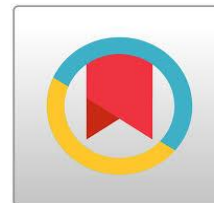


Involvement of the Local Government in Participatory Development on the Simpor Application as a Monitoring Media for Physical Development in East Belitung Regency




Pelibatan Pemerintah Lokal dalam Pembangunan Partisipatif pada Aplikasi Simpor sebagai Media Monitoring Pembangunan Fisik di Kabupaten Belitung Timur

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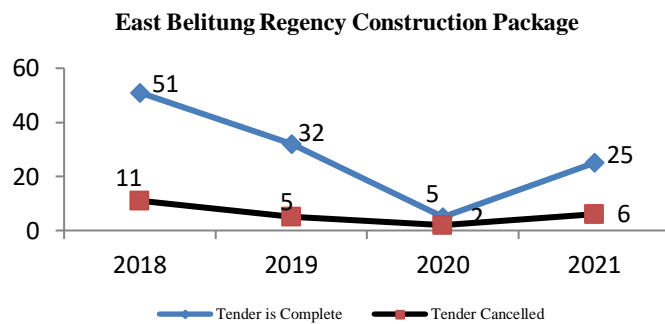
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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>Involvement;</i> <i>Simpor Application;</i> <i>Participatory Development;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT <i>This study aims to determine the involvement of local government in participatory development through the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (SIMPOR) in East Belitung Regency. The local government in this case is the OPD and the village government within the East Belitung Regency Government. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data were obtained through interviews and literature study where the interview results were analyzed using Nvivo 12Plus software through the crosstab query feature. The results of the study show that: 1) the creation of the Simpor Application as a participatory development monitoring medium in East Belitung Regency has fulfilled the basics of developing government digitization: 2) the involvement of the village government in the Simpor Application, namely as community representatives who monitor and report development progress, especially by the village simpor admin: 3) the leading sector (Ekbang) as a third party acts as a verifier that bridges the village government with the OPD: 4) each OPD inputs information related to the development package and responses related to monitoring carried out by the village government into the Simpor application. The conclusion is that there is local government involvement in participatory development through the Simpor Application as an e-money medium for physical development in the form of two-way monitoring that occurs in the monitoring process on the Simpor Application. In addition, there are several obstacles encountered in the implementation process of the Simpor Application, namely: 1) the development of the Simpor Application is still slow; and 2) the implementing human resources are still limited. Suggestions for the government of East Belitung Regency to expand involvement in the Simpor Application include: 1) the leading sector, in this case through the village government, it is better to start providing education or introduction of the Simpor Application to the community gradually; 2) the leading sector should recruit special human resources who have basic IT to develop Simpor Applications so that the performance provided is more optimal; and 3) the leading sector should increase the human resources of operators in charge of verification.</i></p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Keterlibatan;</i> <i>Aplikasi Simpor;</i> <i>Pembangunan Partisipatif;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keterlibatan pemerintah lokal dalam pembangunan partisipatif melalui Aplikasi Sistem Monitoring Pembangunan Partisipatif (SIMPOR) di Kabupaten Belitung Timur. Pemerintah lokal dalam hal ini adalah OPD dan pemerintah desa dalam lingkungan Pemerintah Kabupaten Belitung Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dan studi pustaka yang mana hasil wawancara dianalisis menggunakan software Nvivo 12Plus melalui fitur crosstab query. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) penciptaan Aplikasi Simpor sebagai media monitoring pembangunan partisipatif di Kabupaten Belitung Timur sudah memenuhi dasar-dasar pengembangan digitalisasi pemerintahan; 2) keterlibatan pemerintah</p>

	<p>desa pada Aplikasi Simpor yaitu sebagai wakil masyarakat yang melakukan pemantauan dan pelaporan progress pembangunan khususnya dilakukan oleh admin simpor desa; 3) leading sector (Ekbang) sebagai pihak ketiga berperan sebagai verifikator yang menjembatani pemerintah desa dengan OPD; 4) tiap OPD menginput informasi terkait paket pembangunan dan tanggapan terkait monitoring yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah desa ke dalam aplikasi Simpor. Kesimpulannya adalah terdapat keterlibatan pemerintah lokal dalam pembangunan partisipatif melalui Aplikasi Simpor sebagai media e-monev pembangunan fisik berupa monitoring dua arah yang terjadi dalam proses monitoring pada Aplikasi Simpor. Selain itu, terdapat beberapa kendala yang dihadapi dalam proses implementasi Aplikasi Simpor, yaitu: 1) pengembangan Aplikasi Simpor yang masih lambat; dan 2) SDM pelaksana yang masih terbatas. Saran bagi pemerintah Kabupaten Belitung Timur untuk memperluas keterlibatan pada Aplikasi Simpor adalah diantaranya: 1) leading sector, dalam hal ini melalui pemerintah desa sebaiknya mulai memberikan edukasi ataupun pengenalan Aplikasi Simpor untuk masyarakat secara bertahap; 2) leading sector sebaiknya merekrut SDM khusus yang memiliki basic IT untuk mengembangkan Aplikasi Simpor supaya performa yang diberikan lebih maksimal; dan 3) leading sector sebaiknya menambah SDM operator yang bertugas dalam verifikasi</p>
<p>Article History Send 16th March 2022 Review 18th April 2022 Accepted 29th May 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

Introduction

This study aims to determine how the involvement of the local government in participatory development through the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (SIMPORT) in East Belitung Regency. The local government in this case is the OPD and the village government within the East Belitung Regency Government. Based on the data discrepancy in the number of procurement of construction/physical development packages in East Belitung Regency in the past four years, namely 2018-2021, during which time the number of procurement of construction/physical packages experienced a significant fluctuation.



