



Implementation of Permendagri Policy No. 70 of 2019 concerning Local Government Information Systems (SIPD) at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of the policy of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 70 of 2019 concerning the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office. This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques use observation, interviews and documentation studies. The indicators used in this study have 4 aspects, namely 1) communication, 2) resources, 3) disposition, and 4) organizational structure. The results of the study show that the implementation of SIPD has not been optimal. This is due to several factors, including the limitation of competent human resources in the field of information technology, lack of technical training, internet network constraints, and lack of maximum support for facilities and infrastructure. In addition, coordination between work units also needs to be improved to support better data integration. Therefore, the government must improve infrastructure to support the implementation of policies, such as strengthening the SIPD network and servers. Then conduct training on human resources and improve facilities and infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 70 of 2019 concerning the Regional Government Information System (SIPD). This regulation was stipulated as part of efforts to reform bureaucracy and comprehensive digital transformation of government, especially in realizing the integration of local government data and information nationally.

Permendagri No. 70 of 2019 is important in the development of a nationally integrated local government information system. This regulation mandates every local government to use SIPD as an official platform in compiling regional development planning, budgeting, and financial reporting, as well as performance information. With the existence of SIPD, it is hoped that all local government data and information can be accessed, managed, and analyzed more effectively and efficiently, both by local governments, the central government, and the community as a form of public participation.

The Local Government Information System (SIPD) is a system for documenting, managing and processing regional planning data into information that is presented to the public and as a decision-making document in the context of planning, implementing and evaluating local government performance (Winarno et al., 2019). The goal

is to make the best use of regional development data and information. With the use and enforcement of the local government information system, it will facilitate the transparency of public information which will increase public trust in the government.

In addition, government agencies, both central and regional, ministries and institutions will find it easier to attract development data quickly and accurately. This SIPD covers all aspects of the local government budget, from planning documents, budgeting, implementation, to administration.

In the Implementation Theory put forward by Mulyadi (2015:12), implementation refers to actions to achieve the goals that have been set in a decision. This action seeks to transform these decisions into operational patterns and seeks to achieve major or minor changes as previously decided. Implementation is also essentially an effort to understand what should happen after the program is implemented.

According to Widodo (Syahida, 2014:10), "implementation means providing a means to implement a policy and can have an impact/effect on something".

And according to Purwanto (Syahida, 2014:13), several factors that determine the success or not of an implementation process are:

The quality of the policy itself.

Adequacy of policy inputs (especially budgets).

The accuracy of the instruments used to achieve policy objectives (services, subsidies, grants, and others).

Capacity of implementers (organizational structure, human resource support, coordination, supervision, and so on).

Characteristics and support of the target group (whether the target group is an individual or a group, male or female, educated or not). The geographical, social, economic, and political environmental conditions in which the implementation is carried out.

Then in Public Policy Theory, Mulyadi (2015:43) stated, "public policy is a legal product obtained through a process of activities or actions that are administrative, scientific and political in nature made by policy makers and related policy makers.

Meanwhile, Andreson (Waluyo, 2007:42) added that there are implications of the understanding of state policies, namely:

That public policy always has a certain purpose or is an action-oriented action.

That the policy contains actions or patterns of actions or patterns of actions of government officials.

That policy is what the government really does, so it is not what the government intends to do something or declares that it will do something.

That public policy is positive in the sense that it is some form of government action on a certain issue or negative in the sense that it is the decision of government officials not to do something. That government policies are at least in an important sense based or always based on coercive laws and regulations.

In the Theory, George Edward III emphasized that the main problem of public administration is the lack of attention to implementation. He said, that "without effective implementation the decision of policymakers will not be carried out successfully. Four main issues for effective policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition or attitudes, and bureaucratic structures."

Communication concerns how policies are communicated to the organization and/or the public and the attitudes and responses of the parties involved. Resources are related to the availability of supporting resources, especially human resources, where this is related to the ability of public policy implementers to carry out policies effectively.

