

Introduction

Accountability is a fundamental pillar in realizing good governance at the regional level. One crucial element demanding a high level of accountability is the management of the Regional House of Representatives' (DPRD) Aspirational Programs (Pokir) during the post-budgeting phase. Accountability here is not merely limited to fulfilling administrative completeness, but rather a tangible manifestation of the government institution's responsibility to account for the management of resources and the implementation of policies directly to the public as the holder of sovereignty. Therefore, the entire series of government administration absolutely requires a system that ensures the process runs transparently and is performance-oriented.

In the architecture of regional government, the DPRD's Pokir serves as a formal and strategic instrument that directly bridges the aspirations of the grassroots community with regional development policies. These aspirations are gathered directly by council members through recess activities, to be subsequently aligned and integrated into the Regional Government Work Plan

(RKPD) and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). With such a position, Pokir is not simply a regular list of proposed activities, but rather an official representation of the implementation of the representation, budgeting, and accountability functions mandated to the regional legislative institution.

In ideal governance, every Pokir proposal that has been approved and allocated a budget should be closely monitored for its implementation progress over time. The principles of transparency and public accountability demand clear information regarding the realization status of each program, both in terms of physical execution in the field and the rate of financial budget absorption. This continuous monitoring is paramount to guarantee that every development proposal is truly translated into implemented activities and that the final results can be accounted for.

However, the reality of governance practices in various regions shows a condition that is still far from expectations, where the accountability of Pokir management post-budgeting has not run optimally. The monitoring, supervision, and reporting mechanisms currently in place are on average not well-standardized. This automatically

makes it difficult for the DPRD institutionally, and even more so for the wider public, to definitely track the achievements of a program and assess the level of effectiveness and efficiency of the regional budget utilization.

This issue, in fact, does not only occur at the local level but has become a serious concern at the national level. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has firmly highlighted the frequent discrepancies between the initial aspirations proposed by the community through the Pokir mechanism and the actual expenditure realization executed by the relevant agencies. Furthermore, the lack of adequate tracking instruments leaves the public without clear channels to monitor the status of their proposals until they reach the physical execution stage. This lack of literacy and access to public information ultimately results in very limited social control, which culminates in the decline of the effectiveness of the supervision that should be carried out by the DPRD.

Narrowing the focus to North Gorontalo Regency, the existence of Pokir within the regional budget posture holds a highly significant material weight. The contribution of Pokir proposals to the total regional expenditure in this regency reaches a substantial figure, ranging from

IDR 6 billion to IDR 10 billion each year. This figure is estimated to consume about 5 to 10 percent of the total direct regional expenditure. The magnitude of this public fund allocation certainly necessitates the presence of an accurate, measurable accountability system that is free from information distortion.

Unfortunately, this substantial budget allocation is not matched by adequate accountability in its reporting. Based on empirical data collected for the planning period of 2022 to 2025, there was a total of 2,130 Pokir proposals officially recorded in North Gorontalo Regency. Ironically, out of these thousands of proposals, more than 80 percent of them cannot be confirmed at all regarding their realization status in the field. A valid realization track record was only found in 2022, with 202 proposals, and decreased in 2023, totaling only 125 proposals.

The condition of data tracking becomes even more alarming because the proposals submitted for the 2024 and 2025 fiscal years cannot be traced at all. This lack of information clearly asserts a very sharp gap between the planning documents and actual realization. This gap creates a dark space that limits the certainty of information, not only for the DPRD ranks who lose traceability of their

constituents' proposals, but also undermines the public rights that should be protected by the principle of information openness.

A deeper investigation into the root of this phenomenon concludes that the problem originates from fundamental weaknesses in the architecture of the regional government's supporting system. The weak monitoring and reporting system of the DPRD's Pokir in North Gorontalo Regency is directly caused by the unavailability of a fully integrated information technology system. The absence of this digital infrastructure or unified platform has resulted in a data collection governance that operates manually and sporadically.

As a manifestation of the absence of such an integrated system, data regarding the execution progress of Pokir activities is currently in a highly fragmented condition and scattered across various technical Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). This siloed documentation pattern makes the report consolidation process protracted, highly susceptible to recording errors, and impossible to monitor directly in real-time. The broken information chain at the executor level is the primary cause as to why the accountability of the DPRD's Pokir, especially in the post-

budgeting phase, is always far from optimal.

