

## ARTICLE

# Analysis of Regional Innovation Mapping in Order to Encourage Strategic Public Policies in North Kalimantan Province

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**Abstract:** This research is about mapping the Regional Innovation of North Kalimantan Province. The focus of this research is the mapping of regional innovations proposed by Regional Apparatus Organizations as an effort to support the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing OPD tasks related to governance, public services and regional competitiveness. This research is important to do because this study will discuss efforts to map regional innovations, especially in North Kalimantan Province in order to realize accelerated economic growth, regional competitiveness and improve people's welfare in North Kalimantan Province. The population in this study are regions that have implemented regional innovations. While the subject in this study is the regional innovation of North Kalimantan Province. The results of the study show that the Innovation of North Kalimantan Province is spread over 25 affairs out of 32 affairs that are under regional authority. When viewed from regional government affairs, the three regional innovations with the function of supporting affairs became the most innovations, namely 13 innovations, from health there were 9 innovations, and from community empowerment 9 innovations became the innovations with the highest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs. and from community empowerment as many as 9 innovations to innovations with the largest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs. and from community empowerment as many as 9 innovations to innovations with the largest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs.

**Keywords:** Regional Innovation Strategy, Government, Public Service, Community, Welfare

## 1. Preliminary

This research is about mapping the Regional Innovation of North Kalimantan Province. Innovation itself has the meaning of an idea, practice or object that is considered new by an individual from one adoption unit to another (Rogers, 2003). Innovation as an interactive process that involves many other people and often involves people across sectors (Leoncini & Montresor, 2008). Therefore, innovation is meant a process that involves the ideas and opinions of many different people. Innovation requires diversity and collectivity at the same time, where the balance between the two is an important aspect of today's innovative activities. This balance is influenced by the market as well as other social and organizational forces (Sakti, 2018).

The focus of this research is the mapping of regional innovations proposed by Regional Apparatus Organizations as an effort to support the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing OPD tasks related to governance, public services and regional competitiveness.

In this case, what is meant by Regional Innovation is a renewal carried out by the regional government in order to improve the performance of regional government administration as contained in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation. In the Government Regulation it is explained that to achieve the goals of Regional Innovation, the target is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving public services, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness. Regional Innovation is carried out based on the principles of increasing efficiency, improving effectiveness, quality of service, not causing conflicts of interest, oriented to the public interest, being open, having appropriate values, and being accountable.

Innovation is very synonymous and is often linked as a strategic component in many organizations or companies to respond to the unpredictable pace of development and technological change. The introduction of new technologies, new applications in service products, the development of new markets, to the introduction of new forms of organization, is a process of innovation (Darmawan, 2019). Regional Innovation is essentially aimed at supporting the improvement of the performance of the Regional Government and Public Services, optimally in order to realize the welfare of the community. The target of Regional Innovation is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through increasing public services, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness. In line with that, the proposal for Regional Innovation is certainly not limited to only coming from the Regional Government, but the widest possible opportunity is opened for the community to propose Regional Innovations. Regional Innovation as referred to in Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government is defined as all forms of reform in the administration of Regional Government. Regional innovation can be realized in various forms, namely innovations in regional governance, public service innovations, and or other regional innovations in accordance with government affairs that are under the

authority of the region. An idea or idea to become a Regional Innovation must go through the stages which are detailed in this Government Regulation.

In an effort to realize public welfare in public services, it is necessary to make breakthrough innovations. In general, innovation is often interpreted as the discovery of new things, but actually the "newness" aspect of innovation is emphasized for private sector innovation. Currently, the value of the business sector is indeed the time to be adopted by the government sector "corporate value". Later only in corporate institutions, but also in government agencies. Although current innovations still have pros and cons, if they are not implemented, there will never be any renewal or change (Kasali, 2012; Wulandari & Purnomo, 2019).

Innovation is renewal, the discovery of something new, whether in the form of ideas, methods, tools, products or others (Purba, 2009; Robbins, 1997). This update is different from the existing or previously known ones. In general, innovation can be classified into two groups, namely first, new discoveries (discovery) which include all discoveries of the existence of an aspect of reality. Second, new inventions which include findings when cultural elements are combined into a form that did not exist before. (Schaefer & Lamm, 1986). A new idea or innovation (innovation's) is a concept that can be a tool for social change. New ideas can be in the form of ideas, knowledge or physical equipment that can be learned and practiced to make life easier and improve the welfare of life (Drucker, 1985).

