

Implementation of Regional Government Information System Policy (SIPD) in Yapen Islands Regency: Using Van Meter and Van Horn Models

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ABSTRACT: The Regional Government Information System (SIPD) is an integrated electronic platform designed to support local governments in managing and disseminating information on regional development, public finance and other administrative functions. In the Yapen Islands Regency, SIPD is expected to strengthen transparency, accountability, and efficiency as part of the national goals to advance governance practices. However, the implementation of SIPD in the regency has not yet reached its optimal performance, as various technical and organizational challenges persist. This study aims to analyze the meaning and dynamics of SIPD policy implementation within the context of the Yapen Islands Regency; using the Van Meter and Van Horn model as an analytical lens with descriptive qualitative method. This model provides more comprehensive understanding of implementation processes through six interrelated dimensions: policy standards, resources, communication, implementing attitudes, organizational characteristics, and external conditions. The finding indicate that the SIPD policy implementation has been implemented but is still constrained. However, several obstacles remain, particularly unstable internet connectivity, limited technical capacity, and delay in system synchronization. These challenges are mitigated by strong local organizational culture, assertive communications among implementers, and effective cross-agency collaboration. This study supports policy-making institutions in designing SIPD, thereby enabling comprehensive development of SIPD within the public sector; considers policy standards and objectives, formulates more contextual and realistic guidelines, strengthens vertical coordination mechanisms, and facilitates more rapid technical support.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Local Government, SIPD



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INTRODUCTION

Public satisfaction with the services provided is a parameter for increasing public trust in the government as the representative of the people. The management of public finance encompasses interrelated processes, including planning, budgeting, budget execution, administration, reporting, and final accountability of expenditure. Each of these stages must be carried out in a manner that ensures efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability (Permendagri No. 77, 2020) to support good governance.

To respond to the need to accelerate financial digitalization innovation at the regional level, the central government is striving to synergize financial management with information technology systems. One of the innovations that has been successfully implemented is the development of Regional Government Information System (SIPD). SIPD is designed as an integrated system that combines regional development information management, regional financial information, and other regional government information (Permendagri No. 70, 2019). The reason is to support the integrated Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) from the regional to the central level, resulting in accurate and integrated data for Indonesia. In addition to being a system for collecting, processing, presenting, and referencing regional financial information, SIPD also serves as a control, monitoring, and evaluation tool for regional budget absorption that can be accessed directly by the central government, in this case the Ministry of Home Affairs (Tumija & Erlambang, 2023).

Since the issuance of Permendagri No. 77 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management, Yapen Islands Regency has implemented SIPD as an application for regional planning, regional finance, and other regional development programs. According to the statement of the Head BKAD: “Previously, the local government of Yapen Islands Regency used SIMDA as an electronic-based local government information system application”. The implementation of SIPD in Yapen Islands Regency is expected to build a database that can provide an overview of the potential and resources possessed by the region in supporting the acceleration of development in the eastern region, especially in 3T (underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost) areas.

However, even though SIPD is explicitly mandated by regulations, its implementation in various local governments still faces challenges (Chandra Pramana et al., 2023; Karundeng et al., 2021; Nangoy et al., 2025; Nasution & Nurwani, 2021; Tumija & Erlambang, 2023). Based on empirical findings from several studies, the implementation of SIPD has not been optimal and has not been fully implemented. The main obstacles are often technical and managerial in nature, indicating a gap between the policies set by the central government (top-down) and the reality at the local implementation level.

SIPD still has weaknesses and obstacles in its implementation, such as server downtime, slow networks, and a lack of operational effectiveness and efficiency. These technical problems have a direct impact on work processes, such as delays in preparing cash budgets, creating Fund Provision Letters (SPD), and Fund Disbursement Orders (SP2D) (Nasution & Nurwani, 2021). In addition, the SIPD application is still considered to be inflexible or not yet fully ready, as there are still many features or menus that have not appeared and are not yet connected, such as the administration module with the accounting and reporting modules. (Chandra Pramana et al., 2023). From the perspective of human resources (HR) and organization, obstacles include limited self-efficacy in the field of computers and a lack of consistent coordination between the central government as the policy authority and local governments as the implementing mandate. The problems faced by local governments in the previous research location also occurred in the local government of Yapen Islands Regency.

The urgency of this research stems from a deep understanding of the factors that contribute to the successful implementation of SIPD, considering that SIPD is the main and mandatory system that integrates the entire local financial management cycle. Continuous implementation constraints can hinder the achievement of good governance, transparency, and effective public spending. To effectively implement the SIPD, the Yapen Islands Regency Government must undertake concrete and strategic actions to ensure that the policy is executed in accordance with its intended objectives. Such efforts are crucial for accelerating the digitalization of public sector services and enhancing the overall quality, efficiency, and responsiveness of local governance.