If this problem is left without any structural and systemic improvement interventions, this issue will transform from a mere technical issue into a serious threat to the credibility of the regional government. The issue of Pokir accountability is not merely technical, but concerns the foundation of public trust, development effectiveness, and the stability of regional governance. Without a transformation towards an integrated system, the risk of deviation and policy failure will continue to overshadow the region's future. In addition, this governance improvement is also urgently needed to support the provision of accurate data for the Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP) indicators initiated by the KPK.

Given the urgency and complexity of these deep-rooted problems, a policy breakthrough based on academic and practical reviews is required. Therefore, this research specifically aims to formulate comprehensive policy recommendations regarding the improvement of the currently suboptimal post-budgeting accountability of the DPRD's Pokir in North Gorontalo Regency. The results of this policy formulation are expected to offer an

integrated solution framework that combines information technology with institutional coordination to actualize government administration that aligns with the ideals of transparency and public accountability.

Literature Review

The strengthening of the monitoring and reporting system for the DPRD's Aspirational Programs (Pokir) is fundamentally inseparable from the theoretical framework of good governance. Good governance encompasses principles that ensure public resources are managed effectively, ethically, and responsibly. Within this specific context, the principles of public accountability, transparency, and government information systems act as the primary conceptual foundations. These three theoretical perspectives provide a comprehensive analytical lens necessary to dissect the current administrative challenges and formulate relevant, implementable policy alternatives for regional governance.

Public accountability is essentially the fundamental obligation of government institutions to account for their resource management and policy implementation directly to the public as the sovereign holders. In the realm of regional government administration,

true accountability transcends the mere submission of routine administrative reports; rather, it reflects the complete traceability of the development cycle, encompassing the stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, and program evaluation. This substantive accountability is critical to ensure that the genuine aspirations gathered from the community through legislative recess are accurately translated into budgeted, executed, and measurable programs.

However, when monitoring and reporting systems lack standardization and systemic integration, accountability tends to remain purely administrative and fails to reflect true performance accountability. In North Gorontalo Regency, this absence of substantive accountability is starkly evident, as more than 80% of Pokir proposals cannot be tracked regarding their realization, indicating that the current accountability framework does not touch upon actual performance outputs. Therefore, strengthening the monitoring mechanism serves as a crucial strategic instrument to bridge the glaring gap between input (budget) and outcome (development results), which is the very core of public accountability, while simultaneously reinforcing the DPRD's oversight function.

Parallel to accountability, transparency stands as a basic principle in democratic governance, demanding the continuous availability of adequate, accurate, and publicly accessible information. Without absolute transparency, accountability cannot function effectively because the public is deprived of the necessary informational basis to exercise social oversight. Under the normative mandate of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness, the community possesses a guaranteed right to obtain public information, which explicitly includes details regarding regional development planning and its subsequent realization.

In the specific management of Pokir, transparency relates directly to the clarity of the proposal list, the precise status of budgeting, the physical and financial realization, as well as the defined outputs and locations of the activities. When Pokir data is not systematically documented and integrated into the broader regional information system, a severe information asymmetry occurs among the regional government, the DPRD, and the community. This asymmetry—clearly visible in North Gorontalo where realization data is scattered across

respective Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD)—weakens public participation, diminishes social control, and ultimately reduces public trust in regional policies. Thus, implementing a public information-based monitoring system is a strategic and normative obligation, not merely an administrative option.

To operationalize accountability and transparency, modern public management relies heavily on government information systems, viewing them not just as documentation tools, but as vital mechanisms for data-driven decision-making and internal control. These digital systems function as the primary integration instruments that seamlessly bridge the processes of planning, budgeting, execution, and evaluation of regional development. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 60 of 2008 concerning the Government Internal Control System (SPIP) emphasizes that reliable information and communication are essential components for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations and the reliability of financial reporting.

This digital integration is further reinforced by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 70 of 2019

concerning the Regional Government Information System (SIPD), which obligates regional governments to utilize integrated electronic systems for managing regional development. Such systemic integration supports data reliability, timely reporting, consistency between planning documents and realization, and the overall strengthening of internal government controls. Without the robust support of an integrated digital system, the monitoring process relies on manual reports that are highly vulnerable to critical delays, data inconsistencies, and recording errors.

