



REDD+ Update Report

Regulations concerning Access to Geospatial Data and Information in One Map Policy Acceleration

November 2018

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Summary

One map initiative (OMI) is one of the many policy initiatives spearheaded by REDD+ preparation activities in Indonesia. The initiative, begun under SBY administration at the end of 2010, was carried over to and continued by the current President, who in February 2016 enacted a Presidential Regulation to accelerate the implementation of One Map Policy. The policy is now called KSP or *Kebijakan Satu Peta* and is set to be completed in June 2019.

The 2016 Presidential Regulation mandates the following activities to be carried out by related Ministers under the Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs' coordination:

1. Compilation of thematic geospatial information
2. Integration of thematic geospatial information
3. Synchronization among thematic geospatial information
4. Formulation of recommendation to resolve and facilitation of thematic geospatial information conflicts

It is a massive effort to collect, compile, and synchronize thematic maps in different sectors with data lacking and spatial conflicts abound. The final deadline for One Map to be created and ready for use as a single geospatial reference for all parties is June 2019, which is only months away. The government had sent a signal that the Map would be launched in August 2018, but did not pull through due to several reasons. In one media statement, the Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs claimed that in terms of integration, One Map Policy is 97 percent complete.¹ However, the progress and result of synchronization and resolution of spatial conflicts are unknown.

¹ Dani Prabowo, <https://properti.kompas.com/read/2018/10/23/150000321/integrasi-kebijakan-satu-peta-capai-97-persen>

Civil society has repeatedly criticized the increasingly closed-off process of One Map creation. Their concerns reached a new height when the President issued Presidential Decree No. 20/2018 in August 2018 that restricts access of geospatial data and information to only a handful of state officials, with full access only given to the President, Vice President, Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, Head of Geospatial Information Agency, and National Minister of Development Planning. Public access, for what it's worth, is prohibited.

This report highlights the contents of the following regulations related to access to geospatial data and information in the course of One Map Policy Acceleration:

1. Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 20/2018 on Access Authority for Sharing Geospatial Data and Information through the National Geospatial Information Network in the Acceleration of One Map Policy Implementation (*enacted August 21, 2018*)
2. Regulation of Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs (Permenko) No. 6/2018 on Classification of Access Authority for Sharing Geospatial Data and Information through the National Geospatial Information Network in the Acceleration of One Map Policy Implementation (*enacted October 2, 2018*)
3. Regulation of Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs (Permenko) No. 7/2018 on Procedure and Mechanism for Sharing Geospatial Data and Information through the National Geospatial Information Network in the Acceleration of One Map Policy Implementation (*enacted October 2, 2018*)

Highlights of the analysis are as follows:

- Keppres 20/2018 can be construed as limiting access to data and geospatial information that will be shared in the National Geospatial Information Network (<https://portalksp.ina-sdi.or.id/>) as a result of One Map Policy implementation either permanently (forever) or temporarily (until One Map is complete) to only eight state officials (Access Holders), namely:
 - (i) President, (ii) Vice President, (iii) Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, (iv) Coordinating Minister of National Development Planning, (v) Head of Geospatial Information Agency, (vi) Ministers/Head of Agencies, (vii) Governors, and (viii) District Heads/Mayors.
 - Of the eight Access Holders, only five have full and unbridled access to all geospatial and non-geospatial data and information in the 85 thematic maps under One Map Policy, namely: (i) President, (ii) Vice President, (iii) Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, (iv) Coordinating Minister of National Development Planning, (v) Head of Geospatial Information Agency. The other three Access Holders have a varying degree of access to specific data and information (partial-access).
 - Parties other than Access Holders and parties holding access mandate (Access Mandate Holders), including civil society and general public, are prohibited from accessing data and geospatial information that will be shared in the National Geospatial Information Network and are punishable according to the prevailing laws and regulations.
 - Legally, this Presidential Decree cannot undermine or sidestep the prevailing laws and regulations pertaining to Public Information Disclosure. Civil society and general public could still request access to the results of One Map Policy according to Public Information Disclosure Law using existing mechanisms and procedure including the Public Information Dispute. However, this Decree diminishes the opportunity for civil society and the public to be involved in the processes determining the results of One Map Policy implementation.
- The operational ministerial regulations of One Map Policy Acceleration (Permenko 6/2018 and Permenko 7/2018) classify in detail access of the aforementioned eight officials to specific data and information (geospatial and non-geospatial) in the 85 thematic maps.
 - Thematic maps with restricted data and information are usually those classified as "License and Land-Related Maps" such as HGU Map, HGB Map, HPL Map, Forest Concession Maps (logging, timber plantation, ecosystem restoration), and Mining Business Area Map. These are the very maps advocated to be open by civil society for the purpose of monitoring deforestation, peat clearing, NDPE policies implementation, and land grabbing prevention.
 - There is a difference of treatment between large-scale license- and/or rights-holders and communal or community-based license- and/or rights-holders in terms of protection of