Source: (LPSE Kabupaten Belitung Timur, 2021)

This inequality indicates that the absorption of the budget for construction/physical development in East Belitung Regency has decreased. This shows that it is very important to monitor, report, and evaluate to increase the absorption capacity of the budget for physical development in East Belitung Regency, so that the inequality that occurs can be overcome. In order to help the supervision process to be more effective, in 2021 the East Belitung Regency Government will innovate in the form of a monitoring and evaluation system for electronic construction/physical development (e-monev). E-monev gives some urgency to the physical construction monitoring process. An effective e-monev system will have a good impact on development growth as evidenced by the increase in the results of the evaluation of SAKIP, the level of achievement of the development program success, the percentage of legal products completed, as well as an increase in the average budget absorption (Seyselis & Pradana, 2021).

Several previous studies have revealed that in supervising rural infrastructure development, e-monitoring can provide information ranging from information on disbursement of stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 funds; information on sub-district and village activity reports; until the realization of work from the predetermined work targets (Afriansyah et al., 2015). Apart from being carried out electronically, monitoring of physical development can also be facilitated by involving community participation. Community participation is needed to

maintain the course of development activities so that they are in accordance with what has been planned, as well as community assessments can be used as evaluation material to find out deviations and problems that occur during the development process (Hardianti et al., 2017). In carrying out the supervision of construction/physical development carried out in each village, the East Belitung Regency Government is facilitated by an application-based innovation called the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (Simpor) (Perbup Belitung Timur No.26 Tahun 2021).

The Simpor application is an innovation that was created specifically as an instrument for monitoring physical development in East Belitung Regency by involving the community as observers (Ahmad, 2021; Kabupaten Belitung Timur, 2021). Community involvement in the Simpor Application is currently still represented by the village government, therefore participation occurs in the form of village government involvement in the use of the Simpor Application. The Simpor application is a product of one of the East Belitung Regency Government programs, namely the *Bangkit Berdaya* Online Program (a program to change the classic monitoring system into online monitoring), where '*Bangkit Berdaya*' is the vision of the East Belitung Regency itself (Kabupaten Belitung Timur, 2021). That's what became the author's interest in conducting this research. Based on the above background, this study examines how the implementation of the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (SIMPOR) as an e-monev media in East Belitung Regency, and examines whether participatory development in East Belitung Regency through e-monev has increased.

In this study, the subject of study is participatory development by the local government on e-monev media for physical development in East Belitung Regency. E-monev is one of the development monitoring, evaluation and control instruments used to collect monitoring data and information (PEPP) (Seyselis & Pradana, 2021). In order to create an electronic monitoring and evaluation application, it cannot be separated from the indicators for the development of the concept of government digitization, in which the indicators are described as follows: 1) Support, in the form of support from local public officials where this indicator is the most important indicator for the concept of digitization. governance is workable; 2) Capacity, in the form of the resources needed to carry out the development and development of government digitalization to realize the concepts that have been created; 3) Value, in the form of benefits obtained by the government as a service provider and the community as a service recipient (Indrajit, 2002).

The next concept, namely, participatory development is a development management system that involves the people directly or indirectly and places the community not only as an

object but also as a subject of development (Maripah, 2017). Basically, there are 3 principles in participatory development, namely: 1) Involving community members in the development process, starting from planning, implementation, to accountability; 2) Every policy decision making is known, open, and accessible to the public; and 3) Each stage can be accounted for to the citizens both administratively, managerially and socially (Timur, 2020). Therefore, in examining the variables of participatory development, the authors use 3 measurement indicators consisting of involvement, ease of access, and accountability.

The e-monev system facilitates the monitoring process in development and assists government employees in carrying out their work, one of which is monitoring regional expenditures (Ramadhani & Nasrah, 2019; Romdon, 2020) which is evidenced by the results of the evaluation of SAKIP, the level of achievement of the success of the development program, the percentage of legal products that have been completed, and the average increase in budget absorption (Seyselis & Pradana, 2021). The successful implementation of e-Monev cannot be separated from several things that are the driving force of the implementation process so that a successful implementation will provide services to the community in a transparent, controlled, and accountable manner (Asri & Widiyanto, 2019; Basri et al., 2020; Toidin et al., 2017). Complementing previous research, the electronic monitoring system can also process the results of monitoring the disbursement of funds, reports on sub-district and village activities, the realization of the specified work targets, as well as information on the disbursement of stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 funds (Afriansyah et al., 2015). Community participation in development supervision plays a very important role in providing assessments for development evaluation materials (Hardianti et al., 2017).

