

EVIDENCE BASED PLANNING AT MAROS DISTRICT.pdf

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EVIDENCE BASED PLANNING AT MAROS DISTRICT

Hamsiah Nur,¹ Sultan Suhab,² Retno Fitrianti³

¹⁴
¹(Master of Economic Development and Planning, Faculty of Economics and Business, Hasanuddin University)

²(Faculty of Economics and Business, Hasanuddin University)

³(Faculty of Economics and Business, Hasanuddin University)

Abstract

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This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This research was conducted in Maros Waktu Regency in this study from March to April 2020. The informants in this study were various parties related to the evidence-based planning of Maros Regency. Data were analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The results showed that (1) the process of compiling and formulating the development planning program has been carried out based on existing data and facts, both sourced from the Terms of Reference, regional medium-term development plans (RPJMD), regional development work plans (RKPD) and strategic plan (RENSTRA), so that the development planning program is effective and efficient so that the objectives and the OPD program targets can be achieved, (2) The Regional Government of Maros Regency has implemented an activity program to achieve the minimum service standard target which is part of basic services in mandatory affairs. The result is that most of the minimum service standard (SPM) achievements have been evidence-based but have not yet achieved maximum results, (3) The use of budget in every evidence-based activity has been achieved effectively and efficiently, (4) Implementation of supervision in evidence-based planning in Maros Regency is carried out by all elements, both within the government and society in general, either directly or indirectly, (5) Implementation of supervision has been achieved in accordance with predetermined targets with follow-up recommendations to higher policy makers to carry out programs / activities that are priority and evidence-based and (6) Evaluation targeted for the implementation of evidence-based planning in the regional apparatus organization (OPD) of Maros Regency every semester by counting the number of programs contained in the RPJMD, then RKPD and RENSTRA so that consistency of planning and implementation program can be maintained..

Keywords: Evidence-based planning, minimum service standards (SPM), regional apparatus organization (OPD)

I. INTRODUCTION

Planning that ignores recommendations of analytical evidence from planning documents, indicates inconsistencies and contradictions in the formulation of regional plans. This, too, seems to be stifling the planning process. In the end, it will be very sensitive because it discusses the budget for a program, which is closely correlated with the transparency and accountability of the program, which will later be finalized in the form of regional expenditure budget (APBD).

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Since the enactment of Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government, Minimum Service Standards (SPM) are no longer interpreted contextually as norms, standards, procedures and criteria. The limitation of the meaning of SPM textually does not change, namely that ⁸ SPM is a provision regarding the types of basic services and quality of basic services ¹⁵ that every citizen is entitled to at a minimum, however there are fundamental changes in regulations regarding types of basic services and quality of basic services, criteria for determining SPM, and the SPM

implementation mechanism. To implement the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (3) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated Government Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards (SPM). Following up on this policy, the Minister of Health has issued Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 4 of 2019 concerning Technical Standards for Fulfilling Basic Service Quality in the Health Sector Minimum Service Standards, including: 1) standards for the quantity and quality of goods and / or services; 2) Standards for the number and quality of health personnel / human resources; and 3) Technical guidelines or procedures for compliance with standards, for each type of basic service at the SPM in the health sector, both at the provincial government level, as well as at the district / city government level.

The Government of Maros Regency in carrying out the development of education affairs for the 2019 fiscal year is directed to support the achievement of the development priorities of Maros Regency in 2019 concerning increasing accessibility, equity and quality of education for school-age children and the community with indicators including: Net Participation Rate (APM), Gross Participation Rate (APK), Average Years of Schooling (ARLS), and the Percentage of Schools accredited B.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Planning

In the context of a country's economic development, Jhingan (2000) argues that planning is a way to achieve certain goals, objectives and targets that have been set and formulated by the Central Planning Agency. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System Article 1 paragraph 1 states that planning is a process to determine appropriate future actions through a sequence of choices by taking into account the available resources.

Planning is one of the main functions of management. In general, planning is the process of determining organizational (company) goals and then clearly presenting (articulating) the strategies (programs), tactics (procedures for implementing the program), and operations (actions) needed to achieve the company's overall goals (Suandy Erly, 2008).