Agustino (2008) defines public policy as a permanent decision that is characterized by consistency and repetition (repetition) of the behavior of those who make and of those who obey the decision. The definition of public sector innovation is inseparable from the influence of business sector innovation. However, the practice of public sector innovation is unique from the private sector, namely the existence of political agreements that allow these innovations to occur (Lynn, 2013; Windrum, 2008). Public sector innovation certainly has special characteristics with what is in the private sector. Several studies have attempted to define the boundaries and forms of public sector organizations such as Windrum (2008) by distinguishing 6 (six) forms of public sector innovation, namely service innovation, service delivery innovation, administrative and organizational innovation, concept innovation, policy innovation, and systemic innovation.

The application of regional innovations that vary in each region results in the emergence of levels in developed and developing regions. This level seems to classify areas that have high innovation, are not even innovating. For this reason, the Center for Regional Innovation Research and Development conducts mapping of regional innovations. The purpose of holding regional innovation mapping is to map regional innovations, to foster regional innovations, as well as to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of proposed Regional Innovations ([Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2018](#)).

So far, there have been quite a number of studies that have reviewed regional innovations. Kurniawan's research in 2017 which discusses public service innovation is the most visible benchmark for government performance. Because with public services, the community can directly assess the government's performance based on the services it receives. For this reason, improving public services is the main thing that must be improved.

Research conducted Suhendra ([2018](#)) regarding the government reforms carried out by the city government by using its main innovations in public service innovation, governance, and regulation. Meanwhile, the journal of renewal partners Kartika and Simorangkur in 2019 discussed the importance of Technical Guidance as an effort to provide understanding to regional innovation facilitators to focus and be consistent in dealing with regional innovation.

Study Syamsuddin & Fuady ([2020](#)) regarding efforts to strengthen the Regional Research and Development and Innovation Agency can be done by providing space for interaction and collaboration of innovation actors, accelerating coordination and intermediation between stakeholders in utilizing research and development results to be more optimal with the existence of regional regulations regarding research and development activities that strengthen Balitbang.

However, various studies on regional innovation are only partial from the researcher's point of view. The difference between this study and the research above is that this study discusses the characteristics of regional innovation, especially in North Kalimantan Province based on the Regional Innovation Index data set by the Ministry of Home Affairs as an effort to realize regional innovation.

North Kalimantan Province in its efforts to improve competitiveness continues to develop regional

innovations. There are 5 regencies/cities in North Kalimantan Province. Based on the report on the Regency/City Regional Innovation Development Map on the island of Kalimantan, the regional innovation index data from 55 Regency/City Governments on Kalimantan Island is 9 or 16% of the Regency or City Governments which have the very innovative predicate. Tana Tidung Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan Province which is categorized as very innovative. Bulungan Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan which received the title of less innovative Regency, while 3 regencies/cities of them received the predicate that they had not filled out data so that there was a need for guidance in the form of inventory and data identification ([Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2020](#)).

This research is important to do because this study will discuss efforts to map regional innovations, especially in North Kalimantan Province in order to realize accelerated economic growth, regional competitiveness and improve people's welfare in North Kalimantan Province. Innovation is a tool in accelerating the improvement of Indonesia's competitiveness. The success of Regional Innovation requires strengthening of the Regional Innovation System. The key to the success of developing regional innovation systems in order to increase regional competitiveness is the strong will, pioneering and consistency of regional heads, both in setting the policy agenda for developing regional innovation systems, strengthening the framework for regional innovation system elements, as well as providing a budget for developing regional innovation systems ([Ismiatun, 2015](#)). The Ministry of Home Affairs in its efforts to oversee the success of regional governments in implementing regional innovations carries out regional innovation development as stipulated in Law no. 23 of 2014 and its derivative regulations, namely Government Regulation no. 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 104 of 2018 concerning the Assessment and Awarding of Regional Innovation Awards and/or Incentives. The Ministry of Home Affairs seeks to carry out technical guidance including replication, facilitation, and supervision related to the implementation of regional innovation policies. Currently, collaboration with the Ministry of Finance is also being carried out in the context of preparing Regional Incentive Funds (DID) for local governments that have successfully implemented Regional Innovations.

## 2. Research Methods

The research method used is a literature study. Research with literature study is a research that has the same preparation as other research, but the sources and methods of data collection are by taking data in the library, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials (Melfianora, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Philippines (2020) Literature study or literature study is a series of activities related to the methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research materials.

The population in this study are regions that have implemented regional innovations. While the subject in this study is the regional innovation of North Kalimantan Province.

Literature studies are carried out by each researcher with the main objective of finding a basis for obtaining and building a theoretical basis, framework of thinking, and determining tentative assumptions or also known as research hypotheses. So that researchers can classify, allocate, organize, and use a variety of literature in their fields. By conducting a literature study, researchers have a broader and deeper insight into the problem to be studied.