One of the previous studies related to the role of local government in participatory development, explained that the local government (in this case the village head) in Bukit Pedusunan Village, Kuatan Singingi Regency (Prananda, 2019) considered to be quite instrumental in coordinating participatory development in the region. Not only that, the authority of the village head also provides effectiveness in the implementation of participatory development in Baholang Village, Taliabu Island Regency (Amane, 2017). Another involvement that is formed in participatory development is the role given by the Village Community Empowerment Cadre (KPMD), they play a role in assisting the village government in planning, implementing, maintaining, preserving, and evaluating village development which at the same time moves the community to participate in development (Irfan et al., 2020). Not only local government and community institutions, the community itself also plays a role in participatory development. As happened in Pendingin Village, Kutai Kartanegara Regency,

community participation in development is shown by public awareness in land acquisition for road infrastructure development, self-help donations in the form of labor and materials, as well as support and willingness from the community to participate in development (Putra, 2019). In contrast to the participatory development that took place in South Tangerang City through the Tansel Youth Planner Program, this program plays an important role in facilitating local community participation by accommodating community involvement that emphasizes the physical development aspect in South Tangerang City (Novian & Machdum, 2020). It is different with what happened in East Kutai Regency, where in physical development in Telaga Village there is a role for Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in conveying the development plan program agenda and mobilizing community participation in Telaga Village (Fratama, 2021).

Based on the results of the bibliometric analysis of several previous studies related to involvement in participatory development using Vosviewer, the density of studies contained in Google Scholar is described as follows.

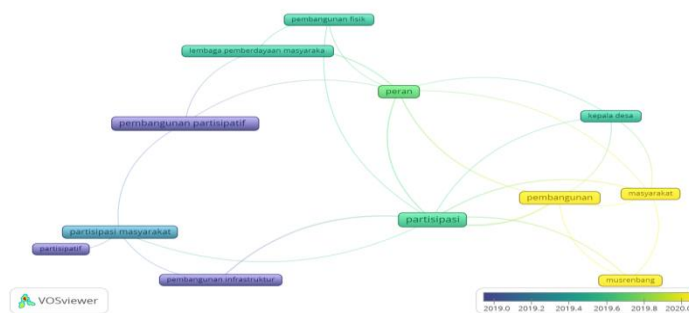


Figure 1. Study density in Google Scholar
 Source: VOS Viewer version 1.6.18

The density of studies of several previous studies related to involvement in participatory development at Google Scholar consists of 3 study clusters. The following is a description of the grouping of previous studies contained in Google Scholar.

Table 1. Classification of studies in Google Scholar	
Cluster 1	- <u>Kepala Desa</u>
	- Masyarakat
	- Musrenbang
	- Partisipasi
	- Pembangunan
Cluster 2	- Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
	- <u>Pembangunan Fisik</u>
	- <u>Pembangunan Partisipatif</u>
	- Peran
Cluster 3	- Partisipasi Masyarakat
	- Partisipatif
	- <u>Pembangunan Infrastruktur</u>

Source: VOS Viewer 1.6.18

Based on the 3 clusters of the results of the bibliometric analysis of several previous studies, there are several topics related to the research conducted. Previous research topics related to this research are participatory development, village heads, physical development, and infrastructure development. From some of the study topics above, there have been discussions about the involvement of local government (in this case the village head). However, the context is still in the participation, development, and musrenbang clusters. In the context of participatory development and physical development, there is only the involvement of Community Empowerment Institutions. This then provides space for this research to examine the involvement of local governments in participatory development in physical development monitoring applications. Therefore, this research is a renewal in the study of local government involvement in participatory development.

Method

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. According to Hamdi et al., (2020), qualitative research is research that involves a number of empirical evidence/field data that describes natural and problematic events as well as the meaning of each human's life. The author conducted research with data collection techniques obtained through interviews and literature study (Sugiyono, 2015). Interviews were conducted with the creator of the Simpor Application who also serves as Head of the Economic, Development and Natural Resources (Ekbang) Section of the Regional Secretariat of East Belitung Regency; Head of Planning Subdivision of Bappelitbangda East Belitung Regency; and 10 Simpor Desa Admins (Kurnia Jaya, Dukong, Simpang Pesak, Mayang, Gantung, Aik Kelik, Selinsing, Lalang, Bentaian Jaya, and Dendang) who are included in the list of Simpor Application users, in which the sources are determined using the purposive sampling method. In this study, what was investigated was the involvement of local governments (OPD and village governments) in participatory development through the Simpor Application, which was obtained through interviews with resource persons. In addition, this study also investigates further regarding the maturity of the Simpor Application innovation as an e-money medium for physical development in East Belitung Regency. In the data collection process, the first is to conduct interviews with resource persons to determine the maturity of the Simpor application as an e-money media in East Belitung Regency. The second is to conduct interviews with resource persons to find out the involvement of local governments (OPD and village governments) in participatory development through the Simpor Application. After the primary data has been collected, it is then continued with secondary data collection in the form of documents, reports, regulations,

Simpor Application visualization, previous research, and relevant news articles. The findings were analyzed using an interactive model (Miles et al., 2014) where the data acquisition is then reduced, the data that is really needed is selected. The selected data was then analyzed using NVivo 12Plus software through the crosstab query feature. The results of the analysis of the Nivo 12Plus software are presented in the form of a crosstab analysis, project mapping, tables, and images. After all the data is presented, conclusions are drawn from the results obtained which this stage is the final part of the data analysis process in this study.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study first introduced the Sempor Application as a monitoring medium for participatory physical development in East Belitung Regency. The discussion data regarding the introduction of the Sempor Application was obtained through in-depth interviews with the creator of the Sempor Application (Head of the Economic, Development and Natural Resources (Ekbang) Section of the Regional Secretariat of East Belitung Regency) and one of the East Belitung Regency government employees who had operated the Sempor Application (Head of the Planning Subdivision). Bappelitbangda, East Belitung Regency), which then analyzed the results of interviews using the NVivo 12Plus software and supported by secondary data. Furthermore, this study explains the involvement of local government (OPD and village government) in participatory development through the Sempor Application as an e-monev medium for physical development in East Belitung Regency using 3 assessment indicators. Data to answer the problem of local government involvement was obtained through interviews with 10 Sempor Desa admins in East Belitung Regency (Kurnia Jaya, Dukong, Simpang Pesak, Mayang, Gantung, Aik Kelik, Selinsing, Lalang, Bentaian Jaya, and Dendang) whose interview results were also analyzed using NVivo 12 Plus software and supported by secondary data. Based on the overall results and discussion, then followed by solutions that can be done to overcome the obstacles in the implementation of the Sempor Application as an e-monev media.