The provision concerns the willingness of the implementer to carry out the policy. Bureaucratic structure is related to the suitability of bureaucratic organizations that are the organizers of public policy implementation

In public administration, there are several rules and policies based on state laws that have been enforced. Both the public and state apparatus who have been given tasks must follow the rules and regulations that have been set by the central government.

If the government apparatus is tasked with serving and meeting the needs of the community related to the State. The relationship with the local government information system is that this system is contained in policies and regulations that have been agreed upon and enforced for agencies in each region.

Every Regency or City to Provincial government is expected to be able to implement this information system in regional financial governance. Its implementation aims to achieve efficient and effective financial governance in good governance and the realization of assessments

The Financial Audit Agency (BPK) for the presentation of regional financial statements (Feriz Danisya Putri & Vivi Adeyani Tandean, 2023). The Bone Bolango Regency Health Office is one of the SKPDs in Indonesia that will start running SIPD in 2023.

Before the enactment of SIPD, each SKPD or Agency tended to use different systems, some were even manual or semi-digital. This leads to data disparities, insynchronization between planning and budgeting documents, and weak monitoring and evaluation functions by the central government. SIPD is here as an answer to build one national local government data, which is not only an administrative tool, but also an evidence-based policy-making instrument.

The implementation of Permendagri No. 70 of 2019 brings a number of potential benefits, such as increased administrative efficiency, ease of access to information, increased accuracy in planning and budgeting, and strengthening supervision by the central government and the community. However, the implementation of policies in the field still faces various obstacles. One of the most frequently complained problems is the frequent occurrence of network interruptions or errors during the process of data input into the SIPD.

When users want to input data, the SIPD system often experiences technical problems such as long loading times and network errors. This greatly interferes with the smooth process of preparing documents and input employee salaries at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office.

Then the limitation of human resources in managing SIPD. In practice, SIPD managers are not in accordance with their expertise, lack of human resource training and continuous technical guidance. Although the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs has conducted socialization and training on SIPD, the scope and intensity of training are still uneven, and the limitation of human resources is one of the main obstacles that hinder the optimization of local government information systems.

The limitation of human resources in the management of SIPD must be a serious concern in the strategy to improve the implementation of this system. Systematic efforts are needed such as tiered technical training, field assistance, and institutional strengthening in the field of data and information management.

With adequate human resource strengthening, SIPD can be managed more effectively and optimally, so that it is able to support development planning that is more qualified, transparent, and based on reliable information technology. As a result of the initial observations made, the researcher found that there were several problems in the implementation of the SIPD policy at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office.

Communication of SIPD implementation is inconsistent, so implementers have difficulty understanding technical changes and application features. Human resources and facilities are inadequate, causing delays in data input, including employee salary input. Organizational support is not optimal, characterized by the absence of internal SOPs and coordination between fields that are sometimes late even though employees' attitudes are quite positive towards changes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses this type of research that is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The main goal of qualitative research is to enrich understanding and discover new knowledge. This research uses a type of qualitative descriptive research, where the data collected is in the form of words, images and not in the form of numbers. Moleong (2015). In a qualitative descriptive approach, the researcher will describe and explain how the state of the research object is and make a descriptive description of the object being studied systematically, both facts, properties, and various things related to the research theme. The data collection procedure in this study has three processes, namely:

Observations

The researcher conducts direct observation by going directly into the field, by directly observing the conditions at the location and finding and approaching one of the employees who is the informant, namely a colleague who is managing financial administration in order to get information about the problem being researched.

Interview

The researcher conducts an in-depth interview can be interpreted as an activity to obtain information with a question and answer process with the informant concerned with the material in the title of this research.

Documentation

The researcher collects data and studies literature, either in the form of writings, pictures or monumental works from a person whose documents are considered to support and relevant to the problem being researched.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The Bone Bolango Regency Health Office is one of the regional apparatus that has the task of organizing government affairs in the health sector. This agency is responsible for planning, implementing, supervising and evaluating various public health programs in the Bone Bolango Regency area in accordance with national and regional policies.