Development Planning

Development planning is an activity similar to research / research, because the instruments used are research methods. Its activities start from data collection techniques, data analysis to field studies to obtain accurate data. field data as important and main data to be used in development planning activities. Thus development planning can be interpreted as a process of formulating alternatives or decisions based on data and facts that will be used as material to carry out a series of

activities / community activities, both physical (material) and non-physical. physical (mental / spiritual), in order to achieve a better goal. (Bratakusumah, 2004).

Regional development is carried out to achieve predetermined goals, both long and short term. The short-term development objective is to support or support the success of the development of regional supporting projects. The long-term development goal is to develop all villages in Indonesia into self-sufficient villages through self-help and self-employment village stages and pay attention to the harmony of development in rural and urban areas, the balance of obligations between the government and the community and harmonious integration between sectoral or regional programs with community participation. adapted to the needs of the local community in the context of equitable development throughout Indonesia (Sudirwo, 1981).

Evidence Based Planning

A contradictory view actually comes from Court (2005) and Davies (2004) that the limitation with prioritizing evidence will limit the use of evidence from the lowest hierarchy and a mistake if one evidence is considered superior to another, as long as it is obtained systematically, for Therefore, court (2006) affirms that the characteristics of strong evidence are: 1) data availability, 2) accuracy, 3) objectivity, 4) credibility, 5) generalibility, 6) relevance, 7) practical.

Table 1
Evidence-Based Planning Indicators

No	Form of Evidence	Indicator
1	Data availability	Availability of data or good scientific evidence, in an issue raised
2	Accuracy	The accuracy of the source of evidence with the objectives
3	Objectivity	Conformity of sources of evidence with existing objectives
4	Credibility	The conformity of the method produces evidence with the evidence product produced
5	Generalibility	Valid general and not partial
6	Relevance	Be punctual, has implications for policy and is unbiased
7	Practical	Can be practiced from according to existing conditions

(Source: ODI and Rapid UK dalam Court, 2006)

Minimum Service Standards (SPM)

Minimum Service Standards as a benchmark for providing basic services to the community are no longer interpreted in context as norms, standards, procedures and criteria. The limitations of

the textual understanding of SPM do not change, namely that SPM is a provision regarding the type of basic service and quality of basic services that every citizen is entitled to at a minimum, however there are fundamental changes in the regulations regarding types of basic services and quality of basic services, criteria for determining SPM, and the SPM implementation mechanism.

In its application, SPM must guarantee public access to basic services from the Regional Government in accordance with the measures set by the Government. Therefore, both in planning and budgeting, it is mandatory to pay attention to the principles of SPM, namely simple, concrete, easy to measure, open, affordable and accountable and has a deadline for achievement.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative descriptive study with a case study approach. The term descriptive comes from English to describe which means to describe or describe something (Arikunto, 2010). The design of this research is survey research. Survey research is a form of descriptive research, which describes what exists or occurs in a particular field, field, or area. The data collected is classified according to its type, nature or condition. After the data is complete, a conclusion can be drawn (Arikunto, 2010). The research was conducted to determine evidence-based planning in Maros Regency.

This research uses method triangulation by comparing information or data in different ways. As is well known, in qualitative research researchers use interview, observation and survey methods. To obtain reliable information truth and a complete picture of certain information, researchers can use the free interview method and structured interviews. Or, the researcher uses interviews and observations or observations to check the truth. In addition, researchers can also use different informants to check the accuracy of the information. Through various perspectives or views, it is hoped that results that are close to the truth will be obtained.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Evidence-Based Planning of the Education Office in Maros District

In accordance with the Maros Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions as well as the Work Procedure of the Regional Apparatus of the Regional Education Office of the Maros Regency is to assist the Regent in carrying out government affairs in the field of Education which is the regional authority and assistance tasks given to the Region.

In implementing MSS which is part of basic services in mandatory affairs, in addition to socializing the concept of stipulation and technical guidelines for its implementation, it is also necessary to map the initial conditions of the SPM in the Education Sector, especially at the

Education Office to determine the target achievement of MSS targets in the current year and the following year. to meet the national MSS achievement standards, calculate the financing plan for the achievement targets each year, and integrate the SPM into the planning document.