personal information. Names of companies, for example, are in general restricted to partial-access holders as well as numbers of their licenses/rights, size, expiration date, etc. while names of communities holding the rights to customary forest, Ulayat Land, and Community Timber Plantation as well as other information regarding their rights/licenses are open access for all access holders.

- Civil society is of view that:
 - The current One Map Policy Acceleration process has fallen out from the initial spirit when it was first commenced as a part of REDD+ preparation activities, which focus the following issues: (i) resolution of tenurial conflicts at local level, (ii) agrarian reform, (iii) improvement of land use and resources governance.² Issues advocated by civil society such as resolution of village boundary conflicts, tenurial conflicts, recognition of community-managed area and indigenous people territories, are not properly addressed in the process.
 - The process of One Map Policy Acceleration must be rectified so that it is based on two basic principles, namely transparency and participation.
 - Specific civil society concerns regarding One Map Policy Acceleration pertain among others to the status of participatory maps. The government has not provided sufficient mechanism to verify and integrate participatory maps into the One Map. The status of maps submitted by civil society, including IP territory maps submitted by AMAN and BRWA, is still unclear until now.
- As a way forward, the following measures can be taken:
 - Creation of multistakeholder forum and protocol for data sharing and use
 - Clarification to the government regarding the nature of access restriction regulated in Keppres 20/2018 and its operational ministerial regulations.
 - Clarification of the status of participatory maps in One Map Policy, including indigenous territory maps that have been submitted by civil society
 - Development of a transition plan in the wake of 2019 elections so that One Map Policy can survive regime change.

* * *

² Discussion of civil society organizations in September 2018, notes by Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari.

Acceleration of One Map Policy implementation

Overview of actors

- **The Acceleration Team**
 - In 2016, President Joko Widodo enacted a Regulation to accelerate one map policy implementation by creating a high-level interministerial Team called *Tim Percepatan Kebijakan Satu Peta* (One Map Policy Acceleration Team) headed by the Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs with six members: (i) Minister of National Development Planning, (ii) Minister of Home Affairs, (iii) Minister of Finance, (iv) Minister of Environment and Forestry, (v) Minister of Agraria and Spatial Planning, and (vi) Cabinet Secretary.
 - The Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs reports to the President every six months with only two reporting periods left: December 2018 and June 2019.
 - The interministerial team does not do the legwork. They merely provide strategic directions, develop strategic policies, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy, which is manifested in an Action Plan specifying tasks for each minister, results, and timeline.
- **The Implementation Team**
 - The Action Plan implementation is technically coordinated by Head of Geospatial Information Agency (BIG), whose tasks is to ensure that all the mandated tasks are carried out by each minister. Head of BIG has the authority to issue policies or conduct measures to resolve technical issues and develop a mechanism for sharing geospatial data and information through the National Geospatial Information Network, its very specialty.
- **The Secretariat**
 - Providing technical, operational, and administrative service to both OMP Acceleration Team and OMP Implementation Team is the Secretariat, which is housed in the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Secretariat is equipped with two Task Forces, which tasks are very technical but very important.
 - **Task Force One** inventorizes and compiles the basic thematic geospatial information from all ministries and state agencies as well as regional government, a herculean task given the nature of spatial data keeping both at national and local level. It then classifies the thematic geospatial information into predetermined categories, including those that have legal basis (*IGT Status*), those that serve as a basis for spatial planning (*IGT Perencanaan Ruang*), and those that contain information regarding potentials of natural resources etc. (*IGT Potensi*). It also integrates thematic geospatial information in accordance with basic geospatial information (IGD)
 - **Task Force Two** carries the task further by conducting synchronization among thematic geospatial information in each category. It also formulates recommendation for resolving spatial conflicts between different IGTs. The conflict resolution itself shall be done either through a joint MoU between ministers, decision of minister/head of state agency, presidential regulation, or revision of existing laws and regulations (PP/UU). So far, there have been none of such legal instruments.
- **Validata (Data Trustee).**
 - Each thematic geospatial information required to create the One Map is under the control of a specific ministry/agency head, e.g.:
 - HGU Map, Land Control Map, Communal Land Rights (Ulayat) Map, Location Permit Map are under the control of Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning.