Ultimately, the synthesis of these theoretical and regulatory frameworks demonstrates that public accountability requires substantive responsibility from planning to realization, while transparency demands information that is easily accessible to all stakeholders. Concurrently, government information systems highlight data integration and digitalization as absolute prerequisites for effective internal control. The field findings regarding scattered realization data across OPDs confirm the complete malfunction of information systems as mandated by regulations. Consequently, the urgent need for a digital system capable of consolidating real-time data is no longer a choice but a mandatory

requirement to ensure reporting reliability and overcome the systemic gaps in Pokir management.

Research Methodology

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach utilizing a case study method focused on the 2022-2025 period. The qualitative design was selected to systematically formulate a policy to strengthen an integrated and performance-based monitoring system for the DPRD's Pokir. Comprehensive data were meticulously gathered through secondary data collection, specifically by reviewing and analyzing official documents obtained from key regional institutions, including the DPRD Secretariat, the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), and the Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD). Furthermore, literature reviews encompassing relevant regulations, academic journals, and theoretical frameworks on good governance were utilized to strengthen the analytical foundation of the study.

To pinpoint the core issues hindering Pokir accountability, the research utilized the USG (Urgency, Seriousness, Growth) method for problem identification. This analytical

technique involved an assessment conducted by five selected experts who possess a deep comprehension of regional governance and development planning. The expert panel consisted of the Chairman of the North Gorontalo Regency DPRD, the Head of Bappeda, the Regional Inspector, the Head of the Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) Agency, and a DPRD Expert Team member representing academic insights. These experts assigned a score ranging from 1 to 5 to evaluate each identified problem's priority level, culminating in the determination of the primary root cause that demands immediate policy intervention.

Following the identification of the root cause—specifically the absence of an integrated information system and scattered realization data—the study proceeded to formulate three distinct policy alternatives. These alternatives were designed based on theoretical frameworks and the regional context to address the specific bottlenecks in the post-budgeting monitoring process. The alternatives encompassed procedural standardization through Standard Operating Procedures (Alternative A), technological intervention via the development of a digital monitoring information system (Alternative B), and

institutional strengthening through systemic integration into the regional planning cycle (Alternative C). This systematic policy analysis approach ensured that a wide spectrum of potential solutions, from administrative to digital, was thoroughly considered.

To determine the most viable and effective priority policy, the three formulated alternatives were rigorously evaluated using a scoring method based on specific criteria adapted from Dunn (1999) and Faisal (2025). The evaluation criteria consisted of effectiveness with a weight of 35%, efficiency at 25%, long-term impact at 20%, regulatory compliance at 10%, and stakeholder acceptance at 10%. Experts evaluated each alternative against these weighted criteria, assigning scores from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high). The accumulated and averaged scores were then utilized to objectively select the policy alternative that possessed the highest strategic value in resolving the core problem of Pokir management accountability.

Results and Discussion

1. Root Cause Identification

The initial phase of the results and discussion section centers on a rigorous identification of the core issues paralyzing the post-budgeting accountability of the DPRD's Aspirational

Programs (Pokir). To objectively determine the most pressing issue among a myriad of administrative challenges, the research employed the USG (Urgency, Seriousness, Growth) analytical method. This assessment evaluated three primary problems that had been previously identified through literature review and preliminary observations: the weak monitoring and reporting of the DPRD Pokir, the unclear division of roles and responsibilities among institutions, and the limited capacity of human resources in managing and overseeing the programs. The systematic evaluation by a panel of five regional governance experts provided a quantifiable basis for prioritizing policy interventions.

The culmination of the USG scoring matrix revealed a definitive priority among the identified problems. The issue defined as the "Weak monitoring and reporting of DPRD Pokir" unequivocally emerged as the primary focus of this study, achieving the highest possible aggregate score of 15. This perfect score, derived from maximum ratings in urgency (5), seriousness (5), and growth (5), underscores the critical nature of the monitoring deficit. In stark contrast, the other two evaluated problems—namely, the unclear division

of roles and the limited human resource capacity—both received significantly lower scores of 12. Consequently, the empirical evidence dictates that addressing the monitoring and reporting framework is the most urgent imperative for North Gorontalo Regency.

