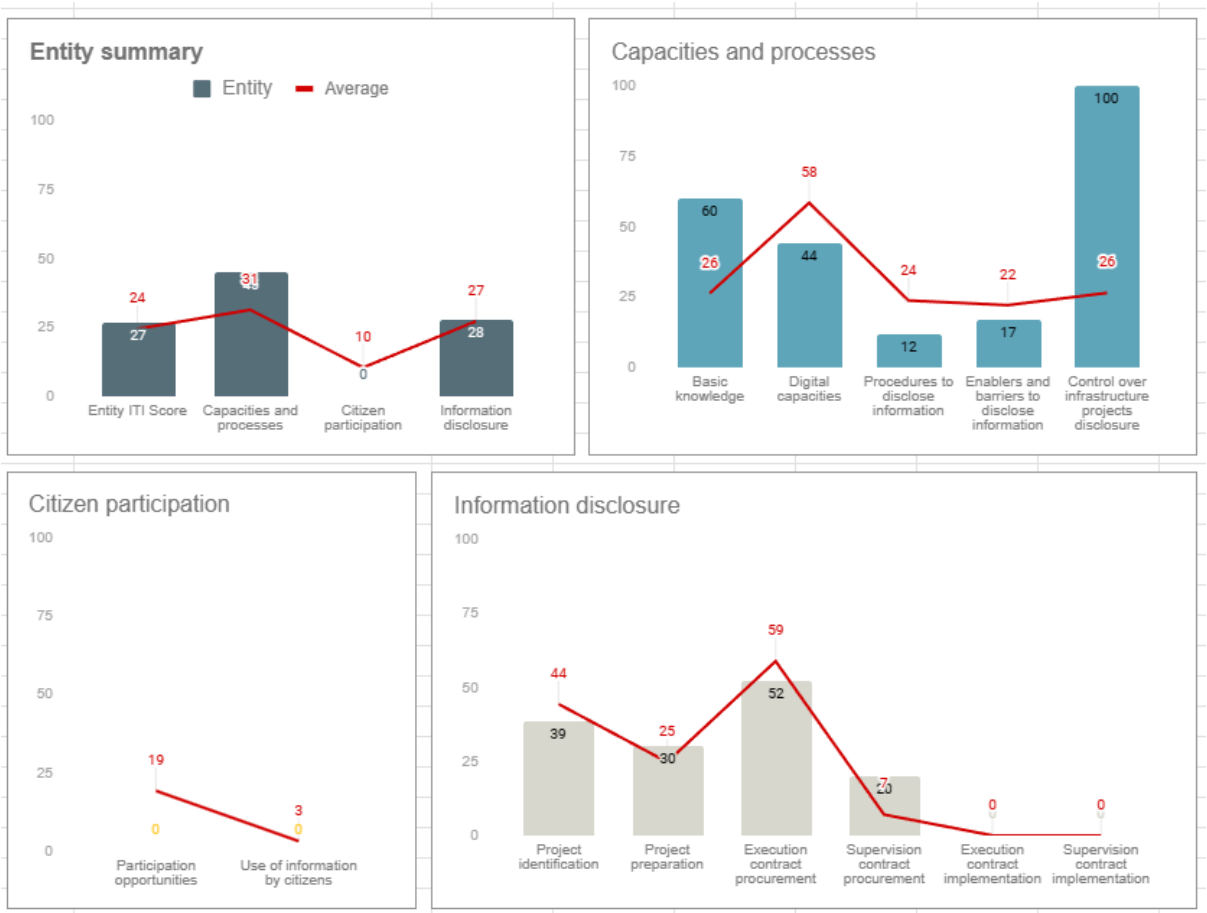


Position 4: West Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service

Position 5: West Lombok Agriculture Service