No Program Achievement Indicators for 2019 Achievements Realization of 2019 Achievements Compilation

Table. 2

Realization of SPM Achievement in the Education Office Maros Regency in 2019

No	Type of Basic Services	Program	Achievement Indicators	Target Achievements 2019	Realization of 2019 Achievements	Compilation
1	Early childhood education programs	Early childhood education programs	Number of citizens aged 5-6 years participating in PAUD education	100 %	60,99 %	Evidence Based
		Improvement of Educational Facilities				
2	Basic education	Implementation and Development of Basic Education	Number of citizens aged 7-15 years participating in Basic Education (SD / Mi, SMP / MTs)	100 %	100 %	Evidence Based
		Improvement of Educational Facilities				
3	Equality Education	Non-Formal Education Program	Number of citizens aged 7-18 years participating in Equality Education	100 %	37,83 %	Not Evidence Based
		Improvement of Educational Facilities				

Source: Maros District Education Office, 2019

Table 2 shows that the types of basic services with an indicator of the number of citizens aged 5-6 years participating in PAUD education are 60.99. This figure is obtained from the division of the number of PAUD students aged 5-6 years is 9,114 people with the number of citizens aged 5-6 years is 14,943 people multiplied by 100%. The figure of 60.99% indicates that the planning carried out is evidence-based, but the achievement has not been maximal. From the research results from the author, the cause of citizens aged 5-6 years who participate in PAUD education in Maros Regency is that not all residents have access to PAUD services, especially in rural areas. Another

factor that affects is that there are still many PAUD-aged children who do not want to go to school, according to the following interview results:

"Many early childhood children are supposed to go to PAUD but do not want to go to school, and access to schools that are still far away so they are not accessible to children or the community" (Interview, 26 March 2020).

Of a number of programs and activities that have been implemented by the Education Office, they still have problems and weaknesses in the following table

Table. 3

Maros Regency Education Office SPM Problems in 2019

No.	Problem	Solution
1	In Programs and Activities at the Education Office, there is still weak planning and implementation of activities in several fields, where there are still some activities that are still not optimally absorbed;	By preparing for better planning and better execution;
2	The absorption of School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds due to budget submission from the Province in March 2019 then to the District Government needs adjustments such as the System application	Continuous improvement and evaluation of the application of the School Operational Assistance Reporting Information System (SIP BOS) starting from the 2019 budget by the Regional Financial Management Agency of Maros Regency by means of Socialization and Technical Guidance for BOS Administration. Next
3	Information based on the applicable provisions, then some of the accountability reports from schools to the Education Office experience delays or in other words, quarterly reports from school institutions are piling up at the end of December 2019;	followed up by monitoring the results of socialization and technical guidance to BOS recipient school institutions, both public and private,
4	Furthermore, for the Net Participation Rate (APM) and the Gross Participation Rate (APK) there was a decrease because the student data for MI and MTs	Improve the quality and synchronization of data between the Ministry of Education and

No.	Problem	Solution
	from the Ministry of Religion were still not valid so that the denominator in the APK calculation was small / incomplete. It is hoped that when the student data from the Ministry of Religion has been presented, the percentage of APK for SD / MI and SMP / MTs can be greater than in 2018.	Culture and the Ministry of Religion to be able to provide accurate and timely education data. Meanwhile, regarding the participation of students, the solution is

Source: Maros District Education Office, 2019

Evidence Based Planning of the Health Office in Maros District

The Health Office is an assistant element to the Regent and DPRD in carrying out government affairs which fall under the authority of the Regency of Maros, namely the obligatory affairs of basic health services. The Health Office is led by a Head of Service who is under and responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

In accordance with the Maros Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions as well as the Work Procedure of the Regional Apparatus of the Maros Regency Health Service, it is to assist the Regent in carrying out government affairs in the health sector which is the regional authority and assistance tasks given to the Region. In carrying out government affairs in the field of education.

The realization of the target of achieving SPM Education for the Maros District Health Office in 2019, as stipulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 100 of 2018 concerning Application of Minimum Service Standards, can be seen in the following table:

Table. 4

Realization of Achievement of the SPM of the Maros District Health Office in 2019