- Peatland Map is under the control of Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Village Boundaries Map is under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - Mining Area Concession Map is under the control of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.
 - Forest Area Designation Map, Forest Concession Maps (logging, timber plantation, ecosystem restoration), Customary Forest Map, Conservation Area Map are under the control of Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
 - Land Cover Map is under the control of Geospatial Information Agency.
- There are **19 ministries/state agencies** acting as data trustee with **85 thematic maps**, which are further categorized into 7 themes: (i) region boundaries, (ii) license and land-related, (iii) spatial planning, (iv) special areas and transmigration, (v) infrastructure, (vi) forestry, and (vii) environment and natural resources.³
- **Missing thematic maps?** Some important maps related to licensing are not found on the list, including the following:
 - Plantation Business License Map (IUP), including for palm oil
 - Social forestry licenses map aside from Community Timber Plantation and Customary Forest Maps
 - Forest Area Release/Exchange Map (for plantation, transmigration, infrastructure, etc.)
- **National Working Group on Thematic Geospatial Information (Pokja IGT)**
 - The Working Group was established by Head of BIG. The Group's tasks are to develop NSPK (norms, standard, procedure, criteria) for thematic geospatial information (NSPK is guidance for regional government), provide IGT data to Task Force, and assist in synchronization of IGT. The Working Group is intergovernmental in nature with no apparent direct involvement of CSOs.

Presidential Regulation Decree No. 20/2018

- The Presidential Decree (Keppres 20/2018) stipulates authority of eight state officials regarding access to geospatial data and information that will be shared and used through the National Geospatial Information Network (<https://portalksp.ina-sdi.or.id/>). There are two categories of actors that can access the data and information, namely: (i) Access Holders, and (ii) Access Mandate Holders. The Access Holders can be further categorized into full-access group and partial-access group.
- **Full-access group**
 - The full-access group consists of the following:
 - President
 - Vice President
 - Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs
 - Coordinating Minister of National Development Planning (Head of Bappenas)
 - Head of Geospatial Information Agency (BIG)
 - Those parties can view and download all geospatial and non-geospatial data and information of the 85 thematic maps on the National Geospatial Information Network.
 - They can also give an access mandate to other state officials.
- **Partial-access group**

³ <https://portalksp.ina-sdi.or.id/>

- The parties consist of the following:
 - Ministers/head of state agencies
 - Governors
 - District heads/mayors
- Those parties can download only some geospatial and non-geospatial data and information of the 85 thematic maps on the National Geospatial Information Network. For certain others, they only have the authority to view (without being able to download) and for certain others their access is completely restricted (they can neither view nor download).
- They can also give an access mandate to other state officials.
- An important clause of the Presidential Decree is that parties other than those eight state officials (called Access Holders) and those who receive a mandate to access (called Access Mandate Holder) are **prohibited** from accessing geospatial (and non-geospatial) data and information through the National Geospatial Information Network and can be punished according to the prevailing laws and regulations. This includes civil society and the general public.
- **A sunset policy?** In a CSO discussion⁴, there was an interpretation that this access restriction is valid only in the process of One Map creation, namely up to June 2019. Information from the Executive Office of the President (KSP)⁵ states that the government will establish a stakeholder forum for data use and sharing, which will regulate access for stakeholders, among others. There is also an information that the President will issue Presidential Regulation on One Map, which will also regulate access for stakeholders. Whether or not the geospatial (and non-geospatial) data and information that will be shared on the National Geospatial Information Network will be able to be publicly accessed and to what degree is still unclear at the time being.