A. Sempor Application as Monitoring Media for Participatory Physical Development in East Belitung Regency

The Sempor application is one form of e-government implementation in East Belitung Regency. The Sempor application was created to involve community participation in supervising construction/physical development, where community participation in this case is represented by the village government. In its development, the Sempor Application has indicators that must be considered as a form of government digitization. The indicators

in question consist of local official support (support), resource readiness (capacity), and benefits (value) (Indrajit, 2002). The emergence of the Simpor Application as an e-monev media, based on the findings which were then analyzed using the Nvivo 12Plus software, showed the following results:

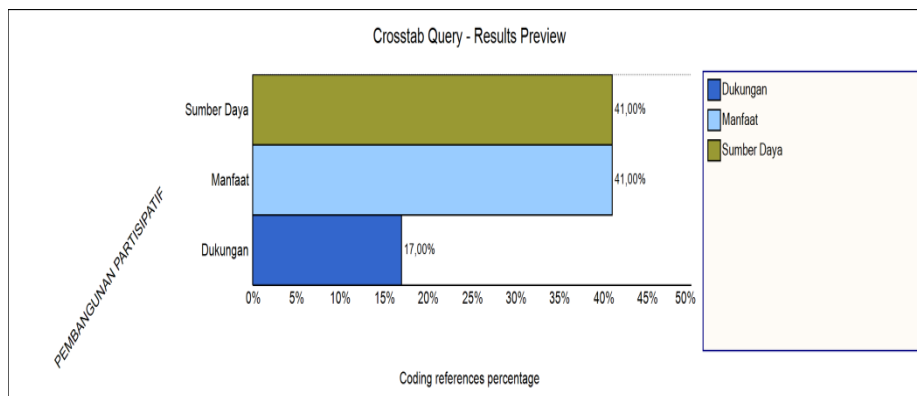


Figure 2. Analysis of E-Monev Indicators on the Simpor Application

Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12Plus)

Based on the crosstab analysis, the e-monev indicator on the Simpor Application related to participatory development has two dominant indicators. The indicators are resources and benefits, both of which are 41% each. While one other indicator, namely support, only has an intensity of 17%. In the resource indicator, there are 3 measures used to assess the readiness of the Simpor Application resources, namely: 1) the required cost; 2) the need for information technology infrastructure; and 3) the need for skills that must be possessed by the user. The findings show that there are no special costs used in the creation of the Simpor Application. This is because the creation of the Simpor Application is one of the requirements for participating in PKP (Leadership Supervision) training which does not charge any fees. Furthermore, to run the Simpor Application, users can use their mobile phone via the address simpor.beltim.go.id because this application cannot be accessed by mobile for download via the Playstore. In using the Simpor application, users only need skills in using mobile phones, especially the ability to take photos which will be needed for monitoring.

In order to fulfill the resources for the Simpor Application, there are 2 obstacles faced by the East Belitung Regency Government, namely:

1. Simpor Application Development is still slow. The menu contained in the Simpor Application is still very simple. However, in order to carry out the development, one must first wait for the readiness of the East Belitung Regency Diskominfo to add features to the Simpor Application.

2. Implementing human resources are still limited. The obstacle faced is the limited number of human resources who carry out verification in the Leading sector of Ekbang, which is only carried out by 1 person.

The constraints described are related to the limited human resources owned by the government in using the Simpor Application. This is unavoidable considering that human resources are one of the measures to assess the readiness of e-government development, not least in the digitalization of the development monitoring system (e-monev) (Warinda, 2019). To maintain and develop e-government, at least four types of human resources in the IT field are needed, which consist of: system analyst, senior programmer, junior programmer, and operator (Mariah, 2017). The lack of human resource capacity with the four criteria above, makes East Belitung Regency have obstacles in developing Simpor Applications and verifiers in the leading sector. Not only the capacity of human resources, the government must also pay attention to several environmental factors to achieve the efficiency of e-government development (Nam et al., 2022). Therefore, in fulfilling the efficiency of government digitization, the East Belitung Regency Government needs more effort so that the implementation of the Simpor Application can be maximized and is able to develop as it should.

The next discussion, namely the indicator of benefits provided by the Simpor Application shows the analysis result of 41%. It is related to the results of previous studies that explain the benefits of the e-monev system, in which e-monev provides several benefits including (Ramadhani & Nasrah, 2019; Romdon, 2020): 1) Make it easier for government employees in controlling, monitoring, and evaluating regional budgets in real terms for each OPD; 2) Provide fast and good service to the community as a provider of goods/services; and 3) Can provide the desired information. In its use, the Simpor Application provides several tangible benefits for the East Belitung Regency Government. Based on the existing findings, there are several benefits that are felt from the government's perspective with the Simpor Application as an e-monev media, namely: a) Simpor application as a medium for delivering information; b) Simpor application can carry out monitoring in two directions (correlation between OPD and village government and direct involvement of regional heads in the application); and c) Simpor application makes the monitoring process easier and more efficient.