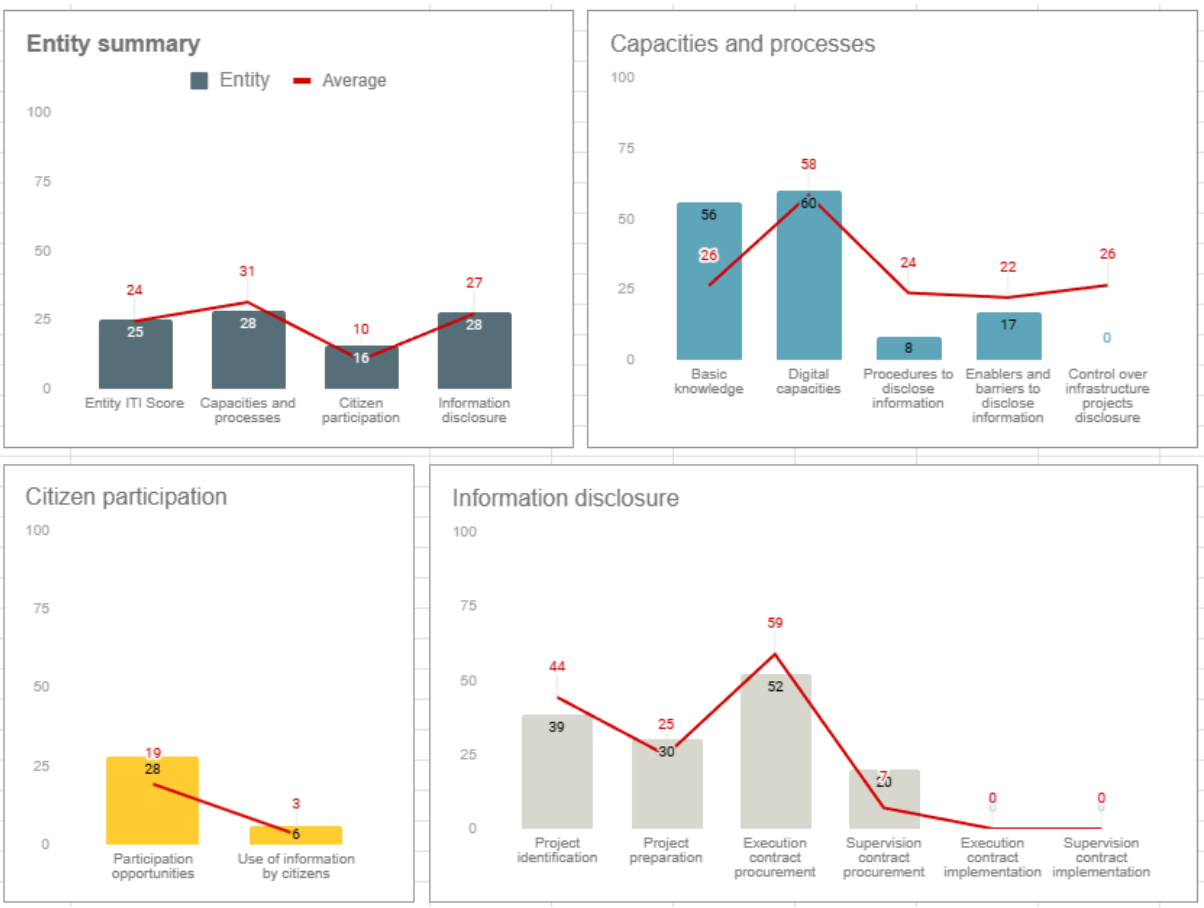
Position 6: West Lombok Regency Regional Revenue Agency

Position 7: Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)



