

## ARTICLE

# SIPDD Innovation (Regional Development Planning Information System) and ARABIKA CABINET (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) as Development Governance Innovation Programs in South Sulawesi Province and East Java Province

## OPEN ACCESS

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**Abstract:** This research is about development governance, namely the Regional Development Planning Information System. Of course, to create optimal development, concerning all aspects of the pre-facilities facility to maximize the economic potential in the region. This study used qualitative research methods. The population in this study are areas that have innovative development planning. Meanwhile, the research subjects are in South Sulawesi Province which has the Innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) and in East Java Province which has innovation named Arabica cabinet (collaborative collateral for Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development). The results of this study indicate that the innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) conducted by South Sulawesi Province has succeeded in achieving the designation that has been designed. Likewise the Arabica cabinet innovation (collaboration of the Integrated Economic Development of Arabica Coffee) in East Java Province has succeeded in optimizing land in its area and conducting counseling, education, training, sustainable assistance, and the assistance of coffee processing tools / machines.

**Keywords:** Innovation, Governance, Regional Development, E-Government, Society

## 1. Preliminary

This research is about development governance, namely Regional Development Planning Information System. Of course, to create optimal development, it involves all aspects from infrastructure to maximizing economic potential in the region. As in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, it is explained that planning is a process to determine appropriate future actions, through a sequence of choices, taking into account available resources. Meanwhile, National Development is an effort carried out by all components of the nation in order to achieve the goals of the state.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, it is also explained that the political approach views that the election of the President/Head of Regions is a planning process, because the electorate determines their choice based on the development programs offered by each presidential candidate. District head. Therefore, the development plan is the

elaboration of the development agendas offered by the President/Head of Regions during the campaign into a medium-term development plan. Planning with a technocratic approach is carried out using scientific methods and frameworks by the institution or work unit that is functionally assigned to it. Planning with a participatory approach is carried out by involving all stakeholders in development. Their involvement is to get aspirations and create a sense of belonging. Meanwhile, the top-down and bottom-up approaches in planning are carried out according to government levels. The results of the top-down and bottom-up process plans are harmonized through deliberation held at the National, Provincial, Regency/City, District, and Village levels.

The focus of this research is related to the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD), which is an innovation in development governance made by the Province of South Sulawesi. Not only South Sulawesi Province, in creating optimal development, East Java Province also made an innovation that aims to create prosperous regional economic development, namely the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Collaboration for Integrated Economic Development for Arabica Coffee). This innovation is made to solve problems that occur in the process of regional development governance, both in terms of infrastructure and related to economic development.

Development planning according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System consists of four (4) stages, namely: (1) planning; (2) determination of the plan; (3) controlling the implementation of the plan; and (4) evaluation of the implementation of the plan. The four stages are carried out continuously so that they form a complete planning cycle as a whole. The planning stage is carried out to produce a complete draft of a plan that is ready to be determined which consists of 4 (four) steps. The first step is the preparation of a technocratic, comprehensive and measurable development plan. The second step, each government agency prepares a draft work plan based on the draft development plan that has been prepared. The next step is to involve the community (stakeholders) and harmonize the development plans produced by each level of government through deliberation on development planning. While the fourth step is the preparation of the final draft of the development plan.

Of course, the government must make efforts to meet the needs of the community. The regulation is based on the formation of Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. The essence of the content of the law also regulates the rights and obligations of public service providers in order to create legal certainty for the community and administrators, as well as the realization of decent public services (Saputra et al., 2018). As a public servant, the government is responsible for providing the best possible service to the community because basically, the community is a citizen whose rights must be fulfilled with no exception (Novaningrum et al., 2018).

Currently, the bureaucracy must be able to implement public policies that are effective, efficient and fast, leading to quality and speed of service and increasing competitiveness (Cahyono, 2017; Sofianto, 2019). Public sector innovations are new ideas or ideas that can be applied in the public sector and these ideas should be new ideas, at least some of them are new and useful (Mulgan, 2007; Wicaksono, 2019; Widiyarta et al., 2020).

