


## Analysis Of The Implementation Of The Regional Government Report Information System (SILPPD) At The Directorate Of Regional Performance Evaluation And Capacity Improvement (EKPKD) Directorate General Of Regional Autonomy, Ministry Of Home Affairs

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Analysis of implementation, SILPPD, Government Administration, Evaluation of Implementation</p>	<p>The research began with many local governments not yet optimal in inputting LPPD data and low human resource competency in understanding the input of IKK LPPD through SILPPD. The success of achieving regional autonomy is influenced by the implementation of targeted regional government and guaranteed growth of regional development. To realize this, an evaluation of regional government implementation is carried out through the Regional Government Implementation Report Information System (SILPPD) in assessing the performance of regional government implementation. This study aims to analyze the implementation of SILPPD, analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of SILPPD, and efforts made by the EKPKD Directorate in overcoming inhibiting factors in the implementation of SILPPD using the PIECES analysis theory by James Wetherbe which emphasizes the dimensions of Performances, Information, Economy, Control, Efficiency, Service. This study was conducted using a qualitative research method with an inductive approach. Data sources were obtained from primary and secondary data. Data collection was carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation. Then the data analysis technique is carried out through data reduction, data tabulation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of SILPPD in the EKPKD Directorate has been running well and efficiently according to the aspects measured by the percentage recapitulation using a Likert scale calculation of 79.38%. Supporting factors in the implementation of SILPPD are easy SILPPD mechanisms, laws and regulations, adequate facilities and infrastructure. The inhibiting factors include the lack of understanding of IKK and the presentation of supporting data by the local government, limited features in SILPPD, the absence of clear standards from the Ministry/Institution regarding operational definitions and standard standards for supporting data. Efforts made by the EKPKD Directorate to overcome the inhibiting factors in the implementation of SILLPD are the implementation of technical guidance for SILPPD users, development of the SILPPD application, and updating of Key Performance Indicators (IKK) with the Ministry/Institution.</p>
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## INTRODUCTION

The implementation of regional government has changed after the implementation of regional autonomy. Regional autonomy means giving authority to regions to manage their own regional affairs, demanding regional independence and demanding the role of regional governments to be able to explore the potential of their regions to achieve the main goal of overall community welfare. The success of achieving the goals of regional autonomy is greatly influenced by targeted regional government activities and guaranteed regional development growth that needs to be supported by regional heads, DPRD, and regional apparatus as elements of regional government. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct evaluation, guidance and supervision of regional government implementation to ensure the implementation of clean, accountable, high-performance government and quality public services. The implementation of mandatory evaluations is carried out by the central government, which is referred to as the Evaluation of Regional Government Implementation (EPPD) in assessing the performance of regional government implementation in an effort to improve regional performance.

LPPD contains data and information on the achievement of government performance and achievement of assistance task performance. Regional Heads are obliged to submit LPPD to the President through the Minister of Home Affairs for Governors and to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Governor for Regents/Mayors, which is submitted no later than 3 months after the end of the budget year. If the regional head is late in submitting LPPD or passes the specified deadline, it is declared that he has not submitted LPPD. For Regional Heads who do not submit LPPD, administrative sanctions may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Provisions regarding LPPD are regulated in Government Regulation Number 13 of 2019 concerning Reports and Evaluation of Regional Government Implementation Reports which are further stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 18 of 2020 concerning Reports and Evaluation of Regional Government Implementation Reports.

In order to support the achievement of the performance of the Regional Government Implementation, the LPPD as an organizational performance report has an important role in the realm of government must contain every writing that contains the results of data and information processing. The availability of a system that guarantees the integration of data and information electronically is very necessary in the SPBE era. Therefore, the Directorate of EKPKD, Directorate General of Regional Autonomy, which organizes the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of implementing regional autonomy area building container data and information system, namely the Information System Regional Government Implementation Report abbreviated as SILPPD. This is in accordance with the mandate of Article 38 of Government Regulation Number 13 of 2019 concerning Reports and Evaluation of Regional Government Implementation that the Minister provides an integrated online LPPD and EPPD electronic information system.

The existence of SILPPD provides benefits, namely for the delivery of provincial, district and district LPPDs. faster city and reduce face-to-face because the system can be accessed anywhere and anytime; APBD savings for travel costs services and document printing costs; simplification of the evaluation business process that causes EPPD to be carried out quickly, accurately, transparently and accountably; encouraging the creation of clean and good governance. The establishment of the LPPD database for EPPD can then be processed and used in the policy-making process; and the availability of mapping data on the performance achievements of provincial, district and city governments as a basis for policies to increase the capacity of regional government.