Position 8: West Lombok Regency Environmental Service

Position 9: Youth and Sports Department

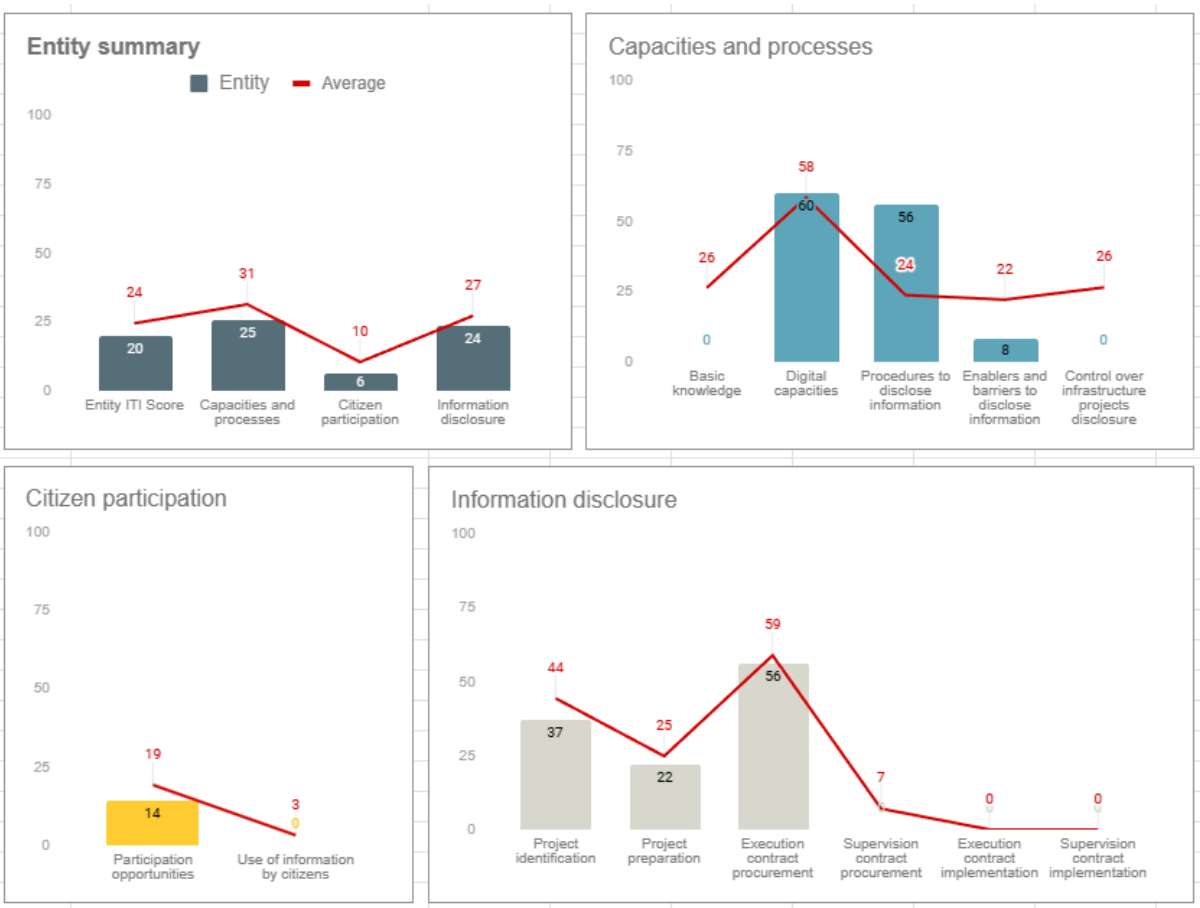


Position 10: West Lombok Health Service

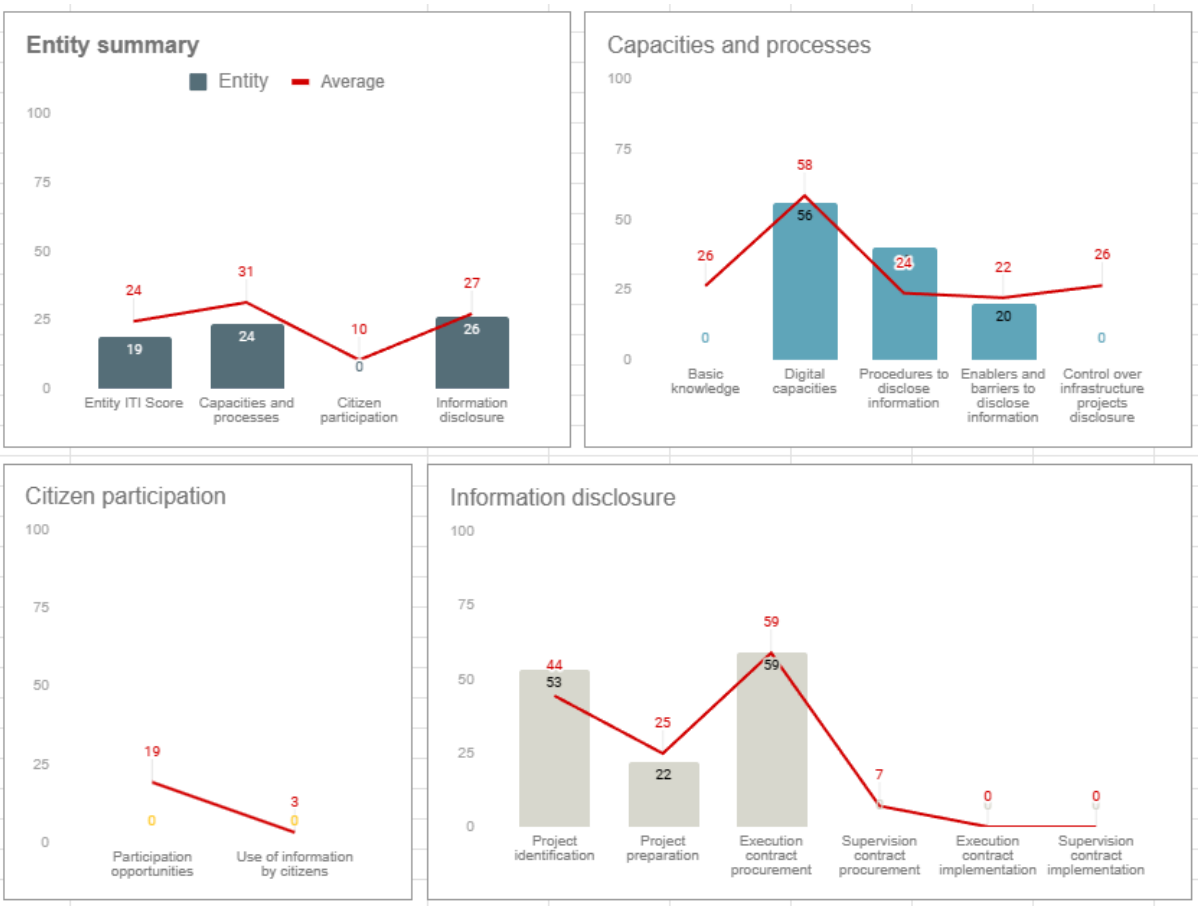
Position 11: West Lombok Tourism Office

Position 12: Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Cipta Karya

Position 13: West Lombok Regency Education and Culture Office



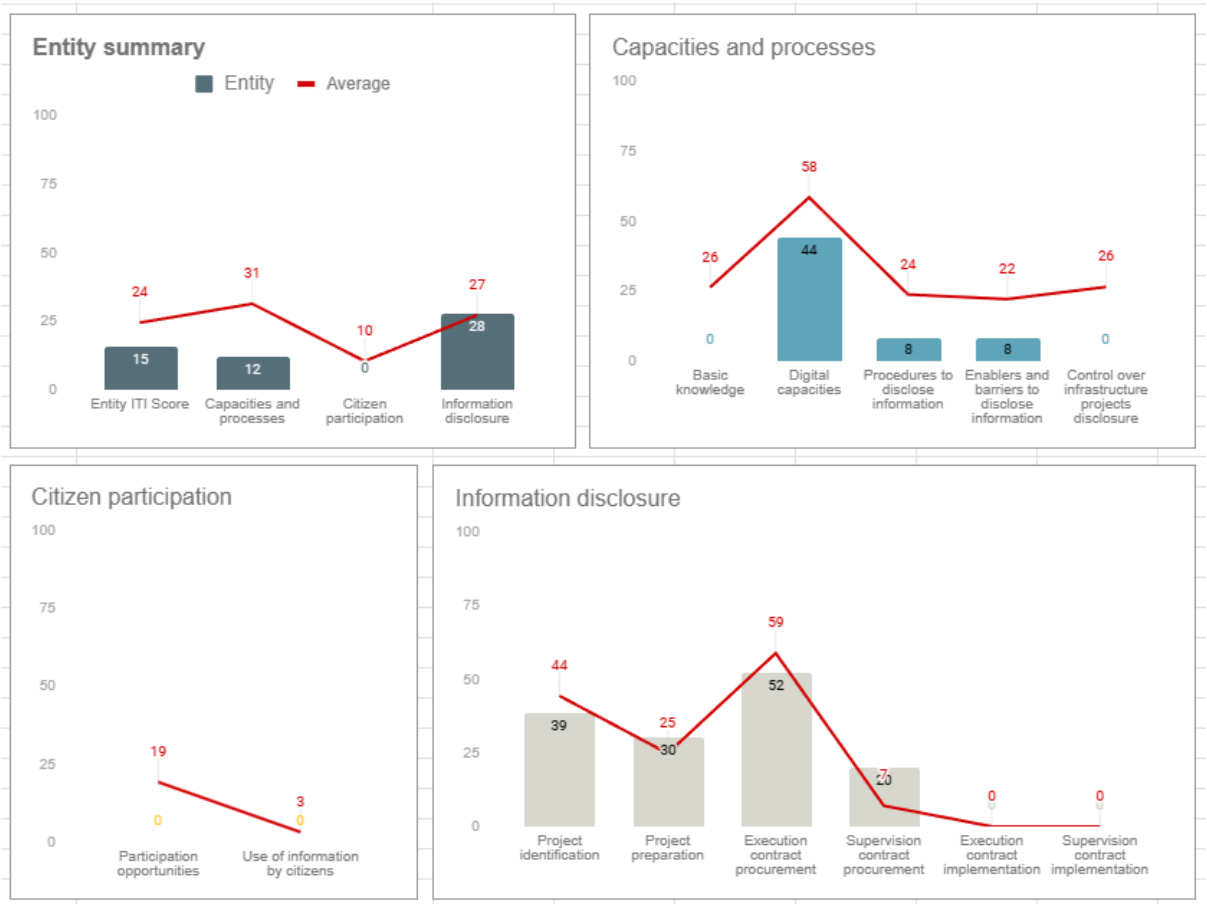
Position 14: Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Bina Marga



Position 15: West Lombok Regency Housing and Settlement Service

Position 16: Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning - Water Resources

Position 17: Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises



Annex 5 | Terminology

PE = Procurement Entity
MSG = Multi-Stakeholder Group
CoST = Construction Sector Transparency Initiatives
ITI = Infrastructure Transparency Index