The State of Geography The Health Office of Bone Bolango Regency is the easternmost district in Gorontalo Province. Astronomically, Bone Bolango Regency is located between 0° 18' 21.6" –v 0° 48' 21.96" North Latitude, and 123° 2' 11.76" - 123° 33' 15.48" East Longitude.

The direction of health development policies and strategies in Bone Bolango Regency 2021 – 2026 leads to the achievement of the RPJMD targets, namely increasing access and quality of health services in an effort to improve the degree of public health as shown by the performance indicators as mentioned above.

To achieve the goals and objectives of health development, the health development strategies carried out by the Health Office are:

Health-wise regional development

Community empowerment in creating a healthy environment and behaving in a healthy way through the Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS).

Development of health efforts and financing

Development and empowerment of health human resources.

In its implementation, the Health Office oversees various work units such as health centers, health service sections, disease prevention sections, and other technical program areas. This agency is the center for coordinating health planning, management, service supervision, improving the quality of health facilities, and managing regional strategic data.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the subject of discussion of the problem obtained through the results of initial observation and outlined in the problem identification sub-section is:

Communication of SIPD implementation is inconsistent, so implementers have difficulty understanding technical changes and application features.

Human resources and facilities are inadequate, causing delays in data input, including employee salary input

Organizational support is not optimal, characterized by the absence of internal SOPs and coordination between fields that are sometimes late even though employees' attitudes are quite positive towards change.

In initial observation, it was found that several problems such as the implementation of policies in the field still face various obstacles, one of the most frequently complained problems is the frequent occurrence of network interruptions or errors during the process of entering data into SIPD.

When users want to input data, the SIPD system often experiences technical problems such as long loading times and network errors. This greatly interferes with the smooth process of preparing documents and input employee salaries at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office.

In addition, frequent errors in the SIPD network reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of employees' work. This also affects the morale and motivation of SIPD operators, especially when they feel they do not receive adequate technical support. Then the limitation of human resources in managing SIPD.

In practice, SIPD managers are not in accordance with their expertise, lack of human resource training and continuous technical guidance. Although the central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs has conducted socialization and training on SIPD, the scope and intensity of training are still uneven, and the limitation of human resources is one of the main obstacles that hinder the optimization of local government information systems.

This study aims to find out the Implementation of the Policy of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 70 of 2019 concerning the Local Government Information System (SIPD), which is outlined in the researcher's study and combined with the George Edward III Theory consists of 4 indicators, namely

Communication with respect to how policies are communicated to the organization and/or the public and the attitudes and responses of the parties involved.

Resources are related to the availability of supporting resources, especially human resources, where this is related to the ability of public policy implementers to carry out policies effectively.

Disposition with respect to the willingness of the implementer to carry out the policy.

Bureaucratic structure is related to the suitability of bureaucratic organizations that are the organizers of public policy implementation.

Communication

Communication in general is the process of conveying messages, information, or meanings from a person or group to other parties with the aim that the message can be understood and elicit a response.

In the view of public administration, according to (Van Meter & Van Horn) communication is the process of transmitting policy information from policymakers to implementers, including clarification of objectives, standards, and operational methods. Therefore, the implementation of a policy must be communicated so that the implementation gets optimal results.

Based on Edward III's theory, communication is the process of conveying information, instructions, and policy objectives from policy makers to implementers in the field. The success of policy implementation is highly determined by the clarity, consistency and accuracy of the information received by implementers.

According to Edward III, there are several shortcomings in the communication criteria, including: 1) Lack of consideration of obstacles that occur in the field such as limited internet access, unstable networks or sudden system changes. 2) It does not explain the mechanism for monitoring the quality of communication.