No.	Basic Service Types	Program	Achievement Indicators	Achievement Target 2019	Realization of 2019 Achievements	Compilation
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No.	Basic Service Types	Program	Achievement Indicators	Achievement Target 2019	Realization of 2019 Achievements	Compilation
1	Maternal Health Services	Disease Prevention and Control Program	Number of pregnant women who get standard health services	100 %	89.19 %	Evidence Based
		Health Resources Development and Empowerment Program				
2	Mother in Maternity	Public Health Program	Number of pregnant women who get health service facilities (fasyankes)	100 %	91.10 %	Evidence Based
		Health Service Quality Improvement Program				
		Disease Prevention and Control Program				
3	Newborn baby	Health Resources Development and Empowerment Program	Number of newborns aged 0 - 28 days who receive standard health services	100 %	91.23 %	Evidence Based
		Public Health Program				
		Health Service Quality Improvement Program				
4	Toddler Health Services	Disease Prevention and Control Program	Number of toddlers aged 0 - 59 months who get health services	100 %	78.24 %	Evidence Based
		Health Resources Development and Empowerment Program				

No.	Basic Service Types	Program	Achievement Indicators	Achievement Target 2019	Realization of 2019 Achievements	Compilation
5		Public Health Program	Number of children of primary education age who receive standard health services	100 %	71.84 %	Evidence Based
	Health Service Quality Improvement Program					
	Disease Prevention and Control Program					
6	Health Services at the Age of Primary Education	Health Resources Development and Empowerment Program	Number of people aged 15-59 who receive standard health services	100 %	34.20 %	Not Evidence Based
		Public Health Program				
		Health Service Quality Improvement Program				
7	Health Services at Productive Age	Disease Prevention and Control Program	Number of people over 60 years of age who receive standard health services	100 %	89.51 %	Evidence Based
8		Health Resources Development and Empowerment Program	The number of people aged 15 years and over who suffer from hypertension who get standard health services	100 %	29.12 %	Not Evidence Based

No.	Basic Service Types	Program	Achievement Indicators	Achievement Target 2019	Realization of 2019 Achievements	Compilation
9	Health Services for the Elderly	Public Health Program	The number of people aged 15 years and over who suffer from Diabet Melitus who receive standard health services	100 %	99.95 %	Evidence Based
		Health Service Quality Improvement Program				
10	Health Services for Patients with Hypertension	Disease Prevention and Control Program	Number of people with severe mental disorders (ODG) who get standard health services	100 %	83.5 %	Evidence Based
		Health Resources Development and Empowerment Program				
11			Number of people suspected of having tuberculosis (TBC) who received standard health services	100 %	42.64 %	Not Evidence Based
12	Health Services for Diabetes Mellitus Patients	Public Health Program	Number of people suspected of being at risk of being infected with the HIV virus who get standard health services	100 %	92.00 %	Evidence Based
		Health Service Quality Improvement Program				

Source: Maros District Education Office, 2019

Table 4 above shows that almost all of the 12 SPMs have carried out evidence-based planning, except for 3 (tga) types of basic services, namely:

1. At the 6th (six) SPM, namely health services at productive age with an indicator of the number of people aged 15-59 years who received standard health services with a realization value of 34.20%.
2. At the 8th SPM (eight) Health Services for Patients with Hypertension The number of people aged 15 years and over who suffer from hypertension who get standard health services with a realization value of 29.12%.
3. At the 11th SPM (eleven) Health Services for Tuberculosis Suspects The number of TB suspects who received standard health services with a realization value of 42.64%.

The factors that cause the achievement of the indicators not achieved ¹² can be seen in the following table:

Table. 5
Maros District Health Office SPM Problems in 2019

Permasalahan	Solution	Recana Tindak lanjut
Problem A. Planning 1. Different Goals 2. Deadline 3. Data Support For Target Determination Lack	1. Goal Setting 2. More mature lanning	1. Early Targeting 2. Determination of targets shall be contained in a Regional Head Decree 3. More Systematic Planning
B. Coordination 1. Lack of Inter-Program / Ego Program Coordination 2. Not yet formed a special team for achieving SPM 3. Proposal for Target Setting to the District MSS Development Team has not been followed up. 4. SPM achievement is not verified based only on reports from program managers	1. There needs to be increased coordination between programs 2. Forming the SPM Team at the Health Office Level 3. Improve Coordination with District MSS Teams	1. Inter-Program Coordination 2. Forming the SPM Team at the Health Office Level
C. Funding The process of disbursing funds is complicated	Need to Simplify the Fund Disbursement Process	Leaders Facilitate For Simplification of Fund Disbursement Process

Source: Maros District Education Office, 2019

Strategies for achieving MSS targets will be synchronized with strategies for strengthening planning through harmonization of the RPJMD and strengthening the planning capacity of the Maros District Health Office. This is done to ensure that the health development agendas can be synchronized in regional planning documents.

