

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION (OGP) IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR VILLAGES SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR THE REGIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET OF RIAU PROVINCE

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Abstract

This study analyzes the application of the principle of Open Government Participation (OGP) in the management of village-specific financial assistance sourced from the Riau Provincial Budget for 2023-2024. Using a qualitative approach with a focus on secondary data, this study explores the implementation of the principles of transparency, participation, and accountability. The results of this study show that the implementation of OGP varies; Transparency and participation show early progress but face challenges of information accessibility and substantive participation, while horizontal accountability requires strengthening. Overall, OGP has the potential to significantly improve village fund governance, although its implementation requires continuous improvement. OGP optimization is needed by increasing multi-stakeholder cooperation, especially with Universities and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) so that the planning, implementation and benefits of the special financial assistance fund disbursement are wider and cause a multiplier effect.

Keywords: *Open Government Participation, Financial Assistance, Village Budget*

INTRODUCTION

The management of special village financial assistance plays a crucial role in accelerating development and improving community welfare at the grassroots level. The effectiveness of the distribution and utilization of these funds is highly dependent on good governance practices. Open Government Participation (OGP) offers a promising framework for realizing transparency, participation, and accountability in the management of public resources.[1] This study specifically examines the implementation of OGP in the management of village-specific financial assistance sourced from the Riau Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, an important context for understanding the dynamics of open government at the local level. Breakthroughs in government financial governance at the local level are still realistic to be proposed, considering the high level of misunderstanding of the local government regime, especially village governments, in good financial governance.[2] OGP offers good and transformative governance practices to increase transparency and accountability of public institutions, including the various resources they manage.[3] The OGP approach is still rarely used in the practice of implementing local (village) government in Indonesia, this shows that the traditional leadership style still dominates the practice of implementing village government in Indonesia, so the offer to use the OGP principle is urgent.[4] The theoretical basis of this research is Participatory Governance Theory with Elaboration of Open Government Participatory Theory, which emphasizes the significance of citizen involvement in the public policy process.[5] OGP Principles,[3]&[6] Namely the transparency of budget information, community participation in planning and evaluation, and the accountability of the village government to the public, are expected to increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of financial assistance management. The implementation of OGP in Riau Province is expected to ensure that the 2023-2024 village special assistance funds are truly allocated according to real needs and managed responsibly, so as to have an optimal impact on the progress of villages and the welfare of their citizens in various development sectors.[7]&[8] This study aims to analyze in depth the role and implementation of Open Government Participation in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province for the 2023-2024 period. Given that the preliminary findings indicate variations in implementation and challenges in fully realizing the OGP principles, this study becomes relevant to identify supporting and inhibiting factors. Using a qualitative approach

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with a case study design, this study seeks to uncover the dynamics of the implementation of OGP and its impact on village financial governance, in order to provide a comprehensive understanding for the improvement of policies and practices in the management of aid funds in the future.

Theoretical Framework

Participatory Governance Theory emphasizes the importance of active citizen involvement in the decision-making process and implementation of public policies.[9] This theory argues that public participation not only increases the legitimacy of government but also the effectiveness of policies because it accommodates diverse perspectives and needs of society.[10] In the context of the management of village-specific financial assistance, this theory is the basis for understanding how the principles of Open Government Participation (OGP) can be implemented. This involvement is expected to result in more responsive fund management and in accordance with the aspirations of the village community in Riau Province. The principle of transparency in the OGP, supported by the Participatory Governance Theory, requires the disclosure of information regarding the allocation and use of village financial assistance. This disclosure includes budget publications, realization reports, and monitoring mechanisms that can be accessed by all levels of society. With transparency, the potential for abuse of authority and corrupt practices can be minimized. This is crucial in the management of special village financial assistance funds in Riau, ensuring that every rupiah allocated is truly utilized for the benefit of development and the welfare of the village community optimally.