In 2023, it was also found that the data inputted into SILPPD was preliminary or the reported data did not comply with technical regulations, did not comply with calculation guidelines so that it was still possible to find other information that needed clarification in the next process, because several data managers in each regional apparatus did not understand the operational definition of IKK so that further clarification was needed. This is considered as data that is still general, does not comply with the elements of LPPD data quality so that it affects the average temporary IKK value.

Incomplete LPPD data inputted by the deadline is also an obstacle in the EPPD stage through SILPPD. It can be reviewed based on the letter regarding the 2021 LPPD Document Submission Monitoring Report through SILPPD Number 065/651/EKP.TU dated April 5, 2022, in the 2023 LPPD there were even 2 provinces and 8 districts that had not input LPPD data at all as of March 31, 2024. This is due to the fact that there are regions that do not appeal to the direction of the central team, namely the Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding the timeliness of filling in. The failure to input LPPD greatly affects the value of the LPPD in the region and has an impact on the inability to carry out regional development by considering aspects of the relationship between the central government and regions and between regions, regional potential and diversity, and opportunities and challenges of global competition in a unified system of governance.

The suboptimal input of data, conducting reviews and uploading supporting data related to LPPD needs to receive intensive attention and assistance for regions that have not yet completed the input of IKK data for LPPD compiled in the current year. This also causes the need to reopen SILPPD for inputting and updating LPPD data before the validation and evaluation process as a whole, which will hinder the implementation of EPPD according to the predetermined schedule. As stated by the Director of EKPKD, the regional inspectorate that reviews is useful for ensuring that all data that has been reported is correct and valid data that can be accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The results of interviews in the initial research with the EKPKD Directorate evaluation team, that SILPPD currently still has minor deficiencies that need to be fixed, one of which is in the IKK calculation formula. This causes a lack of system flexibility in dealing with changes. For example, in readjusting the policies that cover each IKK, with the latest developments in laws and regulations and national policies. For example, there is

Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Use of Domestic Products and Micro, Small Business, and Cooperative Products in order to make the national movement of being proud of Indonesian products a success in the implementation of government procurement of goods/services.

The objectives of this research are: Analyzing the implementation of SILPPD in the Evaluation of Regional Government Implementation at the EKPKD Directorate; Analyzing the inhibiting and supporting factors faced by the EKPKD Directorate in implementing SILPPD; Analyzing the efforts made by the EKPKD Directorate in overcoming inhibiting factors in the implementation of SILPPD.

## METHOD

The method used by researchers in the study uses a qualitative research method which is one of the qualitative methods that meets objective, measurable, rational, and systematic scientific principles. This is intended as an effort to describe the application of SILPPD in depth in order to obtain a clear picture to solve problems based on the formulation of the problem through the theoretical approach used by researchers.

The data sources in the research conducted by the researcher used data from primary and secondary data collection. Primary data is obtained by distributing questionnaires to respondents and conducting direct interviews with parties related to the research. Meanwhile, secondary data from the study were obtained from documents and literature that can be used as supporting data for the implementation of SILPPD in the EKPKD Directorate, Directorate General of Regional Autonomy, Ministry of Home Affairs.