## 3. Results and Discussion

According to Ministry of Home Affairs Research and Development Agency (2020), in the Regional Innovation Development Map, North Kalimantan Province is an area with the predicate of being less innovative with a total score of 220. North Kalimantan only inputs indicators for Regional Government units, while indicators for regional innovation units are not inputted. This requires encouragement for the Regional Government of North Kalimantan in increasing innovation.

### A. Characteristics of the Proportion of the Number of Regional Innovations Based on the Form of Innovation

Based on North Kalimantan Province Regional Innovation index data implemented from 2019 to 2020, it shows that 38% Regional Innovation comes from public service innovations with a total of 30 Regional Innovations from 79 Regional Innovations, 33% comes from regional governance innovations with a total of 26 innovations, and 29% came from other Regional Innovations in accordance with government affairs which became the authority of the regions with a total of 23 innovations.

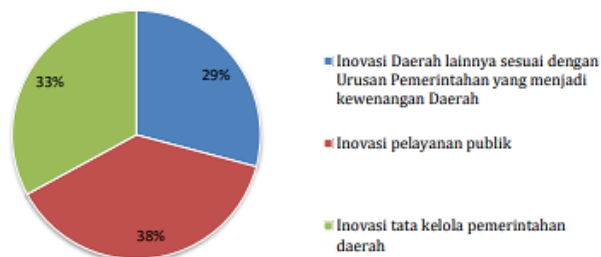


Figure 1. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on the Form of Innovation

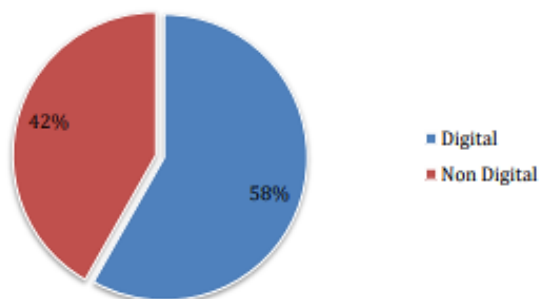
Table 1. Regional Innovation by Form

No	Judul Inovasi
1.	Restoran C-19
2.	PTSP C-19
3.	Transportasi Umum C-19
4.	PERISAI (Pelayanan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian Secara Online)
5.	Sistem Penerimaan Rujukan Pasien Ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) Terintegrasi (Simanjur Pake Garansi)
6.	Sistem Rawat Inap, Kontrol, dan Antar Jemput Pasien (SIRIKA)
7.	go. RSUD Tarakan
8.	Sistem Informasi Pangan Asal Hewan (SIPAWAN)
9.	Sistem Informasi Fasilitas Keselamatan Jalan Raya (SI FAJAR)
10.	PESONA (Perizinan Sistem Online Kalimantan Utara)
11.	SAMLING (Samsat Keliling)
12.	SIGANA (Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana)
13.	Sistem Informasi Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak (SINDEN TUMBANG)
14.	Implementasi Program "Pelayanan Farmasi Tanpa Kantong Plastik" di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
15.	Sistem Pelayanan Administrasi Kependudukan di Wilayah Pedalaman dan Perbatasan dengan pendekatan specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time base (SIPELANDUKILAT SMART)
16.	SIAP KAKA (Strategi Pengendalian Ketertiban Umum dan Ketenteraman Masyarakat)
17.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
18.	Sistem Pelayanan Aduan Lingkungan Hidup Online (SIPALING ONLINE)
19.	Sistem Aplikasi Jual Beli Online Komoditi Pertanian (SISKA JUAL LIONTIN)
20.	SI PEDAPASTRA (Sinergitas Aplikasi Penguatan Data Pangan Strategis)
21.	Sistem Informasi Benih Perkebunan (SimFoNih-bun)
22.	Peningkatan Akurasi Data Penumpang Berbasis Sistem Informasi Pada Pelayaran Tradisional Dalam Kaitan Meningkatkan Keselamatan Pelayaran Dan Optimalisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah Di Kalimantan Utara
23.	Akselerasi Pengembangan Pelayanan Antar Obat (Abang Tarbat)
24.	KOTAK (Komunitas Orang Tua Anak dengan Kondisi Khusus) di RSUD Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
25.	PELINTAS NEGERI (Pelayanan Perizinan di Perbatasan Negara Republik Indonesia)
26.	Pengembangan KUBE Menuju Kemandirian Masyarakat (BANG KUBE MANDIRI)

No	Judul Inovasi
27.	Optimalisasi Monitoring Pemberian Cairan Intravena Menggunakan Label Dan Tabel Dosis Cairan Di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
28.	Perpustakaan Berbasis "Book Store" (PERSIS BOS)
29.	SiDeskTana (Sistem Informasi Desa/Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana)

**B. Characteristics of Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations by Type**

Regional innovations based on type are grouped into three, namely digital innovation, technological innovation and non-digital innovation. Digital innovation in the form of renewal activities. Technological innovation produces something new or important improvements in programs, processes and services. Meanwhile, non-digital innovations can be in the form of innovations created by the Province of East Kalimantan, only two, namely digital innovations and non-digital innovations. Based on the characteristics of the number of Regional Innovations implemented from 2019 to 2021 by type, it shows that the proportion of Regional Innovations 58% or 46 of the 79 Regional Innovations comes from digital innovations while 42% or 33 innovations come from non-digital innovations.