Furthermore, the Participatory Governance Theory underscores the significance of public participation in each stage of financial aid management.[11] The involvement of the village community, from planning, implementation, to program evaluation, is essential. This participation can be realized through village deliberations, public consultation forums, or interactive digital platforms.[2],[12]&[9]By actively involving residents, the resulting policies will better reflect the real needs and priorities of the community, so that village-specific financial assistance in Riau can have a more significant and sustainable impact on village progress. The accountability aspect, which is also a pillar of OGP and supported by participatory governance theory, demands that the village government be accountable to the public for the management of financial assistance.[13] This accountability is not only vertical to the provincial government, but also horizontal to the village community. Clear reporting mechanisms, independent audits, and space for the public to submit complaints and input are important instruments.[14] Thus, the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau can run responsibly, transparently, and avoid irregularities that are detrimental to the public interest. Overall, participatory governance theory provides a strong conceptual framework for analyzing the role of OGP in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province. The implementation of the principles of transparency, participation, and accountability based on this theory is expected to be able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of funds. The active involvement of the community in supervision and decision-making will ensure that the financial assistance is truly allocated as needed, managed professionally, and provides maximum benefits for the improvement of welfare and sustainable village development.[15]

METHOD

Research Approach and Design

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design.[16]&[17] The qualitative approach was chosen because it aims to deeply understand the role of Open Government Participation (OGP) in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province. The case study design allows researchers to comprehensively explore the phenomenon in a real context, namely in the period 2023-2024. The main focus is on how the principles of OGP, such as transparency, participation, and accountability, are implemented and felt by various stakeholders in the management of village-specific financial assistance funds sourced from the Riau Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The selection of qualitative approaches and case study designs is based on the need to explore the complexity of the role of OGP that cannot be measured numerically alone.[18] This research seeks to uncover perceptions, experiences, and interactions between village governments, communities, and other related parties in the context of financial assistance management. The case study allows for an in-depth analysis of one or more villages in Riau Province that receive special financial assistance, so as to provide a detailed picture of the dynamics of OGP implementation. Thus, it is hoped that a holistic understanding of the factors supporting and inhibiting the implementation of OGP in the management of the fund will be obtained. The design of the case study in this study is descriptive-exploratory. Descriptive because it aims to systematically and accurately describe the role of OGP in every stage of financial assistance management, starting from planning,

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implementation, to accountability. Its exploratory nature allows researchers to identify new patterns, emerging challenges, as well as best practices in the implementation of OGP in sample villages in Riau Province. The main analysis unit is the process of managing village-specific financial assistance with a focus on the implementation of OGP principles. The research will cover a specific time period, i.e. the 2023 to 2024 fiscal year, to ensure the relevance of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Principle of Transparency in the Management of Village Special Financial Assistance in Riau Province in 2023-2024

The results of the study show that the implementation of the principle of transparency in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province for the 2023-2024 period shows variations between villages in the case study. Some villages have tried to provide information related to the allocation and plan for the use of funds through village information boards and deliberative forums. However, the depth and ease of access to this information is still a challenge, as expressed by several informants from community elements and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) who feel that the information presented is not detailed enough. The use of information media such as bulletin boards in village offices has become a common practice in conveying budget summaries and the realization of special financial assistance. However, the findings of document studies and interviews indicate that the publication of a comprehensive and easily accessible realization report by all levels of society has not been optimal. The limitations of the use of digital platforms for the dissemination of information have also been identified, even though this is crucial to reach a wider audience and increase the effectiveness of public supervision according to the mandate of the OGP.

Key informants from the village government acknowledged that there were efforts to be transparent, but were often constrained by the capacity of human resources to present financial data in a simple and easily understandable manner for the public. On the other hand, community representatives and traditional leaders stated that the information received was often general and did not touch on the details of the use of funds. This indicates the need to improve the information delivery mechanism to be more participatory and meet the information needs of the village community substantially. Analysis of village planning and accountability documents shows that formal aspects of transparency, such as the inclusion of fund allocations in the APBDes, have been implemented. However, openness in the procurement process of goods and services as well as community involvement in verifying realization reports still needs to be improved. These findings are in line with participatory governance theory that emphasizes the importance of information disclosure to minimize potential abuse of authority in the management of public funds at the village level.