Innovation in the public sector is one way or even a "breakthrough" to overcome bottlenecks and organizational needs in the public sector (Eldo & Mutiarin, 2019). Attention to aspects and activities that are very important for the improvement of added value that had previously been neglected need to be renewed and strengthened. The creation, utilization and dissemination of knowledge/innovation are increasingly important for and in productive activities. Changes in the strategic agenda of industrial development in several countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, and several other Asian countries, among others, concern improvements in this context (Taufik, 2005).

Public services can thus be interpreted as providing services (serving) the needs of people or communities who have an interest in the organization in accordance with the basic rules and procedures that have been set. (Shafrudin, 2014; Kurniawan, 2017).

It is very necessary to have community empowerment development innovations based on the collaboration of the community and the village government so that they can increase creativity and be able to manage natural resources in the village to the maximum. Empowerment or development in the regions should strive to become an important priority scale in our development at present and in the future, such efforts need to at least pay attention to three important things, including the form of real contribution

in the regions expected by the central government in the basic development process, the aspirations of the local community itself, especially those reflected in the priorities of regional development programs, and inter-regional linkages in local economic and political arrangements (Miradj & Sumarno, 2014; Wance et al., 2020).

In the Appendix to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005–2025, it is explained that in the era of globalization, information has economic value to encourage growth and increase the nation's competitiveness. The main problem in the development of post and telematics is the limited capacity, reach, and quality of post and telematics facilities and infrastructure which results in the low ability of the public to access information. This condition causes the digital divide to widen, both between regions in Indonesia and between Indonesia and other countries. In terms of service providers for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure (supply side), The digital divide is caused by (a) the limited financing capacity of operators so that the maintenance activities of existing facilities and infrastructure and new developments are limited; (b) there is no equal competition and there are still high barriers to entry so that the role and mobilization of private funds is not optimal; (c) not yet developed sources and other financing mechanisms to finance the development of post and telematics facilities and infrastructure, such as public-private, public-public, and private-community cooperation; (d) the still low optimization of the utilization of existing facilities and infrastructure so that there are national assets that are not used (idle); (e) limited ability to adopt and adapt technology; (f) limited utilization of domestic industry so that dependence on foreign industrial components is still high; and (g) the application industry and content developed by the service providers of facilities and infrastructure are still limited. Regarding the community's ability to take advantage of demand-side facilities and infrastructure services, the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. and (g) the application industry and content developed by the service providers of facilities and infrastructure are

still limited. Regarding the community's ability to take advantage of demand-side facilities and infrastructure services, the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. and (g) the application industry and content developed by the service providers of facilities and infrastructure are still limited. Regarding the community's ability to take advantage of demand-side facilities and infrastructure services, the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value.

In addition, in the Appendix to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005–2025, it is explained that many areas that have superior products and strategic locations outside Java have not been developed optimally. This is due to, among other things (1) the limitations of market information and technology for the development of superior products; (2) the absence of professionalism and entrepreneurship from regional development actors in the regions; (3) not optimal support for national and regional policies in favor of farmers and private business actors; (4) the undeveloped institutional infrastructure oriented towards sustainable business development management in the regional economy;

(5) still weak coordination, synergy, and cooperation among regional development actors, including the government, private sector, non-governmental institutions, and the community, as well as between central, provincial and district/city governments, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of superior products; (6) the limited access of farmers and small-scale business actors to business development capital, production inputs, technological support, and marketing networks, in an effort to develop business opportunities and investment cooperation; (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. and districts/cities, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of superior products; (6) the limited access of farmers and small-scale business actors to business development capital, production inputs, technological support, and marketing networks, in an effort to develop business opportunities and investment cooperation; (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. and districts/cities, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of superior products; (6) the limited access of farmers and small-scale business actors to business development capital, production inputs, technological support, and marketing networks, in an effort to develop business opportunities and investment cooperation; (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional

cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products.

Research related to development planning has been carried out by several previous researchers. As research conducted by Laily (2015) which explains that planning is the whole process of thinking and determining carefully the things that will be done in the future in order to achieve the goals that have been determined. The process of community participation has always been a major concern in Indonesia's development. Participation is an important part of our nation's culture which always takes a deliberation approach to reach consensus in finding solutions and making joint decisions. In other words, whatever is the result or decision of the consensus deliberation, it is the responsibility of all deliberation participants in this context, it is the community. So that community participation fosters a sense of belonging to the development process, especially the implementation of development programs in the village.

