

**IDENTIFICATION OF RESULTS / OUTCOME  
NATIONAL CORRUPTION PREVENTION STRATEGIES  
2019-2020**

Medio November 2019-February 2020 monitoring and evaluation of the Corruption Prevention Action has been conducted, which it has criteria of: a). issues that drawn public concern; b). issues that contribute directly to corruption prevention; 3). Actions carried out by the Local Government, namely: 1). Acceleration of Online Single Submission (OSS) Implementation; 2). Establishment of a Work Unit for the Procurement of Goods and Services (UKPBJ); 3). Acceleration of Merit System Implementation; 4). Implementation of One Map Policy in 9 regions: Banda Aceh City, Gorontalo City, Pontianak City, Yogyakarta City, East Nusa Tenggara Province, East Kalimantan Province, Riau Province, East Java Province, and North Sulawesi Province.

Monitoring and evaluation of the 4 Corruption Prevention Actions was carried out in collaboration with Transparency International Indonesia (TII) with support from UNDP and AIPJ2, starting from planning (determining Corruption Prevention Actions, methods, and regional selection), and their implementation. One important thing that is done in the implementation of this monitoring and evaluation is the identification process of the changes felt by the implementer and the users.

Following are the identification of the conditions, implementation, and results/outcomes obtained:

**a. Conditions**

<b>OSS, PBJ, Merit System, One Map</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On average, OSS targets that must be implemented have been fulfilled administratively</li> <li>OSS makes the licensing process faster</li> <li>Technically and non-technically, the OSS system still needs to be improved and developer, including the evaluation authority in the region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On average, PBJ targets that must be implemented have been fulfilled administratively</li> <li>UKPBJ maintains the professionalism of the PBJ process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On average, Merit System targets that must be implemented have been fulfilled administratively</li> <li>The JAPTI selection becomes open and in accordance with its competence</li> <li>The use of staffing applications in 2 directions must be immediately implemented and supervised by BKN so that the Merit System can be achieved and integrated nationally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On average, One Map target that must be implemented has been fulfilled administratively</li> <li>One Map initiates the availability of data that can identify overlaps</li> <li>Field verification is required to ensure that the data is valid or not</li> <li>In order to step into the integration stage, the compilation process, which is currently still</li> </ul>

			underway, it is necessary to determine the deadline.
<b>Leadership:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaders who supports the implementation of the OSS, PBJ, Merit Systems, One Map are needed, not only administratively but impactful implementation</li> <li>Political, economic, fraternal oligarchy, etc. must be minimized in decision making</li> </ul>			
<b>Regulation:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The regulation of Ministry and supervisory Agency (LK) must be synchronized, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSS: between BKPM and Ministry of Communication and Informatics regarding the use of SiMantra and SiCantik as well as fostering corporate reporting that are doing business</li> <li>PBJ: between National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) and Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (PAN RB) regarding the fulfillment of the PBJ Jafung</li> <li>BKD: between Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (PAN RB), National Civil Service Agency (BKN), KASN, Ministry of Home Affairs which changing rapidly and some are contradictory regarding the management of ASN</li> <li>Disbun: Ministry of Agriculture on Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services in the Agriculture Sector creates potential chaos in the arrangement of One Map due to the absence of Pemprov's authority in monitoring</li> </ul> </li> <li>The operational and technical guidelines of all policies and systems must be provided as the basis for KLD to implement policies and systems, for example the consistency of documents sent electronically and or physically</li> </ul>			
<b>System:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System readiness in carrying out the process from establishment to development</li> <li>System convenience and comprehensiveness, such as easy user access accompanied with comprehensive supporting data, such as a complete company information that can be seen immediately</li> <li>Additional/new infrastructure is required to run the new system</li> <li>Initiatives and technical guidance facilities should also come from the Ministry and supervisory Agency (LK)</li> </ul>			
<b>Human Resources:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criteria and position level of employees who have higher legal and administrative risks, such as Department of Investment and One Stop Integrated Service (DPMPTSP), Procurement of Goods/Services Working Unit (UKPBJ), and Regional Civil Service Agency (BKD) should be appreciated differently from other Regional Working Unit (SKPD)</li> <li>It is necessary to strengthen the human resources capacity in order to have good competencies and can provide better services.</li> </ul>			
<b>Budget:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inefficiency in repetition of similar systems or activities but yet rated differently, for example a new application with the same functionality</li> <li>The new/additional budget to carry out the PK Action that arises should be the embryo of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Regional Ministry and Agency (KLD) program and budget in carrying out PK Action in the future</li> </ul>			