Overall, efforts towards transparency in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau have been seen, but the implementation has not been fully even and deep. Observations at several village deliberations show that the space for the community to access and question the details of the use of funds is still limited. Improving the quality and accessibility of financial information is the key to realizing truly open and accountable fund management, in line with the core principles of Open Government Participation. From these findings, it is further emphasized that the application of the OGP principle in the practice of implementing village governance is still very limited. The synthesis relationship between various stakeholders in the practice of implementing OGP-based village government to realize good village financial governance can be seen in the following figure.

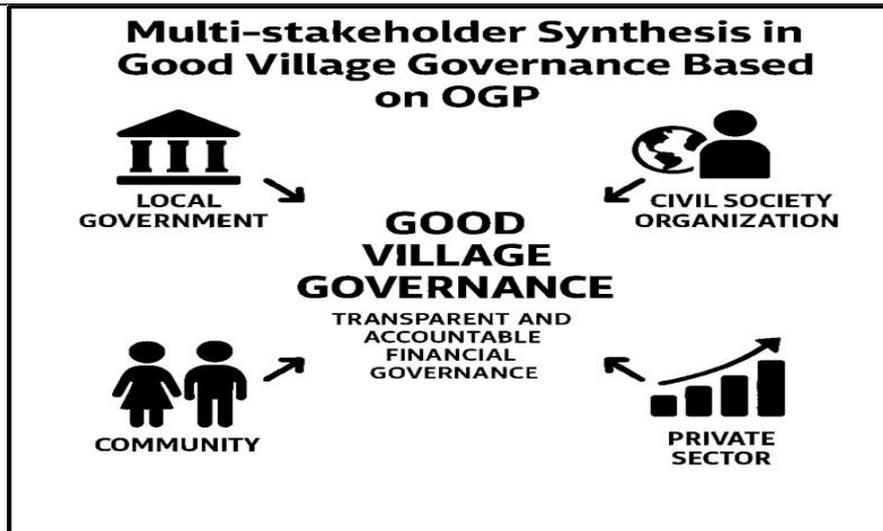


Figure 1. Multistakeholder Synthesis in Realizing Good Village Governance Based on Open Government Participation (OGP)

Dynamics of Community Participation in the Management Cycle of Village Special Financial Assistance in Riau Province in 2023-2024

Community participation in the planning stage of managing village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province in 2023-2024 is generally realized through village deliberation forums (Musdes)[7]. The results of interviews with the village government and BPD show that Musdes is the main arena for conveying aspirations related to the priority use of funds. However, observations and statements from community leaders indicate that the level of active participation and representation of various groups, especially women and vulnerable groups, is not evenly distributed. Engagement is often still a formality to meet administrative requirements. At the implementation stage of programs funded by special financial assistance, community involvement varies. Some case study villages show participation in the form of mutual cooperation or the provision of local labor for physical activities. However, participation in technical decision-making, implementation, and quality supervision of work is still limited. Informants from community elements stated the lack of detailed information regarding the technical specifications of the project, making it difficult to be actively involved in ensuring the quality of implementation according to the plan agreed in the Musdes.

In the aspect of supervision and evaluation, the role of the village community tends to be passive. The document study shows the lack of formal mechanisms that allow communities to collectively evaluate the use of special financial assistance. Interviews with BPD representatives and community leaders revealed that supervision is more informal and individual. Limited access to detailed and easy-to-understand realization reports is the main obstacle for the community to carry out the supervisory function effectively. The quality of public participation in the management cycle of special village financial assistance is still a challenge. Although participatory forums such as Musdes have existed, the substance of engagement has often not been optimal. Participatory Governance Theory underscores the importance of meaningful participation, where the voice of the community is truly heard and considered. Field findings show that the dominance of village elites and the lack of community capacity in understanding budget technical issues are obstacles to quality participation. Overall, the dynamics of community participation in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau for the 2023-2024 period show that there is room for formal participation, but it does not fully reflect the substantive principles of OGP. Involvement occurs more in the early stages of planning, but decreases in the implementation and evaluation stages. Increasing community capacity, better information transparency, and strengthening the role of BPD are crucial to encourage more active and meaningful participation.