Of course, in carrying out development planning, it is necessary to have government role. As in the research conducted by Soares et al. (2015) which explains that the role of local government in regional development planning is a government that has a very strategic authority and a strategic position this is related to its function as a "public service" in order to improve welfare, prosperity, security, justice and peace for the community. Because regional development planning is an activity to be carried out in the future in this case starting from the stages of the program preparation process and activities that involve various elements in it, for the sake of utilizing and allocating existing resources with the aim of improving the welfare of the community in general. in a planned environment or area within a certain period of time.

Lantaeda et al. (2017) also explained that the administration of regional government as an integral government of the government system in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, has historically undergone various changes in the management structure of regional government administration which was marked by the improvement of Law No. 22 of 1999, which was continued by Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning local government. So that development can be carried out in a comprehensively directed and integrated manner, it is necessary to have a fairly mature plan that is adjusted to the objectives to be achieved so that what is to be implemented is actually realized properly. Based on this, each

autonomous region is formed a body called the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA).

In line with previous research, research conducted by Mustanir et al. (2018) also explained that development planning is a long-term community capacity building process that requires precise and accurate planning. This planning means that it must be able to cover when, where and how development must be carried out in order to be able to stimulate sustainable economic and social growth of the community. Decentralized regional development planning opens a new era for local government. Where in Indonesia's National Development Planning System currently uses two top down and bottom up approaches, the aim is to ensure a balance between national priorities and local priority aspirations,

Of course, every innovation or planning carried out by the government cannot be separated from the participation of the community. As explained in the research Wiguna, Dewi, and Angelia (2019) that community aspirations in village development planning are important, therefore it is the village government's obligation to accommodate community aspirations in village development planning. Community aspirations can be accommodated by involving the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the development planning. Because basically they are the ones who accommodate and channel the aspirations of the people they represent. Therefore, village development planning will be carried out at village development meetings between the government. In this case, the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) function to accommodate and channel the aspirations of the community in meeting the needs of life and livelihood. As we all know, both the mass media and electronic media report that village development planning is often delayed. Therefore, the problem in this case is whether the BPD has actually carried out its role in village development planning in accordance with what has been mutually agreed upon.

In contrast to previous research, this research will focus on innovations carried out by two provinces. Namely, South Sulawesi Province which made an innovation called the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) as a Development Governance Innovation program. And in East Java Province which made an innovation that aims to create a prosperous regional economic development, namely the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java Province.

This research is considered important because a good regional development planning information system is the blood for the wheels of a region to achieve advanced development. As explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, that by controlling the implementation of the development plan, it is intended to ensure the achievement of the development goals and targets set out in the plan through correction and adjustment activities during the implementation of the plan by the leadership of the Ministry/Institution/Regional Apparatus Work Unit. Furthermore, the Minister/Head of Bappeda compiles and analyzes the results of monitoring the implementation of the development plan from each head of the Ministry/Institution/Regional Apparatus Work Unit in accordance with their duties and authorities.

## 2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative method. The data collection technique is done by triangulation, the data analysis is inductive and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Tahir, 2017). This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, which is a form of research that aims to provide an overview of various kinds of data collected from the field objectively, while the basis of the research is a survey, namely the purpose of this descriptive research is to describe situations or events systematically, factual and accurate information on planning innovations carried out by three provinces in Indonesia.

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The population in this study is an area that has made development planning innovations. Meanwhile, the research subjects are in South Sulawesi Province which has an innovation in the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) and in East Java Province which has an innovation called ARABIKA CABINET (Collaboration for Integrated Economic Development for Arabica Coffee).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Innovation of Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) in South Sulawesi Province

The National Development Planning System based on Law Number 25 of 2004 is a unified development

planning procedure to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans implemented by elements of state administrators and the public at the central and regional levels. In relation to the planning process, regions are required to prepare a Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) with a period of 20 (twenty) years. The RPJPD contains the vision, mission and direction of regional development. Furthermore, the long-term planning document is translated into the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) with a period of 5 (five) years. The RPJMD contains regional financial policies, regional development strategies, general policies, SKPD and cross-SKPD programs, regional programs accompanied by work plans within the regulatory framework and indicative funding framework. Furthermore, the RPJMD is translated into a Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) for each year to be then implemented into a technical document for the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

Law Number 25 of 2004 also states that Planning is a process to determine appropriate future actions, through a sequence of choices, taking into account available resources, and stipulates that the Development Planning System has the objective of supporting coordination among development actors, ensuring the creation of integration, synchronization, and synergy between regions, between spaces, across time, between government functions as well as between the center and regions, ensuring linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation & supervision, optimizing community participation, and ensuring the achievement of efficient, equitable & sustainable use of resources.