Looking at the comparison between the results of previous studies and this research, both of them explain that e-monev provides benefits as a medium for conveying information and facilitating the government monitoring process. However, the Simpor Application has

an additional benefit, namely the Simpor Application that facilitates two-way development monitoring and also direct involvement of regional heads in the application. This proves that the Simpor application provides new benefits as an e-money media for the government in carrying out development monitoring. So that the monitoring and evaluation system created aims to increase transparency, strengthen accountability, build a culture of government performance, support policy making and decision making, improve budget management in order to strengthen governance, and reduce violations committed by development implementers (Düinkel, 2018; Warinda, 2019).

Different from the two indicators that have been described, the intensity of support for the Simpor Application is only 17%. This support is in the form of the stipulation of the East Belitung Regency Regent Regulation No. 26 of 2021 concerning Technical Instructions for Control and Evaluation of Regional Development Programs/Activities as a guarantor for the continued use of this application. Not only getting support from the regulatory side, the Simpor Application also gets support from the psychological side and from the side of utilizing the output of the Simpor Application itself. Other support provided is from OPD within the East Belitung Regency Government in the form of OPD participation in inputting data and information into the Simpor Application.

In this study, a comparison of the intensity of each indicator from the sources is also shown.

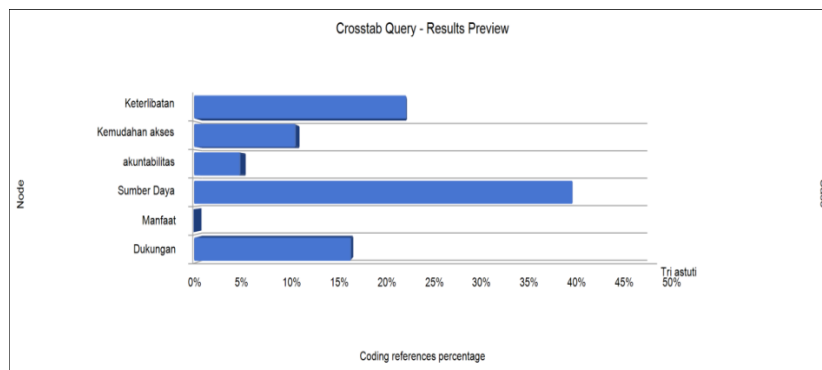


Figure 3. Resource Interview Analysis (1)
 Source: Primary Datar (Nvivo 12Plus)

The graph above shows the results of the analysis of interviews with resource persons, in which the results of the interviews include the relationships studied, namely between the Simpor Application and participatory development. Based on the results of the analysis above, the greatest intensity in the interview is the resource which approaches the figure of 40%. This is followed by involvement with an intensity of more than 20%. Then support is more than 15%, ease of access is 10%, accountability is 5%, and at least the

intensity of benefits is less than 5%. Resource indicators occupy the largest number in the findings of this study because in resource indicators there are 3 resource criteria that must be met by the government for e-government development. This has an impact on the findings obtained, resources dominate when compared to other indicators. Therefore, the results of the data analysis above show that the resource indicator has the greatest intensity in this study. It is also different from the benefit indicator which has the lowest intensity in this study. This is because the Simpor application has not been directly accessed by the public. Therefore, the findings about the benefits of the Simpor Application are only seen from the government's perspective.

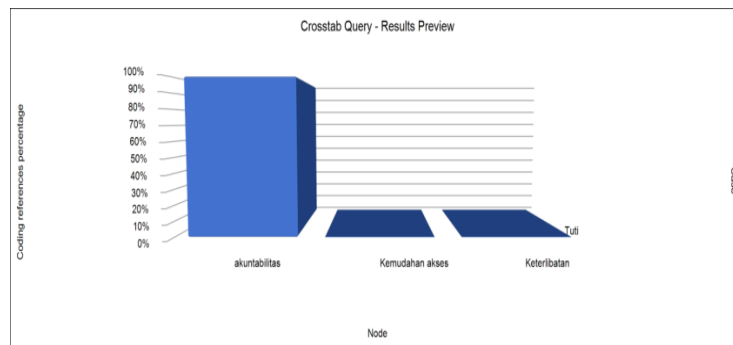


Figure 4. Resource Interview Analysis (2)
 Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12 Plus)

Furthermore, the graph above also shows the results of the analysis of interviews with informants. However, the results of the interviews above only cover participatory development studies. The results of the analysis show that accountability has an almost comprehensive intensity, reaching 100%. As a result of this, the other two indicators, namely ease of access and involvement, have very low intensity, or even none. This will be explained in more detail in the following discussion. Looking at the comparison of interview analysis above, although there is a comparison of intensity, the studies being studied are heading in the same direction, namely participatory development. Therefore, it can be seen the relationship between e-monev (Simpor Application) and participatory development.