Accountability Mechanism for the Management of Village Special Financial Assistance and the Role of OGP in Riau Province in 2023-2024

The results of the study show that the vertical accountability mechanism in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province, especially reporting to the provincial government, has generally been running in accordance with regulations. The village government prepares an accountability report on the use of funds

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that is submitted to relevant agencies at the provincial level. The study of documents on the village budget realization report shows that there is formal compliance with the reporting obligation. However, interviews with representatives of provincial offices indicate the need to improve the substance and timeliness of the submission of reports from several villages. Meanwhile, horizontal accountability to the village community shows diverse implementation. Some villages have submitted realization reports through village deliberation forums or information boards, but often in a concise format. Informants from community elements and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) stated that access to detailed and easy-to-understand reports is still limited. The involvement of OGP in the form of providing a complaint platform or evaluation forum with the community has not been optimal, so direct accountability to residents has not been fully realized.

The OGP principles, in particular transparency, play an important role in supporting accountability mechanisms. The disclosure of information regarding the realization of the budget allows the public to verify and supervise. However, field findings show that community participation in validating accountability reports is still minimal. The absence of a structured and responsive feedback mechanism from the village government to residents' questions or complaints is an obstacle in realizing accountability supported by active participation according to the Participatory Governance Theory. Various challenges hinder the effectiveness of the accountability mechanism for the management of village-specific financial assistance. Interviews with village officials revealed the limited capacity of human resources in compiling comprehensive and accountable financial reports. In addition, the low awareness and understanding of some people about their right to demand accountability is also an inhibiting factor. The lack of strict sanctions for negligence in reporting or irregularities also weakens the existing accountability system at the village level. Overall, a formal accountability mechanism already exists, but its substance and effectiveness in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau in 2023-2024 still need to be improved. The role of OGP in encouraging stronger accountability has not been fully utilized. Strengthening the capacity of village governments, increasing community awareness, and developing effective two-way communication channels are the keys to realizing fund management that is not only administratively compliant but also truly accountable to the public.

The Role of Open Government Participation in Improving the Governance of Village Special Financial Assistance in Riau Province in 2023-2024

The implementation of Open Government Participation (OGP) holistically shows significant potential in improving the governance of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province. The integration between transparency, participation, and accountability, as mandated by the OGP and the Participatory Governance Theory, is the foundation for better fund management. While the implementation of each pillar still varies, efforts to implement the OGP have opened up space for improvements in the planning, implementation, and accountability of aid funds, leading to governance that is more responsive to the needs of rural communities. The role of the OGP in encouraging transparency, although not optimal, has made an initial contribution to improving governance. The availability of allocation information and plans for the use of funds, although limited, allows for initial supervision from the community and BPD. This is in line with the argument that information disclosure is a prerequisite for minimizing abuse of authority and ensuring that funds are used according to their designation, thereby improving the quality of village spending and public trust in village governments in managing special financial assistance.

Through the principle of participation, OGP seeks to ensure that the management of village-specific financial assistance is more reflective of the aspirations of the community. Although participation in Musdes is not yet fully substantive, the existence of this forum as an OGP product provides a foundation for citizen involvement in planning. Improving the quality of participation, especially in supervising program implementation, will result in more targeted policies and more effective fund management, in accordance with the real needs of village communities in Riau Province. The accountability aspect in the OGP encourages the village government to be more responsible to the public. Although horizontal accountability is still weak, OGP's demands for transparent reporting and responsive complaint mechanisms have the potential to reinforce it. The disclosure of budget realization data and community involvement in evaluation, which is encouraged by the OGP, will increase accountability in the use of special financial assistance funds, so that management becomes more avoidable from deviations and more oriented towards the public interest. Overall, OGP plays a catalyst in the transformation of village-specific financial assistance governance. By encouraging information disclosure, active citizen participation, and strong accountability mechanisms, OGP helps create a more efficient, effective, and accountable fund management cycle. A more consistent and in-depth implementation of the OGP principles is expected to maximize the positive impact of special financial assistance on the welfare of village communities in Riau Province during the 2023-2024 period.