**Figure 2.** Characteristics of Regional Innovation by Type of Innovation

List of Regional Innovations by Type, among others:

**Table 2.** Regional Innovations by Type

No	Judul Inovasi
<b>Inovasi Digital</b>	
1.	Sistem Informasi Kawasan Perbatasan
2.	SiCantik (Sistem perencanaan instansi dan Komunitas)
3.	PERISAI (Pelayanan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian Secara Online)
4.	Smart Monev
5.	sistem informasi sarana prasarana olahraga
6.	APLIKASI MANAJEMEN SURAT
7.	Sistem Penerimaan Rujukan Pasien Ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) Terintegrasi (Simanjur Pake Garansi)
8.	go. RSUD Tarakan
9.	Cerita Dara

No	Judul Inovasi
10.	Sistem Informasi Pangan Asal Hewan (SIPAWAN)
11.	SiDetektifASN
12.	Harian Giga
13.	Irianto Menjawab
14.	E-Sarpras Desa
15.	Sistem Informasi Fasilitas Keselamatan Jalan Raya (SI FAJAR)
16.	E-Konsultasi
17.	PESONA (Perizinan Sistem Online Kalimantan Utara)
18.	Gaji Sistem Terpusat Online (GASTON)
19.	SIAPKU (Sistem Informasi Air Permukaan Kalimantan Utara)
20.	Sistem Informasi Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak (SINDEN TUMBANG)
21.	Reka Suara
22.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Potensi Ekonomi Wilayah (SIMPAN YAH)
23.	Perencanaan dan Implementasi Transfer Anggaran Provinsi Berbasis Ekologis di Kalimantan Utara (PERI TAPE KU)
24.	E-SAKIP
25.	Sistem Pelayanan Administrasi Kependudukan di Wilayah Pedalaman dan Perbatasan dengan pendekatan specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time base (SIPELANDUKILAT SMART)
26.	SIAP KAKA (Strategi Pengendalian Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat)
27.	Sistem Inventarisasi Persediaan Barang Pakai Habis Pada Biro Organisasi (Si-IVANKA)
28.	SIMACAN (Sistem Informasi Manajemen Cabang Dinas Pendidikan)
29.	Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Administrasi Pemerintahan (SEPADAN)
30.	Elektronik Sistem Peregistrasian SPP-SP2D Online (ESPRESSO)
31.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
32.	Sistem Pembayaran Retribusi UPT Pelabuhan Perikanan Tengkyu II Tarakan Secara Non Tunai (Si Bayar Non Tunai)
33.	Sistem Manajemen Informasi Arsip Dinas Kelautan Perikanan "SI MANIS DARI UTARA"
34.	Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH) KALTARA (aplikasi Android)
35.	Peningkatan Kinerja Pengelolaan Usaha Pemanfaatan Air Tanah (KI-PUTAT) dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Kualitas Informasi air Tanah (KUAT) di Wilayah Kalimantan Utara
36.	Sistem Penomoran Elektronik SPT dan SPPD Terintegrasi dengan Kontrol Pagu Anggaran dan Kontrol Batas Perjalanan Dinas Pegawai
37.	Sistem Pelayanan Aduan Lingkungan Hidup Online (SIPALING ONLINE)
38.	Sistem Aplikasi Jual Beli Online Komoditi Pertanian (Siska Jual Liontin)
39.	SI PEDAPASTRA (Sinergitas Aplikasi Penguatan Data Pangan Strategis)
40.	Sistem Informasi Benih Perkebunan (SimFoNih-bun)
41.	Peningkatan Akurasi Data Penumpang Berbasis Sistem Informasi pada Pelayaran Tradisional dalam Kaitan Meningkatkan Keselamatan Pelayaran dan Optimalisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah di Kalimantan Utara
42.	Elektronik Biro Pembangunan (e-BANG)
43.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Diklat (SIMDIKLAT)