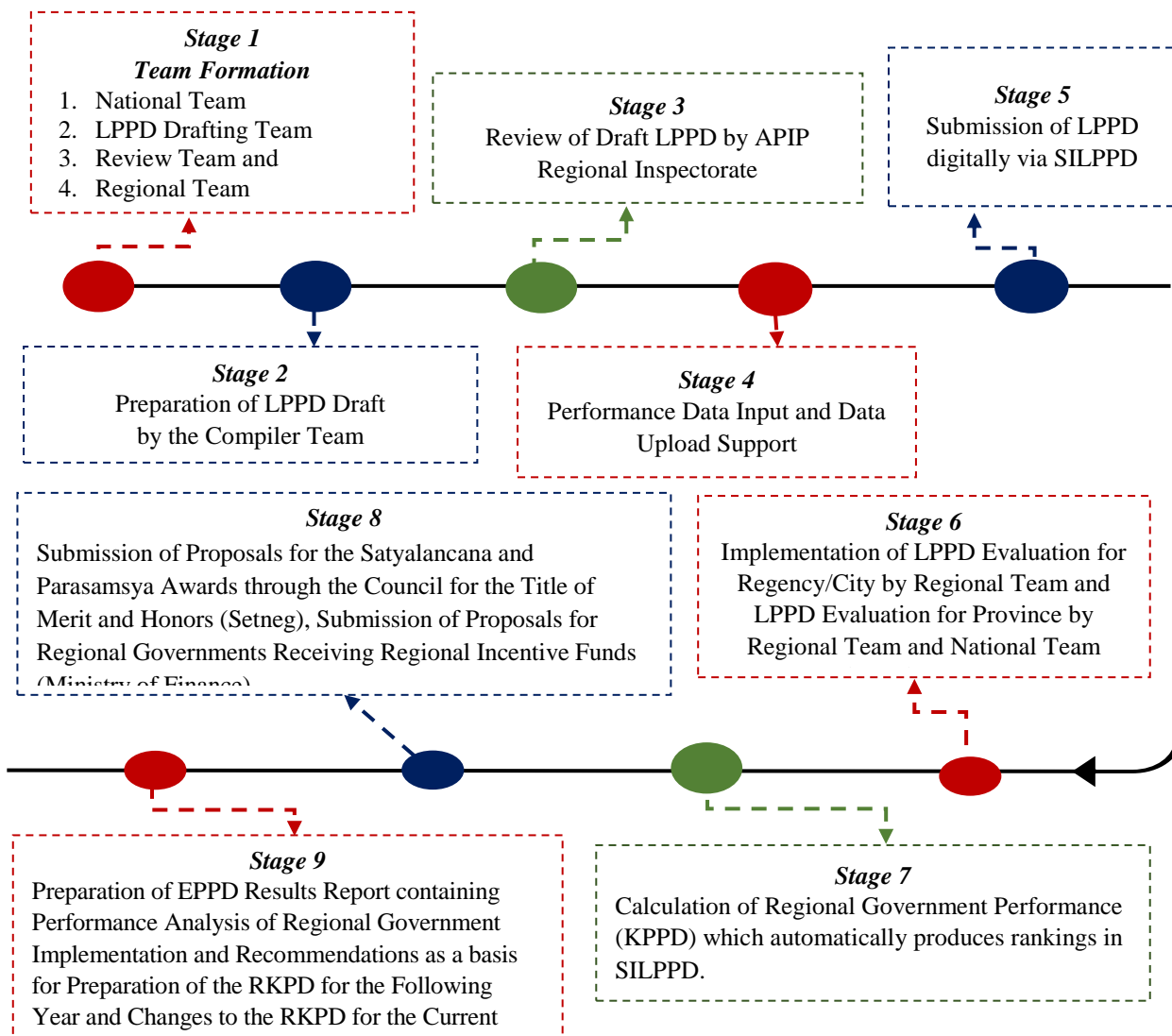
The responses as primary data sources that are able to provide information in this research are: Director of Performance Evaluation and Regional Capacity Improvement 1 person, Head of Sub Directorate Region III 1 person, Head of Sub Directorate Region IV 1 person, and Young Expert Policy Analyst as Head of Section Region III and IV 5 people. Data collection techniques used in qualitative research generally use observation, interview, and documentation study techniques (Iskandar, 2009: 121). Data analysis in this study was carried out continuously from the beginning to the end of the study. The four steps in the analysis of the data obtained were: Data Reduction, Data Tabulation, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Implementation of Regional Government Administration Evaluation (EPPD) through SILPPD

The implementation of EPPD through SILPPD, no longer opens up space to be implemented manually and the steps taken in the EPPD process using SILPPD. Changes to the stages of LPPD preparation by provincial and district/city governments with the addition of 1 (one) stage in the form of inputting data on regional government performance achievements into the LPPD Information System and confirming the format of the evaluation report to facilitate the national team and regional teams. Inputting data on regional government performance

achievements is carried out by the LPPD preparation team and regional apparatus based on the results of the review of basic data documents on regional government performance achievements carried out by the APIP of the regional inspectorate. The review of basic data documents on regional government performance achievements is completed no later than 1 (one) month after the end of the budget year.