The phenomenon of "weak monitoring and reporting" is not merely an abstract administrative hurdle; it manifests in severe, quantifiable discrepancies within the regional development cycle. Empirical data explicitly illustrates this systemic failure: out of a total of 2,130 Pokir proposals officially registered for the 2022–2025 period, an alarming figure of more than 80 percent completely lacks traceable realization status. The tracking records indicate that tangible realization was only captured for 202 proposals in 2022 and a mere 125 proposals in 2023. The total inability to trace the remaining massive volume of proposals directly exposes a profound disconnect between the initial planning phase and the subsequent execution phase, severely limiting the certainty of information available to both the legislative body and the general public.

Having established the primary problem through the USG framework, the analysis necessitated a deeper diagnostic

exploration to unearth the underlying Level 1 and Level 2 root causes. The analytical progression shifted from observing the symptomatic failure—the untraceable proposals—to investigating the structural and infrastructural deficits driving this failure. It became evident that the weakness in monitoring is not primarily driven by the behavioral negligence of human resources, but rather by profound systemic voids. The subsequent layer of analysis specifically pinpointed that the prevailing governance architecture completely lacks the necessary technological and methodological tools required to sustain continuous oversight.

The first major root cause identified through this deeper investigation is the critical absence of an integrated information system specifically designed for tracking the realization of Pokir. Currently, there is no dedicated digital application developed to monitor these specific legislative aspirations. In the existing bureaucratic paradigm, Pokir is predominantly viewed solely as a component of the budgeting mechanism, rather than being treated as an integral part of a comprehensive, measurable performance cycle. The lack of this specialized, integrated digital infrastructure essentially cripples any

institutional attempt to conduct systematic, real-time tracking of how community aspirations translate into localized development projects.

As a direct and compounding consequence of the first root cause, the analysis identified the second critical root cause: the severe fragmentation of realization data, which currently remains scattered across various respective Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPDs). Because there is no centralized, integrated digital platform to aggregate the progress reports, each OPD operates in an information silo. The data concerning the physical execution and financial absorption of specific Pokir activities are isolated within the internal records of the executing agencies. This fragmentation makes inter-agency consolidation practically impossible, highly susceptible to errors, and heavily reliant on slow, manual reporting procedures.

Analytically, the combination of an absent integrated system and scattered data fundamentally breaches the core tenets of public accountability and transparency. When the DPRD or members of the public attempt to trace the trajectory of a specific proposal initiated during a recess period, the audit trail effectively goes cold at the OPD

level. The scattered nature of the data creates a formidable barrier to oversight, transforming what should be an open, verifiable process into an opaque administrative maze. Without a centralized data repository equipped with unique tracking identifiers for each proposal, it is structurally impossible to fulfill the normative obligations of transparent regional governance.

In conclusion, the rigorous identification process successfully distilled the broad administrative challenges into a precise, actionable problem statement. The synthesis of the USG analysis and the subsequent root cause investigation definitively establishes that: "The weak monitoring and reporting system of the DPRD's Main Thoughts (Pokir) is caused by the unavailability of an integrated information system, resulting in activity realization data still being scattered across respective OPDs, which consequently leads to suboptimal accountability of the DPRD's Pokir in the post-budgeting phase in North Gorontalo Regency". This comprehensive problem statement serves as the definitive analytical foundation upon which the subsequent policy alternatives and priority recommendations are formulated.

2. Policy Alternatives Analysis

Having identified the root causes—specifically the critical lack of an integrated information system and the resultant fragmentation of realization data—this study formulates three strategic policy alternatives. These alternatives are systematically designed to address the specific vulnerabilities in the post-budgeting accountability of the DPRD's Aspirational Programs (Pokir) in North Gorontalo Regency. Each proposed alternative is rigorously analyzed through the lens of supporting theoretical frameworks, empirical evidence, and its potential structural impact on regional legislative governance. This systematic transition from problem diagnosis to policy formulation ensures that the proposed solutions are deeply rooted in empirical evidence. Furthermore, addressing the specific vulnerabilities in North Gorontalo Regency requires interventions that are not only theoretically sound but also practically implementable within the existing bureaucratic constraints. By doing so, the local government can effectively bridge the persistent gap between community aspirations and accountable development outcomes.