Regulation of Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs No. 6/2018

- This 134-pages regulation classifies in detail access of each of the eight Access Holders to specific geospatial and non-geospatial data and information contained in the 85 thematic maps. Access is classified into three categories: viewing, downloading, and no access (restricted).
- As mentioned in Presidential Decree No. 20/2018, only five state officials have full access to view and download all geospatial and non-geospatial data and information in the 85 thematic maps, namely the President, Vice President, Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, Minister of National Development Planning, and Head of Geospatial Information Agency. They can give an access mandate to other state officials.
- In general, geospatial (and non-geospatial) data and information restricted for download and/or viewing by Access Holders other than the full-access group mentioned above pertain to one specific type of thematic maps, namely “License and Land-Related” maps. More specifically, they pertain to data and information regarding rights- or license-holders, e.g. names of companies, names of land owners (for rice-fields), address, phone number, and numbers of decision letters stipulating the rights/licenses.
- This ‘rule,’ however, does not seem to apply to communal rights such as to Ulayat Rights Holders, Customary Forest Holders, and Community Timber Plantation Holders, information of which is open for all Access Holders, including their names.

⁴ Discussion of civil society organizations in September 2018, notes by Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari.

⁵ Personal communication with KSP

- Aside from information regarding the name of rice-field owners, it seems that the protection of personal information or information regarding rights- and license-holders only applies to large-scale rights- or license-holders such as HGU holders, HGB holders, HPL holders, logging concession holders, timber plantation concession holders, mining concession holders, and ecosystem restoration concession holders. Why are communal rights- or license-holders treated differently in terms of identity or personal information protection?
- In contrast to restriction to some data and information in License and Land-Related type of maps, data and information contained in thematic maps related to environment and natural resources potentials are generally open except for security-sensitive information such as oil and gas pipe network map.
- Interestingly, some communal rights or communal license maps are categorized as License and Land-Related map such as Ulayat Land Map but some others, such as Community Timber Plantation Map and Customary Forest Map are not, although Community Timber Plantation is a license (albeit forest related, not land related) just like timber plantation concession (which is classified as License and Land-Related map). Customary Forest is even a right of ownership. Both are classified as Forestry maps.
- Examples of data and information that can and cannot be accessed by partial-access group can be seen in the Tables below (the list is non-exhaustive).
- As can be seen in Table 1, maps, which contain restricted data and information are all classified as “License and Land-Related” type of maps and are the very maps advocated to be open by civil society for the purpose of monitoring deforestation, peat clearing, implementation of NDPE policies, and conflict resolution. These are the very maps that need to be made more transparent to achieve good governance in natural resources management. These are the very maps on which the stakes are high and are the most restricted.

Table 2. Maps with Restricted Data and Geospatial Information for Partial-Access Group (non-exhaustive)

No.	Thematic Map/Type	Type	Data Trustee	Restricted Data and Information for Partial-Access Group*	Open Access Data and Information
1.	Land Use Right (HGU) Map on scale 1: 50,000	License and Land-Related	Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning	View only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Date of HGU issuance ○ HGU expiration date ○ HGU Decision Letter Number Restricted (cannot be viewed/downloaded) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HGU registration number ○ Name of HGU holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unique Random Code ○ Area Identification Number
2.	Land Management Right (HPL) on scale 1: 50,000	License and Land-Related	Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning	View only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Date of HPL issuance ○ HPL expiration date ○ HPL Decision Letter Number Restricted (cannot be viewed/downloaded) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPL registration number ○ Name of HPL holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unique Random Code ○ Area Identification Number

3.	Map of Mining Business License Area on scale 1: 50,000	License and Land-Related	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Restricted from viewing and downloading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies' address and phone number 	Energy and mineral resources potential map is open for access for all Access-Holders
4.	Forest Concession Maps (Logging, Timber Plantation, Ecosystem Restoration) on scale 1: 50,000	License and Land-Related	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Restricted from viewing and downloading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of companies Number of Decision Letter Size (ha) Status of Decision Letter Date of issuance SHAPE METADATA 	Open access for download for partial-access holders only for the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBJECTID Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download according to their jurisdiction

*Ministries/state agencies other than data trustee, governors, district head/mayors

- Table 2 below lists maps that do not contain restricted data and geospatial information. As can be seen in the Table, only two maps classified as “License and Land-Related” are open access, namely Ulayat Land Map and Location Permit Map. Two maps classified as “Forestry” maps are also open access although they constitute license or ownership rights, namely Community Timber Plantation Map and Customary Forest Map.