**Figure 1** EPPD Implementation Flow Through SILPPD  
 Source: Processed by Researchers 2024.

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**Performance**

Performance analysis is used as an indicator to assess system usage and includes an evaluation of how SILPPD can improve or influence EPPD performance through SILPPD. The indicators include performance output and response with the following details:

a. *Throughput*(Performance Output)

In line with the results of observations by researchers in the field that throughput analysis can identify the performance of SILPPD in helping to plan system capacity and resources needed to support the reporting process. SILPPD that is easy to use will facilitate LPPD input and the implementation of the EPPD process. The perception of ease of use of the system if someone believes that a technology can be used without significant difficulties and obstacles (Jogiyanto, 2007: 115). Simply put, if someone believes that a system is easy to use, then he is more likely to use it. In other words, the easier a system is to use, the higher the level of user acceptance and system performance. However, technical constraints that hinder the use of SILPPD are caused by increased server load due to the large number of users accessing the system simultaneously. This causes the system response time to be slow, so users have to wait longer to get results.

b. Response Time

Researchers have summarized the results of the Likert scale percentage calculations for performance dimensions into a table as follows:

**Table 1** Recapitulation of Likert Scale Percentage of Performance Dimensions

Dimensions	Indicator	Percentage (P)
Performance	a. <i>Throughput</i> (Output/Performance output)	71.61%
	b. Response (Response Time)	76.77%
Total ( $\Sigma$ )	$\Sigma = \frac{Pa+Pb}{2} = \frac{71,61+76,67}{2} = 74.19$	74.19%

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers in the field using the distribution of questionnaires summarized with a Likert scale as explained above, it can be stated that the application of SILPPD in the performance dimension is 74.19% which falls into the appropriate criteria. This shows that SILPPD is appropriate or is an application with a process or procedure with good performance. With a performance of 74.19%, 25.81% that need to be improved in the system and areas that need to be improved, especially in terms of system stability when used at the time of data collection deadlines inputted by the regional government and improving user understanding in understanding the operational definition of filling in the IKK in order to optimize the input of the LPPD IKK easily.



**Information**

*Information* or information analysis is an evaluation of the ability of information systems related to data and knowledge processed or stored by the system to produce useful information to identify opportunities and handle emerging problems. The sub variables of information analysis are information input and output, with the following details:

a. *Input*(Input) Information

Supported by field observations conducted by researchers, it shows that the process of inputting IKK in LPPD through SILPPD can be done efficiently, with a much shorter time compared to the previous manual method. Furthermore, no significant differences were found between the inputted data and the data displayed in the reports or graphs generated by SILPPD so that the data stored in the system is in accordance with the input data. The availability of information that supports LPPD input in SILPPD, especially operational definitions, is able to encourage ease of inputting IKK LPPD. In addition, the automatic locking of data after LPPD input optimizes the input process, and the accuracy of the data stored in the system ensures that the reports produced reflect real conditions in the field, so that they can be the basis for better decision making.

b. *Output*Information

**Table 2** Recapitulation of Likert Scale Percentage of Information Dimension

Dimensions	Indicator	Percentage (P)
<i>Information</i>	a. <i>Input</i> Information	74.84%
	b. <i>Output</i> Information	77.42%
Amount ( $\Sigma$ )	$\Sigma = \frac{Pa+Pb}{2}$ $= \frac{74,84 + 77,42}{2} = 76.13$	76.13%

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers in the field using the distribution of questionnaires summarized with a Likert scale, it can be stated that the application of SILPPD in the information dimension of 76.13% falls into the appropriate criteria, which indicates that SILPPD has produced accurate information with structured and easily accessible information. With information of 76.13%, 23.87% that need to be improved in the system and areas that need to be improved in the input section of data anomalies that are entered and supporting data that is not appropriate in order to maintain data accuracy and increase accountability.

**Economy**

Economics or economic analysis to identify potential areas related to costs that can be reduced without sacrificing system performance, as a very useful tool to ensure SILPPD provides optimal added value. By understanding the economic aspects of the system, we can make better decisions, manage budgets effectively, and ensure that information systems provide benefits that are commensurate with the costs incurred. The sub-variables of economic analysis are costs and benefits, with the following details:

a. Evaluation Fee

Based on the research results, before the existence of SILPPD, the LPPD preparation process faced a number of significant challenges. Manual LPPD preparation takes a very long time because it involves the process of compiling data from various sources physically. In addition, the costs incurred are also quite large, from the need to print and send reports in physical form and especially the evaluation process that requires coming to each region requires a very large travel budget. The time needed to complete the EPPD process for one region can reach seven days, considering manual verification by opening one by one the LPPD files related to each IKK affair so that the evaluation results cannot be immediately used to improve performance. The data retrieval process is carried out by opening and searching one by one in a pile of LPPD documents, as a result the data collected is often incomplete and not integrated. Furthermore, the limitations of real-time data analysis instruments make the EPPD process ineffective.