The development of information technology systems has led to changes in accounting information systems. Financial transactions in a business are carried out electronically. They are defined as computer systems (hardware and software) provided to help users complete their work quickly and accurately (Barclay & Thompson, 1995). Technology systems have become a strategic weapon in determining the survival of organizations in achieving their goals and objectives (Salehi et al., 2010).

The government, as a public sector organization, is a facilitator of successful development. In President Prabowo Subianto's Astacita, the fifth point, "Bureaucratic Reform and Governance," emphasizes the need to promote an efficient, transparent, and digital bureaucracy through the acceleration of public service digitalization, the strengthening of the ASN system (ASN management based on competence, performance, and qualifications rather than personal connections, politics, or other non-objective factors), and the elimination of illegal fees.

To analyze the complexity of implementing policies such as SIPD, the theoretical framework used is the model of policy implementation by Van Meter and Van Horn. The Van Meter and Van Horn model states that the success of policy implementation is influenced by six interrelated variables: (1) policy standards and objectives, (2) resources, (3) characteristics of implementing agencies, (4) inter-organizational communication and enforcement activities, (5) the disposition or attitude of implementers, and (6) social, economic, and political conditions (Masita et al., 2025). This framework is highly relevant for analysing SIPD because the issues are not limited to technical aspects (resources) but also involve bureaucratic complexity (organizational characteristics and disposition) and regulatory clarity (policy standards and objectives) (Ibrahim, 2024). The degree to which SIPD policy implementation succeeds or fails is fundamentally shaped by the extent to which these six elements interact synergistically within the implementation environment (Grindle, 2017).

The novelty of this study is as follows: First, the application of a more comprehensive VMVH model to analyze SIPD. Although several previous studies have identified barriers to SIPD implementation (Chandra Pramana et al., 2023; Karundeng et al., 2021; Nangoy et al., 2025; Nasution & Nurwani, 2021; Tumija & Erlambang, 2023), most have not grouped and analyzed these obstacles in a structured manner based on the six dimensions of VMVH. Second, analysing the gap between policies and local adaptation in the context of disadvantaged, frontier, and outermost (3T) regions; 3T regions are the gateways to Indonesia's borders. 3T regions are classified as areas that still require assistance in various sectors (Syarifah et al., 2023).

Building on the background described above, this study is guided by the following research question: “How is the implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) carried out based on the Van Meter and Van Horn Policy Implementation Model in the Yapen Islands Regency local government?” The primary objective of this research is to analyze the meaning, dynamics, and practical enactment of SIPD implementation through the analytical lens of the Van Meter and Van Horn model. By applying this model, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of how policy standards, resources, inter-organizational communication, dispositions implementers, organizational characteristics, and external socio-political conditions collectively influence SIPD. This research aims to generate empirically grounded insights that clarify the factors shaping the implementation process, illuminate existing challenges, and contribute to broader discussions on strengthening digital governance in regional public administration.

The results of this study are expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. First, they contribute to enriching academic knowledge in public sector accounting, particularly in testing and validating Van Meter and Van Horn Policy Implementation Model framework in the context of integrated policies in local government environments. Second, it provides a more comprehensive theoretical understanding of SIPD, going beyond more technical descriptions, by identifying the causal configuration of factors that hinder or promote the success of the system. Third: For the central government (Ministry of Home Affairs), this study offers critical insights to refine SIPD policy quality, particularly by enhancing the clarity and contextual relevance of policy standards and objectives, strengthening vertical coordination mechanisms, and ensuring more responsive technical support to address implementation challenges.

METHOD

Research Type

This study uses descriptive qualitative research that aims to explore and analyze the implementation of SIPD in the local government of the Yapen Islands Regency. The data sources are words (interview results), observations, and supporting documents on the implementation of SIPD. The research focuses on the application of SIPD implementation using Van Meter and Van Horn's Policy Implementation theory, namely (1) policy standards and objectives, (2) resources, (3) characteristics of implementing agencies, (4) inter-organizational communication and enforcement activities, (5) disposition or attitude of implementers, and (6) social, economic, and political conditions.

Population and Sample

The population in this study consists of active employees of regional apparatus organizations (OPD) within the Yapen Islands Regency local government. The sample/informants selected are those who are knowledgeable about, responsible for, and have direct experience with the SIPD implementation process. They are (1) policy makers/coordinators: BKAD (as the coordinator of regional financial management) and Bapeda (as the coordinator of regional development

information); (2) implementers/technical operators: technical operators, technical staff in regional apparatus organizations (OPD) who are responsible for inputting data into SIPD. Informants representative of the sample criteria were selected using purposive sampling (Hartono, 2018).

Research Location

The research location is the Yapen Islands Regency Local Government, which has implemented SIPD mandatorily in accordance with Permendagri Number 70 of 2019 and Permendagri Number 77 of 2020.