The first proposed solution, designated as Alternative A, advocates for the Drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Pokir Monitoring and Reporting. This approach inherently views the accountability deficit through an administrative and procedural lens, emphasizing the necessity of standardizing bureaucratic workflows. It operates on the premise that the current lack of uniform reporting formats, inconsistent reporting periods, and weak verification mechanisms stem from a failure to institutionalize monitoring practices as binding organizational norms. This lack of institutionalization creates a chaotic administrative environment where compliance becomes optional rather than mandatory. According to the theory of public accountability by Bovens, effective governance inherently requires clear procedures and standards that universally bind all involved actors. Establishing these rigorous administrative workflows is thus seen as the foundational step to mitigate the widespread inconsistencies in reporting and establish legal certainty.

Operationally, Alternative A involves creating unified guidelines that dictate the formal coordination flow among the DPRD, the Secretariat, the

Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), and the executing Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPDs). It seeks to establish standardized reporting formats for both physical and financial realization, fixed reporting periods, and clear verification mechanisms, all supported by formal regulations such as a Regent's Regulation. While this alternative is highly efficient, cost-effective, and provides immediate legal certainty to encourage bureaucratic compliance, it fundamentally fails to address the technological root cause; it remains heavily reliant on manual processes and cannot resolve the persistent issue of real-time data fragmentation. Specifically, this policy mandates the creation of integrated SOPs encompassing predetermined reporting periods, such as monthly, quarterly, or annual submissions. It also requires standardized formats to feature measurable output and outcome indicators, ensuring performance can be objectively evaluated. Nevertheless, because this alternative fundamentally operates on a procedural level with minimal technological intervention, it remains highly vulnerable to human error and cannot automatically consolidate data spread across various agencies.

infrastructure and comprehensive human resource training, it provides unparalleled transparency, end-to-end data lineage, and a robust mechanism for the DPRD to exercise its oversight function effectively. By consolidating scattered data, it fulfills the mandate for reliable regional financial reporting. Naturally, the deployment of such a comprehensive digital ecosystem necessitates a considerable initial investment and structured training for operators across all OPDs. However, the strategic benefits—most notably the provision of real-time data and the complete elimination of fragmented information silos—far outweigh these initial implementation challenges. Ultimately, this digital model utilizes the ready-to-use e-Monev framework to offer the public a transparent window into government spending.

The third proposed solution, Alternative C, focuses on the Systemic Integration of Pokir within the Regional Planning and Budgeting Cycle. This approach utilizes the framework of collaborative governance, prioritizing institutional strengthening and cross-sectoral coordination over purely technological or procedural fixes. It aims to ensure that Pokir is treated as an inseparable component of the broader

regional performance and reporting cycle, rather than an isolated political mechanism. This approach is deeply anchored in the principles of collaborative governance, which emphasize the creation of collaborative forums, clear role delineations, and a unified commitment among all stakeholders. By integrating Pokir into the core regional planning documents, such as the RKPD and OPD Work Plans, the policy elevates these aspirations from mere political accommodations to systematic development targets. Consequently, it fosters a bureaucratic environment where monitoring becomes a shared, cross-sectoral responsibility governed by collective accountability.

The operational core of Alternative C is the establishment of a cross-institutional Pokir Coordination Team, encompassing the DPRD Secretariat as data coordinators, Bappeda for mapping, BPKAD for financial integration, the Inspectorate for oversight, and relevant technical OPDs. This alternative advocates for regular quarterly evaluation meetings and the formal integration of Pokir into regional planning documents, thereby fostering a culture of collective accountability. While it creates a highly sustainable administrative environment and clarifies

designated as the primary strategic recommendation, while Alternatives A and C are viewed as vital procedural and institutional supporting elements required to ensure the digital system's coherent and sustainable implementation. The decisive victory of Alternative B highlights its unparalleled capability to dismantle the scattered data architecture that has long plagued the region. Meanwhile, Alternative C remains highly relevant as a strategic institutional support mechanism to maintain cross-sectoral coordination and ensure the system does not operate in isolation. Similarly, Alternative A is still recognized as a vital procedural foundation to establish the legal and administrative protocols necessary for the digital system to function consistently and securely.