No	Judul Inovasi
44.	SiDesktana (Sistem Informasi Desa/Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana)
45.	Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Data Statistik Sektoral Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Cepat, Akurat, Nir Biaya, Transparan, Informatif, Konkrit (SIDARA CANTIK)
46.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Analisis Standar Belanja (ASB) Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
Inovasi Non Digital	
1.	Restoran C-19
2.	Hotel C-19
3.	Desa Wisata Sajau Metun New Normal C-19
4.	PTSP C-19
5.	Transportasi Umum C-19
6.	Klinik Kinerja Terpadu (Klik Aja Tu)
7.	Sistem Monitoring Utang (SI MITA)
8.	Sistem Rawat Inap, Kontrol, dan Antar Jemput Pasien (SIRIKA)
9.	Gemilau BUMDes
10.	Penggunaan Drone dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian kebakaran hutan dan lahan (Karhutla)
11.	SAMLING (Samsat Keliling)
12.	Humas Goes to School
13.	Kaltara Sepekan
14.	SIGANA (Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana)
15.	Implementasi Program "Pelayanan Farmasi Tanpa Kantong Plastik" di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
16.	KOPDAR IDAMAN
17.	Penyusunan dan Penilaian Kinerja Tenaga Honoror
18.	ALGOSENA
19.	EMPIRIK
20.	Penerapan Eco-Office (Peace)
21.	Akselerasi Pengembangan Pelayanan Antar Obat (Abang Tarbat)
22.	KOTAK (Komunitas Orang Tua Anak dengan Kondisi Khusus) di RSUD Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
23.	PELINTAS NEGERI (Pelayanan Perizinan di Perbatasan Negara Republik Indonesia)
24.	Pengembangan KUBE Menuju Kemandirian Masyarakat (BANG KUBE MANDIRI)
25.	Optimalisasi Monitoring Pemberian Cairan Intravena Menggunakan Label dan Tabel Dosis Cairan di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
26.	Perpustakaan Berbasis "Book Store" (PERSIS BOS)
27.	Sinkronisasi dan Koordinasi Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dan Kelitbang Daerah (SI KOKO PEMBERANI)
28.	Penggunaan Flowmeter sebagai alat ukur Pajak Air Permukaan
29.	Penyusunan Standar Operasional Prosedur Permohonan Bantuan Sarana dan Prasarana Destinasi Wisata
30.	Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Laporan Perjalanan Dinas (MANTIKSUN LPD)
31.	Layanan Sertifikasi & Kartu Tenaga Kerja Konstruksi Daerah (LASKAR GARUDA)
32.	Slogan "YUK PANAU PANAU KE KALTARA"
33.	Bantuan Sanitasi Rumah Tidak Layak Huni (BUSI RTLH)

### C. Characteristics of the Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations Based on Initiators

According to Government Regulation No. 33 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation states that Regional Innovation proposals can come from Regional Heads,

DPRD Members, State Civil Apparatuses, Regional Apparatuses, and Community Members. The biggest innovation of North Kalimantan Province comes from the proposal of the State Civil Apparatus with a proportion of 55% or 43 of 79 Regional Innovations. The second largest innovation was proposed by the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) with 38% or 30 innovations. The Regional Head is the smallest party in proposing Regional Innovations, which is 1% or only 1 Regional Innovation, namely the innovation of the Maritime Fishery Service Archives Information Management System "SI SWEET FROM THE NORTH".

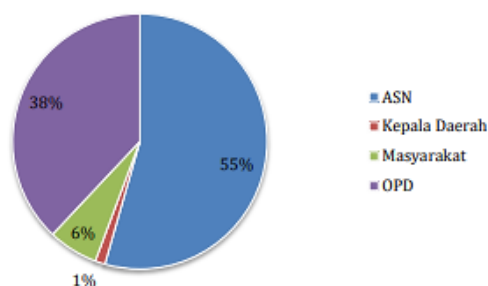


Figure 3. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on Initiators

The State Civil Apparatus became the largest proponent in creating Regional Innovations in North Kalimantan Province. The following is a list of innovations proposed by the State Civil Apparatus.

Table 3. List of Proposed State Civil Apparatus

No	Judul Inovasi
1.	Sistem Informasi Kawasan Perbatasan
2.	SiCantik (Sistem perencanaan instansi dan Komunitas)
3.	Klinik Kinerja Terpadu (Klik Aja Tu)
4.	PERISAI (Pelayanan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian Secara Online)
5.	sistem informasi sarana prasarana olahraga
6.	Aplikasi Manajemen Surat
7.	Sistem Monitoring Utang (SI MITA)
8.	Sistem Penerimaan Rujukan Pasien Ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) Terintegrasi (Simanjur Pake Garansi)
9.	Sistem Rawat Inap, Kontrol, dan Antar Jemput Pasien (SIRIKA)
10.	go. RSUD Tarakan
11.	Cerita Dara
12.	Sistem Informasi Pangan Asal Hewan (SIPAWAN)
13.	SiDetektifASN
14.	Harian Giga
15.	Irianto Menjawab
16.	Gemilau BUMDes
17.	Sistem Informasi Fasilitas Keselamatan Jalan Raya (SI FAJAR)
18.	Humas Goes to School
19.	Kaltara Sepekan
20.	SIGANA (Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana)
21.	Sistem Informasi Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak (SINDEN TUMBANG)