b. Benefits of Organization

Researchers have summarized the results of the Likert scale percentage calculations for the information dimension into a table as follows:

**Table 3** Recapitulation of Likert Scale Percentage of Economy Dimension

Dimensions	Indicator	Percentage (P)
<i>Economy</i>	a. Evaluation Fee	79.68%
	b. Benefits of Use	76.99%
Amount ( $\Sigma$ )	$\Sigma = \frac{Pa+Pb}{2}$ $= \frac{79,68 + 76,99}{2} = 78.33\%$	78.33%

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers in the field using the distribution of questionnaires summarized with a Likert scale, it can be stated that the implementation of SILPPD in the economy dimension of 78.33% falls into the very appropriate criteria, which means that SILPPD is able to reduce and save the EPPD implementation budget with a simpler business process and is very beneficial for the implementation of EPPD. With an economy of 78.33%, 21.67% need to be improved in the system and areas that need to be improved are improving features that can improve evaluation accountability so that manual evaluation is no longer needed. By dissecting the service into its smallest parts, we can identify opportunities to improve efficiency, and reduce costs.

**Control**

*Control* or security analysis is the process of dissecting a system, network, or application into smaller components to then be studied and analyzed in depth. By dissecting the system in depth, we can identify weak points that might be missed if we only look at the system as a whole. By knowing the weaknesses of the system, we can take preventive measures. The results of the PIECES analysis can be used to improve the system and



increase its security level. The indicators include control and security with the following details:

a. System Control

Based on the results of observations by researchers in the field, the openness of EPPD has been implemented with the existence of SILPPD because the local government can see the matrix of performance achievement results in each matter transparently on the SILPPD menu as evaluation material. However, on the other hand, SILPPD currently cannot prevent data being manipulated because there is no menu that can truly overcome data manipulation from supporting data provided by the local government.

b. System Security

Researchers have summarized the results of calculating the percentage of the Likert scale of the control dimension into a table as follows:

**Table 4** Recapitulation of Likert Scale Percentage of Control Dimension

Dimensions	Indicator	Percentage (P)
<i>Control</i>	a. System Control	67.42%
	b. System Security	80.65%
Amount ( $\Sigma$ )	$\Sigma = \frac{Pa+Pb}{2}$ $= \frac{67,42+ 80,65}{2} = 76.53$	76.53%

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers in the field using the distribution of questionnaires summarized with a Likert scale, it can be stated that the implementation of SILPPD in the control dimension of 76.53% falls into the appropriate criteria, which means that SILPPD has implemented effective centralized control to regulate access and use of LPPD data. Clear division of access between central and regional teams, as well as a tiered data validation mechanism, has increased data accuracy and security. With a control score of 76.53%, 23.47% need to be improved in the system and the areas that need to be improved are needs to be enhanced with more advanced data manipulation prevention features to ensure overall data integrity.

**Efficiency**

Efficiency analysis is a method used to determine the extent to which a system can provide optimal results by using available resources efficiently. Resources as indicators in efficiency analysis include human resources and usability or ease of use of a system related to minimizing it. the details are as follows:

a. Human Resources

Based on the results of the researcher's observations, with the SILPPD system, regional heads can directly and deeply monitor performance achievements based on the affairs of each regional apparatus organization. In SILPPD, a performance dashboard is available with a percentage level for each affair, data analysis, and integration of a regional autonomy system that is able to provide comprehensive and structured information to facilitate regional heads in making strategic decisions to improve government performance.

SILPPD is not only beneficial for regional leaders, but also contributes to increasing the capacity of human resources in the government environment because users are forced to be able to use the information system and understand how to input data.

b. System Usability

Researchers have summarized the results of the Likert scale percentage calculations for the efficiency dimension into a table as follows:

**Table 5** Recapitulation of Likert Scale Percentage of Efficiency Dimension

Dimensions	Indicator	Percentage (P)
<i>Efficiency</i>	a. Human Resources	78.39%
	b. System Usability	77.10%
Amount	$\Sigma = \frac{Pa+Pb}{2}$	77.74%
( $\Sigma$ )	$= \frac{78,39+ 77,10}{2} = 77.74\%$	

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers in the field using the distribution of questionnaires summarized with a Likert scale, it can be stated that the application of SILPPD in the efficiency dimension of 77.74% falls into the appropriate criteria, SILPPD means efficient in facilitating and simplifying the EPPD process for various stakeholders. With a level of efficiency suitability of 77.74%, 22.26% needs to be improved and the areas that need improvement are needed to improve human resource skills because increasing human resource capacity does not only depend on the existence of SILPPD, but training, development, management support, motivation are other main factors that influence increasing human resource capabilities.