Discussion on Evidence-Based Planning in Maros Regency

The application of evidence-based policies in the development planning system, especially in Indonesia, is new and very important. Sudarno (2018) explains that evidence-based planning policies are very necessary because they can be seen in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, public service orientation, accountability, democracy and trust. Systematic evidence-based analysis is a very important element in any good planning. A variety of data is needed to produce the analysis and evidence needed by the government to properly understand whether the policy is achieving its goals, is running according to plan, and whether services are being delivered effectively. Thus, evidence should be used to support policy making.

Maros Regency is a newly developing area, as a force in the effort to smoothen the development planning process. The practice of planning planning is often disoriented, resulting in, among other things, the lack of evidence produced as a basis for planning. This problem is part of the planning issue, especially in the context of national development policies down to the district / city level, in order to achieve regional development goals and objectives. The results of the analysis of the implementation of evidence-based planning in 2 (two) OPDs in Maros Regency, namely the Education Office and the Health Office, show that evidence-based planning has been implemented according to the 5 dimensions of an evidence-based approach, namely program assessment, budget development, implementation of supervision, monitoring results, and evaluation.

Factors Causing Evidence-Based Planning in Maros District

The current condition is important to identify and analyze because it becomes the starting point for change, while the expected condition is important to be formulated specifically and clearly because it becomes a target to be achieved or realized. There are several factors causing evidence-based planning in Maros District, including:

1. Technocratic Cooperation

Technocracy is a form of government when technical experts master decision-making in their respective fields. Engineers, scientists, health professionals, and people with knowledge, skills or abilities will form government bodies. In a technocracy, decision makers will be selected based on how far they master their fields.

This active multi-stakeholder involvement is expected to create a good ecosystem with active interactions between actors and stakeholders in the fields of education and health. At present,

observing the growing public awareness of government transparency, the government needs to respond actively by opening access to information on education and health conditions.

2. Electronic Based Planning

Apart from physical infrastructure development, the development of digital infrastructure or soft infrastructure is also the focus of attention of the Maros Regency government. This digital transformation of government aims to (1) modernize government, (2) bring the government closer to the people to provide better services, and (3) support evidence-based policy making.

The Regional Government of Maros Regency has made many electronic information systems, namely e-planning or electronic-based planning, as the results of the interview:

"In the Data Validation, all data producers in the scope of the Maros Regency Government are involved, after the planning data is validated, then an evaluation of the data filling in the electronic based application is carried out" (Interview, March 4, 2020).

3. Implementation of Routine Controls and Evaluations

Control and evaluation have a very important role and function. The main thing is to ensure that the implementation process of ongoing activities is truly "on the track" according to the objectives of programs and activities. Monitoring can be called an "on going evaluation," which is carried out while the activity is ongoing to make improvements "halfway" if needed. Meanwhile, the intended evaluation is a "terminate evaluation," which is carried out at the end of a project to ascertain whether the implementation and benefits of the project are as intended or not. Then, the results can be used as input for planning the next program and activity.

Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System mandates Control and Evaluation of the implementation of development plans. According to Government Regulation Number 39 of 2006, it is stated that monitoring is an activity to carefully observe a situation or condition, including certain behaviors or activities, with the aim that all input data or information obtained from the results of these observations can be the basis for making action decisions. next that is needed. This action is needed if the results of the observations indicate things or conditions that are not according to what was originally planned. Monitoring objectives are to observe/know the development and progress, identification and problems and anticipation/efforts to solve them.

Factors Causing Non-Evidence-Based Planning in Maros District

From the results of research conducted in Maros Regency related to evidence-based planning at the education and health offices, the results of implementation in Maros Regency have more or less provided lessons for us all, especially for researchers and local governments in developing planning and budgeting methods in the health and education sector. evidence-based.

The factors that cause evidence-based planning in Maros Regency include:

1. Program of Activities of Political Policy

The programs proposed by the Regent of Maros are basically political commodities aimed at realizing his political promises. As a result, the programs offered will be more populist, and may be less realistic, making it difficult to implement. Populist development programs are good enough to increase the number of votes. However, programs like this generally tend to focus on short-term interests and do not pay attention to basic and long-term interests. As a result, we can get stuck in a problem that is actually only a symptom and is not the root of the problem, or not based on evidence / data.