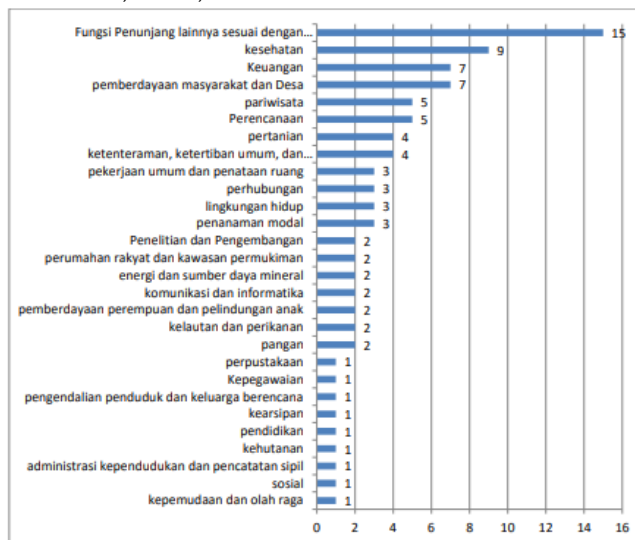
No	Judul Inovasi
22.	Reka Suara
23.	Implementasi Program "Pelayanan Farmasi Tanpa Kantong Plastik" di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
24.	SIAP KAKA (Strategi Pengendalian Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat)
25.	Sistem Inventarisasi Persediaan Barang Pakai Habis Pada Biro Organisasi (Si-IVANKA)
26.	Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Administrasi Pemerintahan (SEPADAN)
27.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
28.	Sistem Pembayaran Retribusi UPT Pelabuhan Perikanan Tengku II Tarakan Secara Non Tunai (Si Bayar Non Tunai)
29.	Peningkatan Kinerja Pengelolaan Usaha Pemanfaatan Air Tanah (KI-PUTAT) Dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Kualitas Informasi air Tanah (KUAT) Di Wilayah Kalimantan Utara
30.	Sistem Penomoran Elektronik SPT dan SPPD Terintegrasi dengan Kontrol Pagu Anggaran dan Kontrol Batas Perjalanan Dinas Pegawai
31.	Sistem Aplikasi Jual Beli Online Komoditi Pertanian (Siska Jual Liontin)
32.	SI PEDAPASTRA (Sinergitas Aplikasi Penguatan Data Pangan Strategis)
33.	Sistem Informasi Benih Perkebunan (SimFoNih-bun)
34.	Peningkatan Akurasi Data Penumpang Berbasis Sistem Informasi pada Pelayaran Tradisional dalam Kaitan Meningkatkan Keselamatan Pelayaran dan Optimalisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah di Kalimantan Utara
35.	Akselerasi Pengembangan Pelayanan Antar Obat (Abang Tarbat)
36.	KOTAK (Komunitas Orang Tua Anak dengan Kondisi Khusus) di RSUD Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
37.	Optimalisasi Monitoring Pemberian Cairan Intravena Menggunakan Label dan Tabel Dosis Cairan di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
38.	Perpustakaan Berbasis "Book Store" (PERSIS BOS)
39.	Penyusunan Standar Operasional Prosedur Permohonan Bantuan Sarana dan Prasarana Destinasi Wisata
40.	SiDesktana (Sistem Informasi Desa/Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana)
41.	Layanan Sertifikasi & Kartu Tenaga Kerja Konstruksi Daerah (LASKAR GARUDA)
42.	Slogan "YUK PANAU PANAU KE KALTARA"
43.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Analisis Standar Belanja (ASB) Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Utara

**D. Characteristics of the Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations Based on Government Affairs**

According to Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government regarding government affairs which is discussed in Chapter IV "Government affairs consist of absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs, and general government affairs". Concurrent government affairs become the regional authority which consists of mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs. Government affairs must include basic services and government

affairs that are not related to basic services. Meanwhile, mandatory government affairs related to basic services.