Instruments or Tools

The data collection techniques employed in this study consisted of field observations and in-depth interviews. The interviews were conducted face to face using open-ended questions to allow informants to respond freely and accurately based on their actual experiences. This approach was chosen to ensure the richness and authenticity of the information obtained, enabling the researcher to capture nuanced insights into the processes, challenges, and contextual dynamics surrounding the implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) (Masita et al., 2025; Purwanti, 2015). Data collection will be discontinued when the criteria for information saturation are met. Saturation is achieved when data obtained from new informants no longer provides new findings (saturated). Data is presented in anonymous or descriptive qualitative form without revealing personally identifiable information.

Data Analysis

The data analysis employed in this study follows the qualitative analytical framework developed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of three interrelated and continuously iterative processes rather than sequential steps (Huberman & Miles, 1986). The three stages are:

1. Data reduction: the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from field notes and interview transcripts. Data that is not relevant to six dimensions of VMVH will be discarded.
2. Data display: grouping of reduced information in the form of tables, matrices, narratives, or qualitative charts to enable conclusions to be drawn. In this study, the data presented in the form of a qualitative matrix based on the six VMVH variable categories.
3. Conclusion drawing and verification: an effort to understand and interpret the meaning of the data. Preliminary conclusions are drawn from the outset of data collection and continuously verified throughout the process, with reference back to the primary and secondary data until the final conclusions become robust and reliable.

Ethical Approval

The purpose of the research and confidentiality are communicated verbally or in writing before the research is conducted. Informant participation is voluntary, and responses are processed anonymously and confidentially. There are no physical, psychological, or legal risks involved because this research does not involve vulnerable groups or sensitive personal data; formal

institutional ethical approval is not required, although academic ethical guidelines are followed throughout the process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Policy implementation may also be understood as a structured sequence of actions undertaken by multiple actors, each contributing to the attainment of objectives articulated in prior policy decisions (McClintock, 2017). SIPD (Local Government Information System), which is mandated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), is a innovative policy that requires multidimensional synergy. The establishment of policy standards and objectives, the availability of quality resources, the characteristics of implementing agencies, assertive communication between organizations and enforcement activities, the disposition of implementers, and social, economic, and political conditions have a strong synergy in influencing the success of policy implementation.

The Local Government Information System (SIPD) is the result of a policy innovation by the central government (Ministry of Home Affairs) that transforms regional financial and development management into an electronic and integrated system, which is a manifestation of the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) (Rusdy & Flambonita, 2023). SIPD is designed to manage regional development information, regional financial information, and other regional government information in an integrated manner to improve accountability and transparency of financial management at the regional level (Permendagri No. 70, 2019). The regional government, as the agent (trustee), is expected to be able to present accurate and reliable regional development and financial reports to the central government as the principal (trustor) as a form of accountability of the agent to the principal (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

To analyze the success of implementing complex, top-down policies such as SIPD, a relevant theoretical framework is the model developed by Donald Van Meter and Carl Van Horn in 1975, known as A Model of Policy Implementation. This model states that policy performance is not only determined by the clarity of the policy itself, but also by the interaction and interrelationship between six main variables that influence each other and run linearly from political decisions to policy performance (Yulivestra et al., 2025). The VMVH model was chosen because it provides comprehensive coverage of factors (Li et al., 2025; Liu et al., 2025; Tumija & Erlambang, 2023; Wang et al., 2022).

Policy Standards and Objectives

In the context of SIPD, policy standards and objectives are stipulated in Permendagri No. 70 of 2019 concerning the Local Government Information System and Permendagri No. 77 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Local Financial Management. The main objective of SIPD is to manage regional development, regional finance, and other regional government information in an integrated and electronic-based manner to support good governance.

Interview question: "How is the SIPD policy implemented in the Yapen Regional Government? What are the standards for success and the objectives of the SIPD policy?"

Answer N1 : “The policy standards are clearly stated in Permendagri No. 70 of 2019 and Permendagri No. 77 of 2020. The target is all OPDs in Yapen Islands Regency. It is considered successful if all OPDs or related parties using SIPD no longer encounter obstacles in the data entry process.”

Answer N2 : "Yes, we still often experience problems in using SIPD, especially network problems. Even though training and guidance are carried out regularly, if the network is still slow, it becomes a problem. If the network connection is problematic, work is disrupted. The network problems we face are not only slow internet in Yapen, but also the network connection with the Kemendagri's central server. Sometimes the problems can be resolved quickly, but there have also been times when we had to wait for days for them to be resolved."

This shows that even though the actors implementing SIPD already understand the standard policy documents and have undergone regular training and guidance in accordance with the directives of the central government as the policy maker, the implementers still encounter obstacles due to slow internet connections in the regions and connections to the central server of the Kemendagri.