Therefore, it is crucial for the regions to be able to integrate and synergize the process of planning programs & activities as well as the budget, starting from the process, MUSRENBANG, RKPD preparation, RENJA-SKPD preparation to KUA-PPAS, which simultaneously maintains consistency with priorities and targets. annual and 5-year performance set out in the RPJMD.

For this reason, the Regional Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi Province presents an Innovation in Development Planning, namely the Application of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD).

The objectives and benefits of this innovation are first, to synchronize Programs and Activities in planning documents starting from the RPJMD, OPD Renstra, RKPD, OPD Renja. Second, to provide supporting tools

for regions (provinces and districts/cities), especially BAPPEDA in preparing an efficient and effective RPJMD, RKPD and ensuring OPD consistency in the preparation of Programs and Activities. Third, provide tools for districts/cities in compiling proposed activities on the MUSRENBANG menu, and directing these proposals to each OPD in accordance with their respective areas of authority. Fourth, provide tools for the preparation of RENJA-SKPD, RKPD and KUA-PPAS at BAPPEDA which is an accumulation of all existing RENJA-SKPD. And fifth, creating an effective, efficient and consistent planning system.

The keywords above are consistency, planning consistency is absolutely applied, just imagine if the Planning Document Preparation is compiled manually by paper or manually inputted every year, then OPD can create a new program where the program is not in the RPJMD, it is very fatal.

We can explain the sub menus in this application, namely first, the RPJMD SIM which contains the Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives, Target Indicators, Policy Directions, RPJMD Programs, and OPD Strategic Plans (Programs and Activities). Second, namely the RKPD SIM which contains the OPD Renja Draft/RKPD Draft, Musrenbang, and Final Renja/RKPD Final. Third, namely the KUA/PPAS (General Budget Policy/Temporary Budget Priority). And the fourth is SIM MONEV which contains OPD Financial Realization, OPD Performance Evaluation on the OPD Renja Document, and Local Government Performance Evaluation on the RKPD Document.

This innovation can be said to be creative and innovative for several reasons. First, Bappededa imports the RPJMD Data, Vision, Mission, Objectives, Targets and Target Indicators and mainly the RPJMD Program and Outcomes into the RPJMD SIM. Second, the OPD describes (does input) the Program into Activities and the output becomes the OPD Strategic Plan. Third, on the RKPD SIM, at the beginning of the planning year, OPD Strategic Plan Programs and Outcomes and Activities in year n+1 are automatically withdrawn from the OPD Strategic Plan sub menu, so OPD does not need to re-enter it because the Strategic Plan Sub-Menu and the OPD Renja Sub-Menu are already connected. The reports on the SIM RKPD are Chapter V RKPD (Program and Activity Indications) and Chapter III Renja OPD (Goals, Targets, Programs and Activities). Fourth, still on the RKPD SIM, there is a Musrenbang Sub Menu, in this menu, Regency/City Bappededa is given access to be able to propose proposed activities to be implemented in their area.

The proposal is faced with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if the activities are not urgent. And fifth, SIM MONEV, in this Menu Programs and Activities on SIM RPKD are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Document, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. The proposal is faced with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if the activities are not urgent. And fifth, SIM MONEV, in this Menu Programs and Activities on SIM RPKD are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Document, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. The proposal is faced with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if the activities are not urgent. And fifth, SIM MONEV, in this Menu Programs and Activities on SIM RPKD are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Documents, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of physical and financial OPDs. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Documents, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Documents, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned.

From the above explanation that SIPDD has a unity in carrying out development planning in a structured manner, the mechanism starts from Upstream (RPJMD) to Downstream (Monitoring and Evaluation), this is what we think is very innovative and creative.