Mandatory government orders relating to basic services include: education, health, public works and spatial planning, public housing and settlements, peace, public order and community protection, social. Mandatory government affairs that are not related to basic services are: manpower, women's empowerment and child protection, food, land, environment, population administration and civil registration, community and village empowerment, population control and family planning, transportation, communication and information, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises investment, youth and sports, statistics, coding, culture, libraries, archives. Selected government affairs include: marine and fisheries, tourism, agriculture, forestry, energy and mineral resources, trade,



**Figure 4.** Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on Government Affairs

The following is a list of Innovations with other Support Function categories in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

**Table 4.** List of Supporting Function Innovations in accordance with the Provisions of Laws

No	Judul Inovasi
1.	Sistem Informasi Kawasan Perbatasan
2.	Cerita Dara
3.	Harian Giga
4.	Irianto Menjawab
5.	E-Konsultasi
6.	Humas Goes To School
7.	Kaltara Sepekan
8.	Reka Suara

No	Judul Inovasi
9.	E-SAKIP
10.	Sistem Inventarisasi Persediaan Barang Pakai Habis Pada Biro Organisasi (Si- IVANKA)
11.	Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Administrasi Pemerintahan (SEPADAN)
12.	Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH) KALTARA (aplikasi Android)
13.	elektronik Biro Pembangunan (e-BANG)
14.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
15.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Potensi Ekonomi Wilayah (SIMPAN YAH)

**E. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Maturity Value**

The maturity value is more than 100 then the innovation is good. The majority of North Kalimantan Province created innovations with other supporting function categories in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations as many as 15 innovations. The number of Regional Innovations created by North Kalimantan is based on the smallest category of government affairs, namely innovations in the categories of libraries, staffing, population control and family planning, archives, education, forestry, population administration and civil registration, social, and youth and sports.

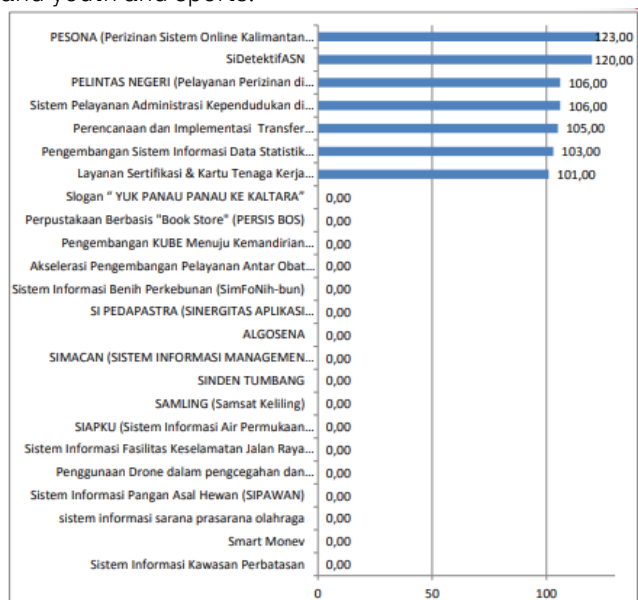


Figure 5. Maturity Value of Regional Innovation

**F. Characteristics of the Proportion of the Number of Regional Innovations Based on the Stages of Innovation**

In the process, Regional Innovation is formed based on 3 stages of the process, which include innovation initiatives, innovation trials and application of

innovations. The proposal for the Regional Innovation initiative as according to the Presidential Regulation must be accompanied by a Regional Innovation proposal which contains; Forms of Regional Innovation Design and Build Regional Innovations and the Principal Changes to be made Objectives of Regional Innovation Benefits Obtained During the Regional Innovation Trial Budget if needed If the Regional Innovation proposal that has been discussed by an independent team is formed incidentally at the time of need it is declared feasible or not feasible. According to the Presidential Regulation, an independent team consists of elements of universities, experts and/practitioners according to the needs and is coordinated by the Regional Head in charge of research and development. If the results of the evaluation of the Regional Innovation initiative are declared feasible, the Regional Head then stipulates the Regional Head's decision regarding Regional Innovation accompanied by the determination of Regional Apparatuses according to their fields to carry out Regional Innovation trials. Regional Innovation Implementers periodically submit reports on the implementation of trials. However, if the results of the Regional Innovation trial are not successful, the Regional Innovation implementer stops the Regional Innovation trial and stops the pilot implementation and reports to the head of the regional apparatus in charge of research and development. The application of regional innovations can be carried out directly without testing regional innovations if regional innovations are simple. The implementation of Regional Innovations is reported by the Regional Head to the Minister no later than 6 months after the Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations are enacted.

Based on North Kalimantan Province Regional Innovation data which has been implemented from 2019 to 2021, the proportion of the number of innovations based on the stages is 83% or 66 innovations out of 79 innovations that are already in the implementation stage, 9% or 7 are still in the trial stage, and 8% of them are still in the implementation stage. the stage of the initiative proposed by the innovation proposer. Innovations that are still in the pilot stage include the Information System for Food of Animal Origin (SIPAWAN), the Information System for Early Detection of Child Development (SINDEN TUMBANG), the Archives Management Information System for the Marine Fisheries Service "SI MANIS FROM UTARA", Implementation of Eco-Office (Peace) , electronic Development Bureau (e-BANG), SiDeskana



(Disaster Resilient Village/Kelurahan Information System), Management Information System for Expenditure Standards Analysis (ASB) of North Kalimantan Province.