So the results of the research found by observation researchers and conducted interviews with the Head of Service, 2 SIPD users and 1 operator. It can be concluded that the SIPD socialization process is carried out by providing a circular and notification at the time of the meeting is not optimal. Although communication between fields is also running to support the implementation of policies, Permendagri No. 70 of 2019. However, there are

obstacles that often occur, namely SIPD which often undergoes changes so that some technical explanations are still being made to SIPD users.

Resources

Resources in general are all forms of potential, abilities and tools that an individual, organization, or system has to achieve a certain goal. Resources are concerned with everything that can be used to perform functions, complete tasks, and generate outputs. According to (William N Dunn) the importance of resources in policy implementation such as data, analysis and information technology is needed to support the decision-making process.

Based on Edward III's theory, resources are a crucial factor in policy implementation. Without adequate resources, even though the policy is clear and the implementation is good, implementation still fails. According to Edward III, there are several shortcomings in this resource criterion, including: 1) Too emphasizing the quantity aspect, where Edward highlights more whether resources are available or not, lacking in depth on the quality of resources such as competence, creativity and employee innovation. 2) Not explaining the priority of the resource, meaning which resources are important to meet first.

So the results of the research found by observation researchers and conducted interviews with the Head of Service, 2 SIPD users and 1 operator. It can be concluded that the readiness and availability of resources is still lacking, so that the implementation of the policy has not run optimally because there are still limitations in technical and human resources.

Infrastructure facilities that should be the main support in the implementation of policies are challenges that must be faced, such as the availability of an adequate internet network so as to interfere with the main process in data input and money that causes employee salaries to often be late. On the other hand, the frequently changed SIPD menu feature hampered the effectiveness of data management.

Disposition (Attitude of the Executive)

Disposition generally refers to the attitude, willingness and commitment of an individual or group in implementing a policy. Disposition reflects how the implementer understands, accepts, and is willing to carry out the policy with full responsibility.

According to (Grindle, 1980) the factor of the attitude of the implementer is important to determine whether the policy will be carried out according to the purpose or even deviates because of the lack of commitment. Implementing attitudes are often influenced by external pressures, central policies, political dynamics, and regulatory clarity

So the results of the research found by observation researchers and conducted interviews with the Head of Service, 2 SIPD users and 1 operator. It can be concluded that this policy is a strategic step to encourage digitalization and standardization in the financial planning and management process.

Despite facing many challenges at the beginning of implementation, employees still showed commitment as seen in their willingness to adjust, follow directions and complete their various tasks with SIPD even though they still often faced various technical obstacles such as network disruptions and application feature limitations.

Organizational Structure

Organizational structure is a pattern of working relationships that governs how tasks are divided, grouped, and coordinated in an organization. In the field of public administration, a good organizational structure must ensure that there is no overlap of authority, have an efficient workflow, provide a coordination mechanism between units and then support the operational tasks of the implementer.

Edward III emphasized that organizational structure is important but has some weaknesses such as focusing too much on formal rules, not measuring organizational flexibility and dynamics and not considering informal aspects and power that affect implementation.

So the results of the research found by observation researchers and conducted interviews with the Head of Service, 2 SIPD users and 1 operator. It can be concluded that the organizational structure at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office has supported the implementation of SIPD. However, until now there is no internal SOP so it still uses technical instructions from the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the coordination process is also an obstacle for operators in the data input process.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the implementation of the policy of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 70 of 2019 at the Bone Bolango Regency Health Office, it was concluded that the implementation of the policy has not been optimal. It can be seen from the following 4 indicators:

Changing communication makes it difficult for implementers to understand the technical application of SIPD and its features. Inadequate resources cause delays in data input, including employee salary inputs.

Disposition, employees show a positive attitude with the commitment and willingness of employees to adapt to the new system, participate in training and carry out tasks according to the mechanism.

The organizational structure is quite supportive because the tasks between fields are clear but the absence of internal SOPs and coordination that is sometimes late is an obstacle in the process of data input and workflows.

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