**Service**

Service or service analysis to identify activities in services that are symbols of the quality of an information system. Services that include system services refer to the support and services provided by the information system to users. The indicators are system services and information services. the details are as follows:

a. System Services

In line with the results of the researcher's observations that SILPPD that this system has changed the paradigm of data reporting from manual to electronic-based. SILPPD helps in the implementation of EPPD both in terms of time and energy. Supported by SILPPD which is currently taking integration steps with other information systems has created a strong foundation in improving the implementation of SILPPD, indicating that SILPPD needs to be used and the results become guidelines for regions in making decisions on regional government administration. However, users want better technical support for SILPPD such as a criticism and suggestion menu as material for evaluating the system in making improvements and developing features, unclear format design that causes errors in filling in LPPD data.

**b. Information Services**

Researchers have summarized the results of the Likert scale percentage calculations for the service dimensions into a table as follows:

**Table 6** Recapitulation of Likert Scale Percentage of Service Dimension

Dimensions	Indicator	Percentage (P)
<i>Service</i>	a. System Services	72.74%
	b. Information Services	80.32%
Amount ( $\Sigma$ )	$\Sigma = \frac{Pa+Pb}{2}$ $= \frac{72,74+ 80,32}{2} = 76.53\%$	76.53%

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers in the field using the distribution of questionnaires summarized with a Likert scale, it can be stated that the implementation of SILPPD in the service dimension of 76.53% falls into the appropriate criteria, SILPPD has good system and information services. With a service suitability level of 76.53%, 23.47% needs to be improved and the areas that need improvement area suggestion and criticism menu is needed for users to be able to improve the efficiency of SILPPD and system integration with other systems to support increased accountability and openness in public services.

After calculating using a Likert scale, the researcher recapitulated the results of the calculation using the PIECES analysis theory, namely the performance dimension with a percentage of 74.19, the information dimension with a percentage of 76.13%, the economy dimension with a percentage of 78.33%, the control dimension with a percentage of 74.03%, the efficiency dimension with a percentage of 77.74%, the service dimension with a percentage of 76.53%. Then the average result of the 6 percentages is 76.16% indicating the appropriate criteria. This means that SILPPD in its implementation is running well and effectively according to the aspects measured.

**Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of SILPPD in the Directorate of Performance Evaluation and Regional Capacity Improvement**

SILPPD was designed with the main objective of realizing an integrated, easy, effective, efficient, and corruption-free reporting and evaluation process for regional government administration. With SILPPD, it is expected to improve the quality of evaluation results so as to produce more targeted policies. In addition, SILPPD also plays an important role in building a single data-based policy-making system, which integrates all regional government data. However, in its implementation there are supporting and inhibiting factors.

**Supporting Factors**

**a. Easy SILPPD Mechanism**

Observations made by researchers resulted in that in general users on the central team stated that SILPPD is easily accessible through various devices. In order to maintain an easy SILPPD mechanism, it is necessary to carry out regular system maintenance such as

software updates by updating the operating system, database, and related applications to the latest version to get new features, bug fixes, then routine data backups to prevent loss of important data due to system damage or disasters, and protect data stored in SILPPD from unauthorized access by using a strong security system, such as firewalls, antiviruses, and data encryption.

#### b. Legislation

legislation provides legal certainty, regulates procedures, and protects data in the system. With strong regulations, the central and regional governments can work together synergistically in implementing EPPD through SILPPD. SILPPD as a technical instrument, while regulations as a legal umbrella that provides legitimacy and legal certainty. Both together contribute to realizing better national development goals.

Regarding the regulation on SILPPD, currently there is no regional regulation that specifically regulates SILPPD as a whole, but several regions have issued regional regulations related to the implementation of LPPD such as the Regulation of the Mayor of Serang Number 57 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Compiling LPPD. The absence of regional regulations as a legal umbrella that covers shows the absence of policy linearity to the regional government and the still weak guidance to the regional government which causes a policy vacuum. This can affect the seriousness of the regional government in the administrative and substantive aspects of implementing EPPD through SILPPD.