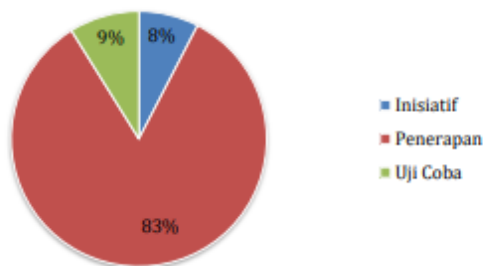


Figure 6. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on the Stages of Innovation

**G. Characteristics of Number of Regional Innovations Based on Implementation Time**

Based on Regional Innovation data in North Kalimantan, which was implemented from 2019 to 2021, it showed a decrease in the number of innovations every year. From 2019 to 2020 there was a decline from the previous 33 implemented innovations down to 32 innovations implemented in 2020. In 2021 North Kalimantan Province is only able to implement the existing 14 Regional Innovations.

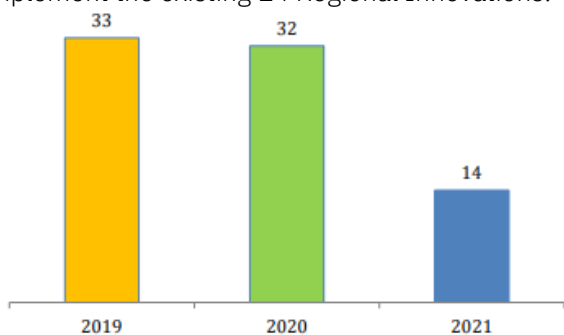


Figure 7. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on Implementation Time

**H. Characteristics of the Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations Based on the Attachment of Innovation to Covid-19**

Based on regional innovation index data implemented from 2019 to 2021, it shows that 91% of Regional Innovations in North Kalimantan Province have no connection with Covid-19 with a total of 72 Regional Innovations out of a total of 79 Regional Innovations in North Kalimantan Province. Meanwhile, the proportion of Regional Innovations that are related to Covid-19 is only 9% or 7 Regional Innovations from 79 innovations in North Kalimantan Province. Regional innovations related to COVID-19 include Restaurant C-

19, Hotel C-19, Sajau Metun New Normal Tourism Village C-19, PTSP C-19, Public Transportation C-19, Improved Performance of Groundwater Utilization Business Management (KI- PUTAT) In Order to Improve the Quality of Groundwater Information (KUAT) in the North Kalimantan Region, Accelerate the Development of Drug Delivery Services (Abang Tarbat).

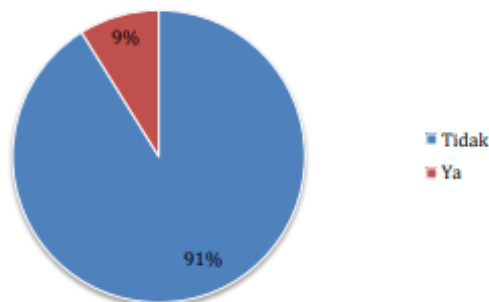


Figure 8. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on the Attachment of Innovation to Covid-19

**4. Conclusion**

Based on the report on the Regency/City Regional Innovation Development Map on the island of Kalimantan, the regional innovation index data from 55 Regency/City Governments on Kalimantan Island is 9 or 16% of the Regency or City Governments which have the very innovative predicate. Tana Tidung Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan Province which is categorized as very innovative. Bulungan Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan which has received the title of less innovative Regency, while 3 regencies/cities of which have not filled in the data so that it is necessary to provide guidance in the form of inventory and data identification, assistance or consultation and advocacy, socialization, technical guidance, development and innovation collaboration.

As for the number of innovations based on the year of application, there were 33 innovations implemented in 2019, 32 innovations were implemented in 2020 and 14 innovations in 2021. The stages of implementation assessed in the regional innovation index are innovations that are at the implementation stage, not innovation initiatives and trials. area. Meanwhile, when viewed from the form of innovation, as many as 30 innovations are public service innovations, 26 governance innovations and 23 innovations are other forms of innovation in accordance with regional affairs and authorities.

The innovations of the North Kalimantan Province are spread over 25 affairs out of 32 affairs that are

under regional authority. When viewed from regional government affairs, the three regional innovations with the function of supporting affairs became the most innovations, namely 13 innovations, from health there were 9 innovations, and from community empowerment 9 innovations became the innovations with the highest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs.

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