**b. The Implementation of PK Action for Users (Organization Representatives, Community Representative and Academics)**

<b>Licensing-OSS</b>	<b>PBJ</b>	<b>Merit System</b>	<b>One Map</b>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The licensing process is still considered to be difficult both in terms of requirements and systems (although there is already an OSS)</li> <li>• It is indicated that there are new services arising from the presence of OSS, namely the OSS access process, one of them is requested from the notary and even to the officers at PTSP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PBJ process is still being intervened</li> <li>• The announcement of PBJ winner is considered not transparent</li> <li>• Information on the progress of the implementation of the PBJ, both when it went well or when it stalled, is still lacking</li> <li>• PBJ providers are the same provider but with different names</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job Analysis (Anjab) and Workload Analysis (ABK) are not made as needed</li> <li>• The results of the JPT selection differ from the final decision</li> <li>• The announcement of the JAPTI selection has been published</li> <li>• JAPTI selection is still limited administratively</li> <li>• The criteria for Selection Committee (Pansel) election are not clear</li> <li>• The JAPTI selection decision differs between the Selection Committee (Pansel) and the Governor</li> <li>• The JAPTI selection score has not been announced</li> <li>• The JAPTI who was elected was allegedly close to the Regional Head related to brotherhood and politics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Map Policy should not only address overlaps thereby increasing large investment, but also to provide opportunities for people to do business</li> <li>• Land are controlled by certain people</li> <li>• Lots of overlapping permission and are no longer active.</li> </ul>
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**Public Information Disclosure**

It is still difficult for the public to get public information from the government, such as budgets, procurement, etc.

**c. Results Identification (Short Term)**

**CERTIFICATE OF BUSINESS DOMICILE (CBD)**

- Efficiency process and licensing costs for users
- Minimizing non regulatory request and fees, for examples tips money for officers or money for photocopies of documents, etc.

**ONLINE SINGLE SUBMISSION (OSS)**

- Minimizing face to face which can lead to non-objective licensing agreements and decisions
- The effectiveness of the implementation of the licensing process, one of which is indicated by the faster working time by the administrator at PMPTSP
- Application development cost efficiency
- Efficiency process and licensing costs for users
- Fostering the enthusiasm for doing MSMEs business which is marked by the data on the increase of MSMEs having business
- Enhance PAD

- Opening up new jobs that can absorb labor

**ONE MAP POLICY**

- Availability of data to identify and prevent overlaps
- Starting to make use of data for decision-making on licensing

**PROCUREMENT OF GOODS/SERVICES WORKING UNIT (UKPBJ)**

**E-CATALOG**

**CONSOLIDATION**

- PBJ becomes a unit that maintained professionalism
- The target of completing PBJ packages in terms of quantity and time is getting better
- Minimizing interventions on PBJ process and outcomes

- Standardized quality of service goods and prices

- Efficiency in the cost of goods and services
- Budget efficiency for the implementation of the procurement of goods and services

**MERIT SYSTEM**

- Competencies and careers begin to be mapped
- Echelon 2, 3, and 4 employees begin to occupy positions according to their competence while improving the assessment system
- The selection process for the Highest Leader position become transparent

**Conclusion:**

1. To get the results of the Corruption Prevention Action at the outcome level, a unique and flexible mentoring strategy is needed in accordance with the aspects of the Corruption Prevention Action itself as well as the sociological conditions of its implementers
2. Collaboration and synergy from stakeholders is needed
3. The outcome measurement must be carry out not only for the implementer, but also for the beneficiaries/users

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