The importance of regional regulations can provide more specific technical and operational details on how the regulations are implemented at the regional level, made so that regional governments can be accountable for government performance to the community. Regional regulations can require regional governments to publish data and information generated through SILPPD. This will increase transparency and community participation in the implementation of government. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs, especially the Directorate of Regional Legal Products, Directorate General of Regional Autonomy, in synergy with the Directorate of EKPKD, Directorate General of Regional Autonomy must provide guidance and encourage regional governments to improve aspects of effective management.

#### c. Adequate Facilities and Infrastructure

Based on the explanation above, it can be stated that adequate infrastructure can support the smooth use of SILPPD, because the infrastructure is a tool for SILPPD to be run and accessed by users, when the infrastructure is constrained, the implementation of SILPPD will also experience obstacles. In order to maintain web-based system infrastructure such as SILPPD, it is necessary to ensure that the server operating system is regularly updated to the latest version to obtain security and performance improvements, limit user access according to their respective needs to minimize the risk of data leakage, analyze logs periodically to identify potential problems and follow up with system performance evaluations that need to be improved and plan system capacity by considering data growth. By carrying out these stages can ensure that SILPPD facilities and

infrastructure are well maintained and able to support system operations optimally in the long term.

### **Inhibiting Factors**

The use of SILPPD, in addition to several supporting factors, also has inhibiting factors that influence it. Some of these inhibiting factors are:

#### **a. Lack of Understanding of IKK and Presentation of Supported Data by Local Government**

The results of the researcher's observations in the field found that the IKK is a compass for the implementation of regional government, providing a clear direction for the government in achieving its goals. The figures in the IKK are not just raw data, but a real reflection of the implementation of government. For example, if the IKK target for reducing poverty is 5% in the next five years, then the government can measure how effective the policies that have been taken to achieve this goal. The level of adaptation of the performance measurement system is stricter and experiences changes in policy priorities that affect the consistency of the IKK, requiring human resources to continue to be skilled and improve their data analysis skills periodically. Meanwhile, there are still many local governments that are less qualified in understanding IKK and data presentation are supported by local governments, although technical guidance and coordination have been carried out periodically. Lack of understanding of IKK and inadequate data presentation are serious challenges in the implementation of local government. To overcome this problem, a strong commitment is needed from all stakeholders to improve data quality, strengthen human resource capacity, and build a more transparent and accountable government system.

The challenges that occur in data input based on IKK per government affair are still difficulties in ensuring the consistency and quality of data collected from local governments. The fact of the lack of understanding of the IKK, creates differences and disparities in the ability of local governments to execute the implementation of regional government, especially basic services and public services to the community. Therefore, it is important for the central government to provide special assistance and facilitation for a number of local governments to improve their abilities and capacity.

Of course, increasing capacity and capability will encourage a number of improvements in the quality of regional government administration. This is a concern for the central government to reduce policies that are general and apply to each regional government, without reducing the characteristics, obstacles, challenges and opportunities owned by each regional government. Without the matching of the capabilities and capacities of regional governments in running the government, it will be difficult to realize regional government administration in accordance with national planning, considering that some of the authority for government affairs is in the hands of regional governments.

#### **b. Limitations of Features in SILPPD**

The results of researchers' observations in the field in the features of version 1.2, there are still many features that are needed but are not yet available in SILPPD, from simple

features, namely the absence of an automatic feature to directly reject input data that does not match the formula in each IKK according to the existing operational definition, there is no criticism and suggestion feature and helpdesk that helps local governments in dealing with obstacles during input, as well as standardization of supporting data formats that are not yet standard. The limitations of these automation features can increase the risk of manual errors in the data input process because users have difficulty operating the system which can hinder the data input process.

c. Absence of Clear Standards from Ministries/Institutions Regarding Operational Definitions and Standards for Supporting Data

The explanation states that to improve the quality of regional performance assessment, joint efforts are needed between the central and regional governments in compiling and implementing clear, consistent, and relevant IKK. Thus, IKK can be an effective tool for measuring the success of achieving regional development goals.