Table 2. Maps with No Restricted Data and Geospatial Information for Partial-Access Group (non-exhaustive)

No.	Thematic Map	Type	Data Trustee	Restricted Data and Information for Partial-Access Group*	Open Access Data and Information
1.	a. National Spatial Plan Map (1: 1,000,000) b. Provincial Spatial Plan Map (1: 250,000) c. District Spatial Plan Map (1: 50,000) d. City Spatial Plan Map (1: 25,000)	Spatial Planning	Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning	None	All Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download information pertaining to their jurisdiction
2.	Peatland map (1: 50,000)	Natural Resources and the Environment	Ministry of Agriculture	None	All, including depth of peat and number of land parcel per district and code of land parcel No information regarding rights or concession holder
3.	Land Use Map (1: 50,000)	Natural Resources and the Environment	Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning	None	All No information regarding rights or concession holder

					Only use of the land
4.	Land Cover Map (1: 50,000)	Natural Resources and the Environment	Geospatial Information Agency	None	All Including land cover class
4.	Ulayat Map (1: 50,000)	License and land-related	Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning	None	All Including information regarding rights-holder and size (ha)
5.	Location Permit Map (1: 50,000)	License and land-related	Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Planning	None	All Including information regarding Location Permit-holder, size (ha), expiration date, location, purpose, and attachment Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download information pertaining to their jurisdiction
6.	Forest Area Designation Map (result of Boundaries Demarcation) (1: 50,000)	Forestry	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	None	All Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download information pertaining to their jurisdiction
7.	Zonation of Conservation Map (1: 50,000)	Forestry	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	None	All Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download information pertaining to their jurisdiction
8.	Community Timber Plantation Map (1: 50,000)	Forestry	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	None	All Including name of HTR, Decision Letter Number, size (ha), license code, status of Decision Letter Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download information pertaining to their jurisdiction
9.	Customary Forest Map (1: 50,000)	Forestry	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	None	All Including name of customary forest, recognition basis, number of Decision Letter, date of issuance, forest function, province, district name, sub-district name, village name, METADATA Governors and District Heads/Mayors can only download information pertaining to their jurisdiction

*Ministries/state agencies other than data trustee, governors, district head/mayors

- Questions again arise. Why is Community Timber Plantation map classified as Forestry map with open access and large-scale concessions like Timber Plantation map classified as License and Land-Related and is restricted? Why is Customary Forest Map, which is ownership right, not a license, be classified as Forestry map and is open access while logging, timber plantation, and ecosystem restoration maps are classified as License and Land-Related maps and are restricted? Why are the names of companies protected while the names of Community Timber Plantation holders and Customary Forest Holders accessible?

Regulation of Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs No. 7/2018

- While the previous Regulation stipulates classification of access, this Regulation regulates procedure or mechanism for sharing data and geospatial information through the National Geospatial Information Network, which includes the following four activities: (i) Data and geospatial information storage and security, (ii) Geospatial information dissemination, (iii) Data and geospatial information updating, (iv) Monitoring and evaluation.
 - **Data and geospatial information storage and security**
 - Data and geospatial information are stored in electronic media, with centralized storage, controlled access, and measures taken to prevent manufacture or unilateral change and to create back-ups.
 - Both storage and security measures will be done by three parties: Data Trustee, BIG, and the Secretariat
 - Storage and security measures will be done in accordance with regulations of Head of Geospatial Information Agency (BIG).
 - **Geospatial information dissemination**
 - Dissemination is done through access-granting and distribution of geospatial information resulting from integration and synchronization activities
 - Dissemination can be done both through the National Geospatial Information Network or without such network (offline)
 - **Data and geospatial information updating**
 - Updating is done once a year or if needed by Data Trustee
 - Updates are validated by the Secretariat
 - **Monitoring and evaluation**
 - Monitoring and evaluation are done by the Secretariat
- Data in this Regulation are defined as non-geospatial data, which includes legal products, minutes, survey results, and other supporting data.
- Data and geospatial information result from the following activities:
 - Compilation
 - Collected from Data Trustee and regional government
 - Integration
 - Thematic geospatial information that have been corrected and verified based on basic geospatial information (IGD)
 - Synchronization
 - Data and thematic geospatial information that have been harmonized with other thematic geospatial information