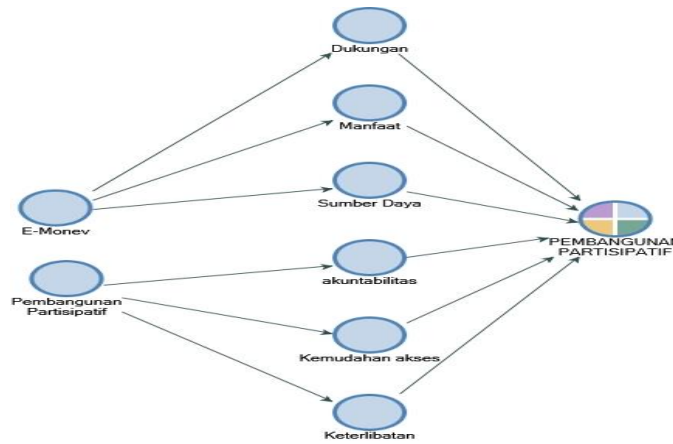


Figure 5. Project Mapping
Source: Nvivo 12Plus

The project map above shows that the Simpor Application as an e-monev that involves participation leads to one goal, namely participatory development. This is in accordance with the design benefits of the Simpor Application contained in the “Laporan Aksi Perubahan: Peningkatan Kualitas Pencatatan Dan Tindak Lanjut Hasil Monitoring Sebagai Bahan Kebijakan Pengendalian Pembangunan Melalui Program “Bb Online” Dan Aplikasi Simpor”, which is described as follows:

Table 2. Benefits of the Simpor App Change Action

Benefits	Description
Bureaucratic Feform	Maximizing resources in the Development Administration Subdivision, in order to maximize its function.
Performance Improvement	Improve the recording and follow-up of monitoring results for leadership policy materials.
Public Service Quality	Indirectly providing access to the community to monitor the implementation of development in East Belitung Regency through the village government.

Source: Secondary Data (Haliza, 2021)

B. Participatory Development by Local Government through Simpor Application in East Belitung Regency

Participation in development supervision is an interest in achieving government stability. Participation encourages critical thinking about the surrounding environment which will later be used in development initiatives so that there is an increase in the effectiveness and cost efficiency of development programs (Mohan, 2014; Reeves, 2015). Participatory development through the Simpor Application resulted in findings related to the indicators studied. The findings in the field show the following results:

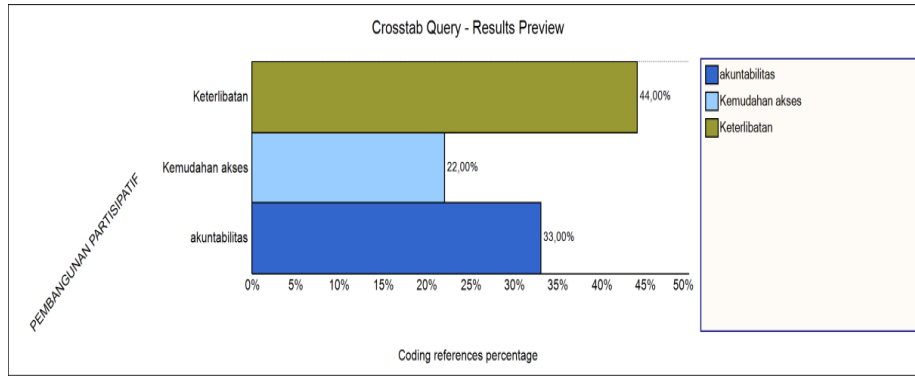


Figure 6. Analysis of Participatory Development Indicators
 Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12Plus)

The results of the analysis show that the dominant indicator related to the participatory development variable is involvement with an intensity of 44%. The second highest intensity is 33% accountability. Finally, the intensity of ease of access is 22%. In fact, the Simpor Application involves the participation of several stakeholders consisting of the Leading sectors, namely the Economic, Development and Natural Resources Section (Ekbang) of the Regional Secretariat of East Belitung Regency; Village government; OPD; and Regional Head. In this case, each village carries out monitoring on behalf of the community as Simpor Admin as well as development agents who will convey how to deliver information through the Simpor Application to monitor development. The data and information referred to include the implementation of the work, contract number, contract date, name of provider, financial realization, as well as responses to monitoring results from the village government and from the Ekbang itself. Each OPD within the East Belitung Regency Government is made a Simpor Application account for reporting data and information relating to the implementation of work. The following is a list of the number of Simpor Application users from each OPD.

Table 3. List of Simpor Application users

User	Number of Accounts
Regional Head and Deputy	2
Leading Sector (Ekbang)	1
OPD	49
Village government	39
Total	91

Source: Secondary Data (Data processed by the author)

Due to the lack of direct access from the community to the Simpor application and the community is still represented by the village government, the authors conducted interviews with several sources from the village government to find out the involvement

that occurred in the use of the Simpor application as a participatory development monitoring medium. The resource person in question is the Simpor admin from several villages that are included in the Simpor Application user list. The results of interviews with Simpor admins in several villages in East Belitung Regency, shown in the crosstab analysis are as follows.