The results of the innovation, in terms of proposals, this SIPDD was proposed by all planning

stakeholders at the OPD, the Head of the Program Sub-section and his staff expected an innovation in planning preparation, the Sub-Programmes and their staff wanted that existing applications should be developed and made easier to implement.

For this reason, the Macro Planning and Development Financing Division, BAPPEDA Prov. South Sulawesi redesigned SIMBANGDA which in our opinion is too partial and not user friendly. As a result, we had to work extra hard on how to pour the planning flow for the day upstream to downstream, from the RPJMD, OPD Strategic Plan, RPKD, and Renja PD into a single unit in the SIPDD Application.

The solution to the problem of SIPDD is to make the preparation of Planning Documents run on time and save time. Just imagine that the main planning document, the Program and Activity Chapter, which is usually done for months, can be saved in just a matter of weeks.

Inaccuracy in the completion of the process in the application by the user which leads to inefficiency, filling in the application which seems convoluted, there is still an inconsistency of existing document data so that it slows down data processing, the lack of information related to the application system is presented which causes users to be a bit confused in the process. input and appearance or features that seem conventional.

The SIPDD application can be accessed at the url [sippd.sulselprov.go.id](http://sippd.sulselprov.go.id) as for the results (output) of this application, namely, first, the consistency of the RPJMD Program to the OPD Strategic Plan, the OPD Strategic Plan to the OPD Renja and Monitoring and Evaluation. Second, web-based applications, the use of applications that are easy to understand. Third, consistency of program targets and outcomes as well as activity targets and outputs, this is important to ensure that the Governor's Vision and Mission are correctly targeted by the OPD. Fourth, time efficiency in the preparation of Planning Documents. And fifth, support the implementation of e-government.

### **3.2. ARABIKA CABINET Innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java Province**

East Java has many mountainous areas, there is not much variety of plants suitable for planting in the highlands of  $\pm 1,000$  meters above sea level (asl). Plants in the highlands must have two fundamental benefits. On the one hand, it must be an erosion barrier. So that it becomes a fortress that prevents landslides.

On the other hand, it must have economic value. So that it can be cultivated and become a promising source of income for the local community. One type of plant that falls into this category is Arabica coffee. However, it must also be admitted, to create world-class quality Arabica coffee, there are many things that need to be considered. Moreover, Arabica coffee requires relatively complicated cultivation requirements, starting from seeding, on farm,

The purpose of this innovation is to optimize land in the area and provide counseling, education, training, ongoing assistance, and assistance with coffee processing equipment/machines. While the benefits are being able to improve the welfare of the community through the fast-moving economic wheel, the quality of Kayumas Situbondo's local coffee is getting better and more secure, the market being touched is wider, even overseas, and Kayumas Situbondo coffee often wins the best title in coffee festivals at the national level. even international. This innovation resulted in an integrated economic development collaboration based on Arabica Coffee.

#### 4. Conclusion

The innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) carried out by the Province of South Sulawesi has succeeded in achieving the objectives that have been designed. Likewise, the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java Province has succeeded in optimizing land in its area and providing counseling, education, training, sustainable assistance, and assistance with coffee processing tools/machines.

The results of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) innovation can be accessed at the url [sippd.sulselprov.go.id](http://sippd.sulselprov.go.id) which contains several outputs, namely first, consistency from the RPJMD Program to the OPD Strategic Plan, the OPD Strategic Plan to the OPD Renja and Monitoring and Evaluation. Second, web-based applications, the use of applications that are easy to understand. Third, consistency of program targets and outcomes as well as activity targets and outputs, this is important to ensure that the Governor's Vision and Mission are correctly targeted by the OPD. Fourth, time efficiency in the preparation of Planning Documents. And fifth, support the implementation of e-government.

While the results and benefits of the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java

Province, namely being able to improve people's welfare through a fast-moving economic wheel, the quality of Kayumas Situbondo's local coffee is getting better and more secure, the market being touched is wider, even to overseas, and Kayumas Situbondo coffee often won the best title in coffee festivals at national and even international levels.

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### Constitution

- Attachment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005–2025
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System
- Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services