3. Selected Priority Policy

Based on the comprehensive analysis and rigorous evaluation of all proposed policy options, the Development of a Digital Monitoring Information System for Pokir (Alternative B) has been definitively established as the primary priority policy. This selection is fundamentally grounded in its decisive superiority, having achieved the highest evaluation score of 4.40, which signifies its

unparalleled capability to directly target the root cause of the accountability deficit. The root cause is unequivocally the critical absence of an integrated information system, which previously resulted in realization data being scattered across respective OPDs and severely weakened the overall monitoring framework. Unlike approaches that rely solely on procedural or coordinative measures, this policy offers a profound structural solution through digitalization, ensuring that the tracking of proposals is not merely administrative but deeply systemic.

The strategic relevance of this digital transformation cannot be overstated. It represents a paradigm shift from a fragmented, manual documentation process to a streamlined, technology-driven ecosystem that inherently demands accountability. By establishing a unified platform, the policy systematically addresses the fundamental necessity for public transparency and accountability as mandated by prevailing national regulations. It ensures that the management of legislative aspirations transcends mere administrative compliance and evolves into a rigorously measurable performance cycle. This

integrated approach guarantees that every allocated budget can be meticulously tracked, thereby rebuilding public trust and reinforcing the integrity of regional development initiatives.

From a practical implementation standpoint, this priority policy is highly efficient because it does not require the regional government to construct a new technological infrastructure from scratch. Instead, it strategically capitalizes on the optimization of the e-Monev application, which is already operational and proven effective within the wider Gorontalo Province. By leveraging this existing provincial asset, North Gorontalo Regency can significantly reduce development costs, minimize technical risks, and drastically accelerate the deployment timeline. This pragmatic approach ensures that the sophisticated digital solution is not merely an abstract concept, but a highly feasible and immediate administrative upgrade.

At the core of this optimized digital system are highly specialized technical features designed explicitly to manage the unique lifecycle of Pokir proposals. The system introduces a precise "tagging" feature that distinctly marks activities sourced from legislative aspirations, segregating them from

regular executive programs. Crucially, the system assigns a unique Tracking ID (ID Pelacak) to every single proposal. This unique identifier remains inextricably attached to the proposal from its initial conception during the recess period all the way through to its final physical realization. This mechanism flawlessly operationalizes the concept of "data lineage," guaranteeing complete end-to-end traceability for every community aspiration.

To facilitate active oversight, the digital architecture features a sophisticated, real-time monitoring dashboard dedicated to both physical and financial realization. This centralized dashboard serves as the definitive command center, continuously synchronizing budgeting and execution data pulled directly from all participating Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPDs). It effectively empowers the DPRD to conduct robust internal monitoring, allowing legislators to instantly verify the progress of their constituents' proposals without waiting for delayed quarterly reports. This real-time visibility transforms the legislative oversight function from a reactive audit into a proactive, data-driven management tool.

The most transformative impact of this digital integration is the total eradication of data fragmentation. By compelling the integration of all physical and financial realization data from the various OPDs into one unified platform, the system effectively dismantles the isolated information silos that have historically plagued the regency. Information that was previously scattered, fragmented, and notoriously difficult to access is now seamlessly consolidated. This consolidation fundamentally simplifies the process of generating comprehensive performance reports, drastically improves the accuracy of performance evaluations, and ultimately facilitates unquestionable public accountability.

Beyond solving local administrative bottlenecks, this priority policy offers immense strategic value by synergizing with broader national governance frameworks. The digital system is meticulously designed to be fully synchronized with the national Regional Government Information System (SIPD). This critical synchronization guarantees absolute data consistency across all phases, from the initial planning stages mapped in SIPD to the final reporting stages tracked in the new digital dashboard.

Furthermore, the availability of real-time, consolidated data significantly eases the burden of preparing highly accurate and timely compliance reports for the Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK) Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP).

Ultimately, the overarching goal of this priority policy extends beyond internal bureaucratic efficiency to encompass genuine public empowerment. The planned development of a specific public-facing transparency dashboard will openly display Pokir realization as open data. This empowers the community to directly monitor the tangible realization of their submitted aspirations, thereby fulfilling the normative mandates of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness. By serving as the central pillar of the proposed reforms, the Development of a Digital Monitoring Information System for Pokir is expected to permanently establish an accountable, transparent, and sustainable governance framework in North Gorontalo Regency.