2. Lack of Human Resources

Human resource management is a management activity which includes the utilization, development, assessment, provision of remuneration for humans as individual members of organizations or business companies. Human resource management also concerns ways to design planning systems, employee arrangement, career management, performance evaluation, employee compensation, and employment relations. Human resource management involves all management practices that can directly affect the organization. Human resource management consists of a series of integrated policies on employment relations that affect people and organizations. Human resource management is the activities carried out so that human resources in the organization can be utilized effectively and efficiently in order to achieve various goals.

3. Invalid Data

Verification and validation of data and information on development planning in accordance with the mandate of Minister of Home Affairs 98/2018 concerning SIPD in article 6. paragraph 1. Management of Provincial and City District Electronic-based Data Applications must go through several stages each year, including in letter a. Data Validation In electronic-based applications, the intended data validation is to see the suitability of data that has been filled in the electronic-based data application with data and meta data standards in accordance with the provisions and regulations, this validation is carried out by Bappeda together with the data guardian.

Symond's 2016 research states that data for planning preparation is available, but there are problems such as inaccurate, invalid, not actual, and not new data. The source of weakness in health department data is data from the puskesmas. Puskesmas is the spearhead of data from the district health offices to the Ministry of Health. the data displayed is not the same between each program because it has not been managed properly.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of evidence-based planning for OPD in Maros Regency with the approach, several things were concluded:

1. The process of compiling and formulating the development planning program has been carried out based on existing data and facts, both sourced from the Terms of Reference, RPJMD, RKPD and RENSTRA, so that the development planning program is effective and efficient so that the objectives and targets of the OPD program can be reached.
2. Implementation of SPM which is part of basic services in mandatory affairs, in addition to socializing the concept of stipulation and technical guidelines for its implementation, it is also necessary to map the initial conditions of SPM in the Regional Government of Maros Regency, especially in related OPDs to determine the target setting for achieving SPM targets in the year running and the following year until it meets the national MSS achievement standards, calculating the financing plan for the achievement targets each year, and integrating the SPM into planning documents. These steps are a prerequisite so that the SPM can be fully implemented and then budgeted, implemented, and evaluated for its achievement as a study material for the implementation of basic services in the following year.
3. The use of budget in each evidence-based activity has been achieved effectively and efficiently. Likewise, based on the document on budget realization for each OPD, it can be seen that the use of the budget was largely achieved in accordance with the target.
4. Supervision in evidence-based planning in Maros Regency is carried out by all elements, both within the government and society in general, either directly or indirectly.
5. The implementation of supervision has been achieved in accordance with predetermined targets by providing follow-up recommendations to higher level policy makers in order to carry out priority and evidence-based programs / activities.
6. The targeted evaluation for the implementation of evidence-based planning in the OPD of Maros Regency is carried out each semester by counting the number of programs contained in the RPJMD, then RKPD, RENSTRA, RENJA and DPA so that consistency in planning and program implementation can be maintained.

VI. SUGGESTION

Good evidence-based policy-making rests on the availability of good data and the flexibility to collect and process data, as well as the ability to implement policies.

Based on the conclusions, the authors provide the following suggestions:

1. To perform multiple roles in driving the evidence-based policy-making process, a technocratic function alone is not sufficient. Mainly because technocratic functions often clash with political aspects that are inevitable in policy making.
2. To support the implementation of evidence-based policy making, it is important to ensure that there is a regulation or policy that encourages the creation of conditions (enabling conditions) for the implementation of evidence-based policy making. In addition, considering that functions such as the KSP often conflict with political interests, it is important to cultivate qualified individuals who believe in evidence-based policy making.
3. Pouring SPM indicators in the health and education sectors into OPD performance outputs in planning and budgeting in the District / City RPJMD and RKPD documents.
4. Mapping the financing used for implementing SPM through SPM costing tools and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Regional SPM in Maros Regency
5. Using the two OPDs, namely the Education Office and the Health Office, as examples of the implementation of evidence-based planning in Maros District.
6. All programs and activities should be based on evidence, not only on physical activities but also on non-physical activities.
7. The government of Maros Regency in the future must put forward community-based evidence as the basis for human resource development planning so that the resulting outcomes are right on target.

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