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Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of OGP in the Management of Village Special Financial Assistance in Riau Province in 2023-2024

The commitment from the provincial government through regulations related to special financial assistance is the initial foundation that supports the implementation of OGP. At the village level, several village governments have shown positive initiatives in terms of transparency, such as the use of information boards to convey summaries of fund allocations. The existence of forums such as the Village Deliberation, although their effectiveness varies between case study villages, provides a formal forum that can be optimized to increase community participation in the planning of village-specific financial assistance programs in Riau Province in 2023-2024. The active role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in voicing the need for more detailed information and more substantive participation is another important supporting factor. Interviews with key informants, including community leaders and representatives of women's groups, indicate an increase in critical awareness of their right to be actively involved in the entire village fund management cycle. This awareness, although not evenly distributed at all levels, is a valuable social capital that has the potential to encourage village governments to be more responsive.

One of the main obstacles identified in the implementation of OGP is the limited capacity of human resources, both at the level of village government apparatus and among the community. Village officials often face technical obstacles in presenting financial data in a transparent and easily understandable manner for the public, as well as in compiling comprehensive and accurate accountability reports. On the other hand, the low budget literacy and technical understanding of the community limits their ability to participate effectively and conduct in-depth supervision. The culture of participation that tends to be ceremonial and the potential for the dominance of village elites in the decision-making process are significant obstacles to the realization of inclusive and meaningful public participation. In addition, the limited public access to detailed information on budget realization and technical program specifications, coupled with the lack of use of digital platforms for proactive dissemination of information by village governments, further weakens the implementation of the principles of transparency and accountability in the management of special financial assistance. The implementation of OGP in the management of special village financial assistance in Riau Province is also hampered by the weak structured feedback mechanism from the village government to the aspirations, questions, and complaints of the community. The lack of effective and responsive complaint channels, coupled with the lack of firm and consistent enforcement of sanctions against deviant or less transparent fund management practices, has also undermined efforts to improve governance. As a result, the principle of horizontal accountability to the community has not run optimally.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the role of Open Government Participation (OGP) in the management of village-specific financial assistance in Riau Province in 2023-2024 shows a varied but crucial implementation. The principles of transparency, participation, and accountability as pillars of the OGP have begun to be implemented, although they have not been evenly distributed and in-depth across the case study villages. Transparency efforts are seen through the provision of budget information, while participation is realized in village deliberation forums. Formal accountability to the provincial government is relatively ongoing, but horizontal accountability to the community still needs significant strengthening to achieve optimal village fund governance that is responsive to real needs. The importance of the role of OGP is increasingly felt considering the large allocation of special financial assistance managed directly by the village government, which if not monitored with good governance principles, has the potential to cause various problems such as inaccuracy of targets, inefficiency, and abuse of authority that is detrimental to the community. The presence of OGP, even though it is in the early stages of implementation with all its limitations, is expected to be at the forefront of ensuring that every rupiah of village funds is really utilized to improve the quality of life of the community fairly and equitably. The variation in implementation found in the field reflects the internal dynamics of each village, including the level of awareness of the apparatus and the community of their rights and obligations in the participatory development process. Some villages have shown proactive initiatives in opening dialogue spaces and providing data on a regular basis, while others still tend to be closed and run processes in a more traditional manner, often with minimal substantive public involvement. This difference is also influenced by supravillage support, the availability of infrastructure, and access to information and technical assistance related to OGP practices. The implementation of transparency in the management of special financial assistance for villages in Riau shows initial efforts through information boards and deliberations, but accessibility and depth of information are still the main obstacles. The limited use of digital platforms also hinders the wider reach of information. Community participation, although facilitated through Village Deliberations, is often formal and not fully representative, especially in the technical implementation and evaluation stages of the program. The quality of

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public involvement still needs to be improved to be more substantive and able to accommodate the various aspirations of the village community as a whole, in accordance with the spirit of participatory governance. Various challenges such as limited human resource capacity, both in the village apparatus and the community, as well as a participatory culture that has not been firmly entrenched, hinder the effectiveness of OGP. The weak feedback mechanism and the lack of use of information technology are also significant obstacles. Nevertheless, OGP has great potential as a catalyst for improving village financial assistance governance. By strengthening commitment, capacity building, and optimizing communication and supervision channels, the implementation of OGP principles can encourage more transparent, participatory, accountable fund management, and ultimately have a positive impact on the welfare of village communities in Riau Province.

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