4. Implications and Integrative Policy Recommendations

The shift towards a digital monitoring system carries profound structural implications for the overarching architecture of regional

insufficient without a robust foundation of regulatory and procedural reinforcement. Therefore, it is highly recommended to concurrently formulate and enforce strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and legal frameworks to govern the digital system's utilization. The Regent of North Gorontalo must issue a formal Circular Letter (Surat Edaran Bupati) mandating the use of the digital monitoring system across all agencies. Simultaneously, the DPRD Secretariat must establish clear SOPs for monitoring and reporting, while Bappeda drafts precise technical guidelines for verifying and mapping Pokir proposals. These regulations will provide the necessary legal certainty and enforce bureaucratic compliance among all executing Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPDs).

To guarantee the sustainability of this technological and regulatory framework, the policy recommendations must encompass deep institutional coordination based on the principles of collaborative governance. It is imperative to formally establish a Cross-Institutional Pokir Coordination Team. This collaborative body should comprise vital stakeholders, including the DPRD Secretariat as data coordinators, Bappeda for program verification,

BPKAD for financial integration, the Inspectorate for oversight, and the relevant technical OPDs. By instituting regular quarterly evaluation meetings and formally integrating Pokir into the broader regional planning cycle, this team will dismantle institutional silos and foster a durable culture of collective accountability.

Finally, the integrative policy recommendations culminate in the vital imperative to maximize public participation and transparency. The digital system must feature a specialized, open-data dashboard accessible to the general public. This public-facing interface will display the real-time realization of Pokir programs, thereby fulfilling the community's fundamental right to obtain public information as explicitly mandated by Law Number 14 of 2008. To close the accountability loop, the government must also implement robust public feedback mechanisms, such as online complaint channels, satisfaction surveys, and dialogue spaces, ensuring that the continuous monitoring of legislative aspirations remains a genuinely democratic and participatory process.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the suboptimal accountability of the DPRD's Aspirational

Programs (Pokir) during the post-budgeting phase in North Gorontalo Regency fundamentally stems from the absence of an integrated information system and the resulting fragmentation of realization data. To resolve this systemic bottleneck, the Development of a Digital Monitoring Information System emerges as the most appropriate and strategic priority policy. By employing an integrative approach that meticulously combines technological infrastructure, firm regulatory frameworks, cross-institutional coordination, and standardized operating procedures, the regional government can ensure that every legislative proposal is comprehensively tracked, evaluated, and accounted for in a highly transparent manner.

The core mechanism of this proposed digital transformation relies on optimizing the existing e-Monev application to dismantle entrenched information silos. By embedding specific technological features—such as dedicated activity tagging and unique Tracking IDs—the policy guarantees absolute traceability for every Pokir proposal from its initial conception through to its physical realization. This digital integration not only eradicates the persistent problem of scattered

realization data across respective Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPDs) but also significantly strengthens the DPRD's oversight capabilities and broadens the avenues for public participation.

Despite its comprehensive design, the proposed policy acknowledges several inherent limitations that require careful mitigation in future implementations. Primarily, the current scope of the policy strictly focuses on monitoring and reporting during the post-budgeting phase, thereby not fully encompassing the entirety of the upstream planning cycle. Furthermore, the successful operationalization of this system heavily depends on the continuous technical support and commitment of the Gorontalo Provincial Government as the proprietor of the e-Monev application. The varying levels of technological infrastructure readiness across different OPDs also necessitate a gradual, phased implementation strategy to prevent execution disparities, alongside an intense reliance on procedural compliance and continuous cross-institutional coordination.

Ultimately, the successful materialization of this digital monitoring framework heavily relies on robust procedural support and active

coordination among all involved institutions to guarantee that the system operates effectively, accurately, and sustainably over the long term. With consistent implementation and an unwavering, strong commitment from all strategic stakeholders, this policy will transcend mere administrative reform to actualize a governance framework for Pokir that is genuinely transparent, effective, and sustainable in North Gorontalo Regency.

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