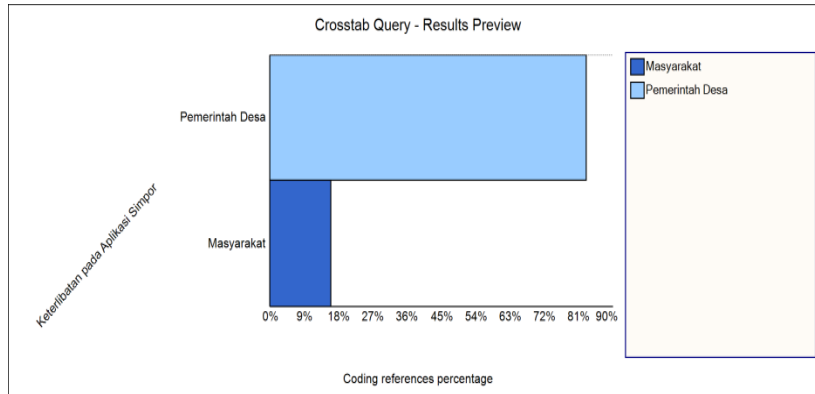


Figure 7. Participation Analysis on the Simpor Application

Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12Plus)

The graph above shows the results of interviews with the Government of Kurnia Jaya Village, Simpang Pesak Village, Dukong Village, Mayang Village, Gantung Village, Aik Kelik Village, Selinsing Village, Lalang Village, Bentaian Jaya Village, and Dandang Village. The results of the interview analysis through the Nvivo 12Plus crosstab analysis above show the intensity of each community and village government involvement in monitoring development through the Simpor Application. Based on the graph above, the involvement that dominates in monitoring development through the Simpor Application is the involvement of the village government, which is >80%. Meanwhile, community involvement in monitoring through the Simpor Application is only 18%. The intensity of the two has a very large comparison. To increase participatory development, village governments must be able to act as dynamists, catalysts, and pioneers of development in order to gain participation from the community (Putri, 2022). Previous research revealed that the village head was considered to have played a sufficient role in coordinating participatory development in his area so as to provide effectiveness in the implementation of development (Amane, 2017; Prananda, 2019). The involvement of the village government in the Simpor Application is that the village government (Admin Simpor) goes directly to monitoring/supervising development in the village, taking photos of activities, and filling out monitoring reports in the Simpor Application. The village government monitors the progress of development from 0% to 100% and reports are submitted at the beginning of each month a maximum of the 5th. In the submission of monitoring reports, documentation of ongoing development progress is also followed. The following is an

example of a monitoring report conducted by the village government in East Belitung Regency.

Nama Paket Pekerjaan	Spesifikasi	Nama Satker	Lokasi	Tanggal Monitoring	Papan Proyek	Tenaga Kerja	Keterangan
Pemeliharaan Bahu Jalan Desa Cendil	Tebasan, Talud, Timb./perbaikan Bahu jalan	DINAS PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PENATAAN RUANG	Desa Cendil	2021-09-22 00:00:00	x	✓	Pemeliharaan bahu jalan desa cendil

Pemeliharaan bahu jalan desa cendil




Figure 8. Village Monitoring Page Display on the Simpor Application
 Source: Secondary Data (Simpor Application)

In contrast to the involvement of the village government, community involvement in the Simpor Application is still very minimal. Of the 10 villages interviewed, only Mayang Village and Gantung Village whose communities have participated in providing reports to the village government regarding development progress to be submitted in the Simpor Application. In Mayang Village, in 2021 to be exact, there was a farm road construction project. In this case, the community (especially farmer groups) have been involved in the process of monitoring development progress, and they also provide a report on the results of the supervision to the Simpor admin to be used as monitoring report material in the Simpor Application. As in Mayang Village, the people in Gantung Village have shown their participation in the implementation of the Simpor Application. The community submits a report to the village, then the operator (admin) checks every month the development process to be reported in the Simpor Application. As for other participations that can be provided by the community in development, it is shown by public awareness in land acquisition for the construction of road infrastructure, self-help donations in the form of labor and materials, as well as support and willingness from the community to participate in development (Putra, 2019). In addition, there is voluntary community participation in the form of data collection, reporting, assistance and verification of benefits, as well as feedback on project success (Kabonga, 2020). The lack of existing community participation is because the Simpor application is relatively new and is currently still in the process of further development, therefore this application has not been introduced in general to the public, resulting in a lack of information about participation opportunities (Chouinard & Cousins, 2013; Jekabsone, 2019).

Turning from community participation, there are other forms of participation in monitoring development through the Simpör Application in the form of coordination between the OPD, the Leading Sector (Ekbang), and the village government in monitoring development in two directions. In addition, the participation formed is in the form of the involvement of regional heads in directly monitoring development developments in the Simpör Application. This coordination between SKPD is one of the factors that affect the level of participation in participatory development (Abadi et al., 2014). Akanbang & Abdallah, (2021) also stated that core government staff (stakeholders) are the main actors involved in monitoring, where stakeholders have access to information to assess the achievement of the objectives of a development project (Gxabuza & Nzewi, 2021). In carrying out development monitoring, the monitoring report from the village government can be responded to by the OPD by involving the Leading Sector (Ekbang) who assists the verification process so that there is a two-way monitoring process which is one of the benefits of the Simpör Application. The correlation of stakeholders is then used as a form of participatory evaluation monitoring capacity building that affects the sustainability of a development project (Rogito et al., 2020). This is the advantage of the Simpör Application that the OPD can provide feedback on the results of monitoring carried out by the village government. The following is an overview of the two-way monitoring process on the Simpör Application.