Civil society concerns

- Civil society is of view that the current One Map Policy Acceleration process has fallen out from the initial spirit when it was first commenced as a part of REDD+ preparation activities, which focus the following issues: (i) resolution of tenurial conflicts at local

level, (ii) agrarian reform, (iii) improvement of land use and resources governance.⁶ Issues advocated by civil society such as resolution of village boundary conflicts, tenurial conflicts, recognition of community-managed area and indigenous people territories, are not properly addressed in the process.

- The process of One Map Policy Acceleration must be rectified so that it is based on two basic principles, namely transparency and participation.
- If the resulting One Map is finally declared closed for public access without any sharing mechanism, monitoring of natural resources management, deforestation, land grabbing, peat clearing, and corruption by civil society will remain outside the system, using unofficial or partially official data, with little progress can be made on resolution of spatial conflicts and/or data conflicts. There would be zero net progress on improvement of good governance as far as public accountability is concerned.
- Specific civil society concerns regarding One Map Policy Acceleration among others pertain to the status of participatory maps. According to JKPP, until now the government has not provided a mechanism to integrate participatory maps into One Map Policy.⁷ Due to the absence of policies and regulations, many participatory maps are deemed not valid and overlapping or contain spatial conflicts. In the current mechanism, participatory maps must be submitted through each specific Data Trustee. For example, maps of indigenous territories must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in terms of customary forest and Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Plan in terms of communal (Ulayat) land. However, the status of maps that have been submitted by CSOs, for example AMAN and BRWA, is unclear, including mechanism to resolve IP territories and community-managed area overlapping with concession-holders and/or forest area.⁸

Way forward

- As a way forward, the following measures can be taken:
 - Creation of multistakeholder forum and protocol for data sharing and use
 - Many parties have pointed out that the problems used by the government to as reasons to restrict access to geospatial data and information (e.g., data security, data manipulation) can be easily overcome by the use of current technology. Therefore, the government and other stakeholders can set up a multistakeholder forum for data sharing and use with protocol that emphasizes data security. The Executive Office of the President has given a signal for the creation of such forum.⁹
 - Clarification to the government regarding the nature of access restriction regulated in Keppres 20/2018 and its operational ministerial regulations.
 - Public pressure to make One Map as open as possible seems to be weakening and must be stepped up. CSOs must seek clarification from the government regarding what Keppres 20/2018 and its operational regulations really mean for transparency.

⁶ Discussion of civil society organizations in September 2018, notes by Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari.

⁷ Lusya Arumingtyas, <http://www.mongabay.co.id/2017/03/07/masih-banyak-kendala-wujudkan-kebijakan-satu-peta/>, March 7.

⁸ <http://jkpp.org/2017/01/05/catatan-akhir-tahun-jkpp-2016-kontribusi-peta-partisipatif-untuk-kebijakan-satu-peta-dari-integrasi-peta-menuju-resolusi-konflik-ruang/>

⁹ Personal communication with KSP.

- Clarification of the status of participatory maps in One Map Policy, including indigenous territory maps that have been submitted by civil society (e.g. AMAN, BRWA)
- Development of transition plan in the wake of 2019 elections so that One Map Policy can survive regime change.
 - The One Map Policy is set to be completed in June 2019. If it fails to be completed by then, there is a risk that this policy does not survive regime change, if there is one. Therefore, the government and other stakeholders must develop a transition plan for this policy so that it can endure the 2019 elections result.