**Efforts Made by the EKPDK Directorate in the Implementation of SILPPD for Reports and Evaluation of Regional Government Implementation**

Based on the results of observations and interviews in the field, researchers identified the efforts of the EKPDK Directorate in order to overcome inhibiting factors and optimize supporting factors in the implementation of SILPPD for LPPD input and EPPD implementation. The efforts made are:

a. Implementation of Technical Guidance to SILPPD Users

Several things were conveyed that the technical guidance aims to conduct socialization and increase initial understanding of the IKK for mandatory basic service government affairs to the provincial government that has been mutually agreed upon between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministries/Institutions in charge of affairs to the provincial government as GWPP. The Revision Process of Permendagri 18 of 2020 will enter the harmonization process with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the number of Provincial IKKs was originally 114 IKKs, becoming 212 IKKs, while the district/city IKK was originally 126 IKKs, becoming 186 IKKs. And related to the division of concurrent government affairs between the provincial and district/city regions, although the government affairs are the same, the difference will be seen from the scale or scope of the government affairs, besides that the provincial and district/city regions have their own government affairs which are not hierarchical in nature, but there will still be a relationship between the central government, the provincial region and the district/city region in its implementation by referring to the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK) made by the central government.

Based on the explanation above, technical guidance has been carried out by the EKPDK Directorate to local governments which is expected to improve understanding of IKK and Supported Data Presentation by Local Governments. A better understanding of IKK and data presentation procedures, it is expected that local governments can prepare LPPDs that are of higher quality and can be accounted for. Thus, it is expected that the EPPD produced



will be of higher quality and support local government efforts in improving the performance of government administration.

b. SILPPD Application Development

The development of SILPPD which is still in the development process is asymmetric data information which is data and information related to special regions, namely Aceh Province, the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the Special Region of Yogyakarta and provinces on the island of Papua, information related to regional inflation and data and information on the Accountability Statement Report (LKPI).

Referring to the explanation, the development of the SILPPD application has been carried out, starting with integration with SIPD, of course accompanied by the development of features in SILPPD. Integration with various other information systems and improvements to features allow for more comprehensive and accurate data collection, thereby increasing accountability and the quality of regional head performance achievement assessments.

c. *Updating* Key Performance Indicators (KPI) with Ministries/Institutions

The improvement of the quality of IKK EPPD related to the performance of regional government financial management that the supporting functions of government affairs include financial planning, procurement spending, and financial management. Alternative IKK variables related to financial management performance are related to alignment indicators including alignment of macro targets or programs and alignment of fiscal policy principles regarding the level of similarity of APBD tagging with national references and the level of optimization of budget support for achieving priorities. Alternative IKK variables related to financial management performance are related to the fulfillment of mandatory spending, namely categorized as education spending of at least 20%, public service infrastructure spending of at least 40%, employee spending of at most 30% and mandatory spending from regional taxes of at least 10% to 50%.

By updating the IKK and discussing new standards, it creates a common understanding and perception for the national technical team in carrying out validation of provincial, district, and city LPPDs through SILPPD, in accordance with the steps and stages that have been determined so that quality, valid, and accountable evaluation results are obtained.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted by the researcher, it has been described in the discussion of the analysis of the implementation of SILPPD in the Directorate of EKPKD, Directorate General of Regional Autonomy, Ministry of Home Affairs, the researcher draws the following conclusions: The implementation of SILPPD in LPPD for EPPD Hal is shown from the results of the PIECES analysis in terms of the dimensions of performances, information, economy, control, efficiency, service using a Likert scale calculation using a questionnaire with an average result of 76.16%. However, there are still 23.84% of areas

that need to be improved such as system control, system performance output, and system services. Supporting factors in the implementation of SILPPD are easy SILPPD mechanisms, laws and regulations, adequate facilities and infrastructure. Then the inhibiting factors include the lack of understanding of IKK and presentation of supporting data by the local government, limited features in SILPPD, the absence of clear standards from the Ministry/Institution regarding operational definitions and standard standards for supporting data. Efforts made by the EKPDK Directorate to overcome the inhibiting factors in the implementation of SILLPD are the implementation of technical guidance for SILPPD users, development of SILPPD applications, and updating Key Performance Indicators (IKK) with Ministries/Institutions. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers and have been described in the conclusions above, suggestions can be given in order to improve the implementation of SILPPD for reporting and evaluation of regional government administration as follows: It is necessary to develop GIS (geographic information system) features that function to capture and display data related to geographic locations. In other words, GIS allows us to see, analyze, and map spatial information (related to space) on digital maps.

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