Figure 9. 2-way Monitoring on the Simpör App

Source: Data processed by the author

The Simpör application also has drawbacks, namely that the community is still not directly involved in using the application. The Simpör application has not been widely disseminated to the public, so access is still limited. Basically there are four kinds of community participation in development, one of which is participation in evaluation. This type of participation is related to the implementation of the development program as a whole, with the aim of knowing the compatibility between the implementation of the program and the established plan and to see deviations that occur in the implementation of the development program (Lukman, 2017). In the case of the Simpör Application, the existing participation is in the form of coordination between the village government, OPD,

and the Leading Sector in two directions in monitoring development. In previous research, there are other forms of involvement in participatory development, namely the role given by the Village Community Empowerment Cadre (KPMK) (Irfan et al., 2020). They play a role in assisting the village government in planning, implementing, maintaining, preserving, and evaluating village development which at the same time moves the community to participate in development (Irfan et al., 2020). This is with what happened in East Kutai Regency which explains that there is a role for Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in physical development in the form of delivering the development plan program agenda and mobilizing community participation in Telaga Village (Fratama, 2021).

Accountability of the information submitted, access to the Simpor Application, each stakeholder has a different dashboard menu display. For the leading sector (Ekbang) the menu on the dashboard consists of a work package menu (consisting of a syrup submenu) and a monitoring menu (monitoring package; monitoring evaluation). Next, the OPD dashboard which consists of a work package menu and a monitoring menu. For the village government, the dashboard displayed consists of a menu. For the bupati, there is only one menu, namely the monitoring menu, which consists of a monitoring report submenu. Accountability of participatory monitoring and evaluation reports helps identify problems that arise, so that the information provided helps stakeholders to take appropriate action (Kananura et al., 2017). In order for the participatory development dimension to develop, one of the efforts that must be made is the reform of the power structure (Arko, 2019) in order to achieve reporting accountability in monitoring development. In each of the Simpor Application submenus, there is some information displayed for monitoring development, the details of which are described in the following table:

Table 4. Detailed information on the Simpor App

Submenu	Information Displayed
SIRUP (development package database; display on the dashboard of the leading sector)	- Fiscal year
	- SIRUP date
	- Type of APBD
	- Simpor Status
Monitoring Package	- Action
	- RUP ID
	- Job package name
	- Specification
	- Total ceiling (Rp.)
	- Financial realization (Rp.)
	- Remaining ceiling (Rp.)
	- Work unit code
	- Work unit name
	- Location
Package Details	- Number of packages
	- SIRUP job start date
	- SIRUP job end date
	- Name of the officer making the commitment
	- NIP of the officer making the commitment
	- Volume
	- Company name
	- Director name
	- Office address
	- NPWP
Monitoring Details	- Contract number
	- Contract date
	- Contract value
	- Implementation time
	- Monitoring date
	- Project Board
	- Labor
	- Photo
	- Information
	- Problem indication
- % physical realization	
- % financial realization.	
Feedback/suggestions	Column for submitting feedback/suggestions.

Source: Secondary Data (Simpor Application)

The implementation of regional development as a form of development of autonomy must be able to create accountability to realize participatory development. According to Prianto, (2018) there are 5 dimensions of accountability that must be created in the development of autonomy, namely: policy accountability; budget execution is correct; certainty of the law; efficiency value; and process accountability. Information on the SIRUP submenu represents the dimensions of policy accountability and the dimensions of legal certainty. The information on the monitoring package submenu represents the correct budget execution dimension, which in this dimension displays detailed information about the RUP ID; work package name; specification; the amount of the ceiling (Rp.); financial realization (Rp.); remaining ceiling (Rp.); work unit code; name of work unit; location; up to the

number of packages. The information on the monitoring detail submenu represents the dimensions of the efficiency and accountability of the process. The dimension of efficiency value is indicated by information about the percentage of physical realization and the percentage of financial realization. While the dimension of process accountability is indicated by information about the project board; labor; photo; description; and indications of problems. Based on the detailed information that has been displayed, the Simpor Application has fulfilled the five dimensions of accountability in the implementation of development (e-monev media) to realize participatory development.

Furthermore, to access the Import Application is categorized quite easily. In running it, users only need a cellphone or laptop/PC. Then perform the following steps to start the Simpor Application.

1. Open a web browser on your cellphone or laptop/PC.
2. Type the address *simpor.belim.go.id* in the search field or the website address.
3. After the login page appears, enter your username and password. After that the Import Application is ready to run.

Conclusion

From the research that has been done, the results obtained are: 1) the creation of the Simpor Application as a monitoring medium for participatory development in East Belitung Regency has fulfilled the basics of developing government digitization; 2) the involvement of the village government in the Simpor Application, namely as community representatives who monitor and report development progress, especially by the village simpor admin; 3) the leading sector (Ekbang) as a third party acts as a verifier that bridges the village government with the OPD; 4) each OPD inputs information related to the development package and responses related to monitoring carried out by the village government into the Simpor application. Therefore, it is concluded that there is local government involvement in participatory development through the Simpor Application as an e-monev medium for physical development in the form of two-way monitoring that occurs in the monitoring process on the Simpor Application. In the development of the Simpor Application, there are also several obstacles faced by the government, namely: 1) the development of the Simpor Application is still slow; and 2) the implementing human resources are still limited. The suggestions for the East Belitung Regency government to expand involvement in the Simpor Application are: 1) leading sector, in this case through the village government, it is better to start providing education or introduction of the Simpor Application to the community gradually; 2) the leading

sector should recruit special human resources who have basic IT to develop Simpor Applications so that the performance provided is more optimal; and 3) the leading sector should increase the human resources of operators in charge of verification.

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