Resources

The success of implementation is highly dependent on the ability to utilize available resources, including qualified and competent human resources, financial authority, time, and supporting facilities or infrastructure. In the implementation of a digital-based SIPD, HR who are proficient in the system and the availability of hardware (computers/networks) as well as stable server connections are crucial resources (Nangoy et al., 2025).

Interview question: “What about the availability of OPDs in Yapen that have the ability to operate SIPD? Does each OPD have competent employees to use SIPD?”

Answer N1: "At the beginning of the launch of SIPD, many employees were still in the process of learning to use SIPD. This is reasonable, because SIPD is still a new product for us. However, since regular training and guidance have been provided, many have become proficient. Perhaps only a few are still in the learning process. We say learning because the local government information system used undergoes periodic updates, so it is necessary to be able to adjust to the system."

Answer N2: “We also have proactive operators. If there are colleagues who are not yet capable, the operators will usually guide them. In addition, employees from different agencies like to share their knowledge with each other. They help each other. So, in terms of employee competence, we can handle it well.”

Interpreting the results of interviews with SIPD implementation policy makers, it was found that at the beginning of SIPD socialization, many employees did not yet understand how to operate SIPD properly. However, after undergoing intensive training and guidance, many SIPD users have become proficient in its use. In addition, local government operators were also very proactive in providing guidance to SIPD users to support the successful implementation of policies (Al-azkiya & Sudarmo, 2024). However, there was an interesting phenomenon that emerged from the interviews, namely a strong sense of solidarity among OPDs in the Yapen Islands local

government. They shared their knowledge with each other to support other users who were not yet proficient. The learning process multiplies across OPDs.

Characteristics of Implementing Agencies

The focus is on formal and informal organizations involved in implementation. This variable includes bureaucratic structure, norms, relationship patterns, level of discipline, and institutional capacity of implementers, including SIPD managers. These characteristics must be in line with policy requirements; strict policies require disciplined implementers (Tumija & Erlambang, 2023)

Interview question: "How are BKAD and Bapeda, as the authorities in charge of SIPD implementation policy, involved with operators and employees in each OPD as policy implementers or parties using SIPD?"

Answer N3: "SIPD really helps us in working on LKPD. Financial reports can be done quickly. Finding financial data is easy to trace. Work becomes effective and efficient. The only weakness is still related to the network. Not all OPDs have internet installations as good as the BKAD office. In the future, the Communication and Information Agency plans to improve the internet network. So, all parties involved contribute well in carrying out their responsibilities."

Answer N4: "The previous SIMDA had a narrower scope in terms of regional finances and assets, but SIPD has a broader scope covering the regional development planning cycle, regional finances, and other development programs. Therefore, the parties involved must work together synergistically. We are grateful that in Yapen, starting from the Head of BKAD, the Head of Bapeda. Kominfo, operators, and Kadis in each OPD support each other, which motivates us employees to help each other."

Answer N5: "Like district treasurers in villages that are not supported by adequate electricity, such as in Serui, they usually come to the city to learn with us here. We help each other so that the data entry process, which is the basis for completing the LKPD, is completed on time."

BKAD, Bapeda, Kominfo, OPD department heads, and operators build good bureaucratic relationships (Al-azkiya & Sudarmo, 2024) with OPD employees who use SIPD. All parties support each other in carrying out the main tasks and functions mandated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. An organizational culture rich in mutual cooperation (Reumi, 2018) and high inter-agency synergy ensures that the Local Government Financial Report (LKPD) is completed on time.

Inter-organizational Communication and Enforcement Activities

Inter-organizational communication and enforcement activities emphasize the importance of transmission, clarity, and consistency of information from policy makers to implementers at the lower levels. Effective communication ensures that policy standards and objectives are understood uniformly by all implementers involved (Central, Provincial, and OPD/SKPD) (Masita et al., 2025).

Interview question: "How is communication established between all parties involved in the implementation of the SIPD policy? Are there any communication forums or inter-agency forums established for SIPD control?"

Answer N3: "Good, if there are any problems, we inform each other in the group. There is a group that was created as a communication forum between OPDs."

Answer N6: "Communication between OPDs is active; for example, if the network is down, we call the operator or Kominfo to check it. If the connection instability turns out to be originating from the central system (Kemendagri), we communicate and coordinate with the operator at the center. Sometimes problems can be resolved quickly, but sometimes it takes longer. Not all issues related to the system connection can be resolved on the same day. The important thing is to actively monitor all information in the group."

Communication is a key requirement for the successful implementation of policies. Communication that is directed to the right people, at the right time, and with the right value can prevent mistakes and help all parties involved to implement policies and achieve their objectives and targets (Masita et al., 2025). The existence of a cross-OPD communication forum in the Yapen Islands proves the effectiveness of cross-agency communication in generating joint commitment and supporting the successful implementation of policies. Cross-agency collaboration serves as a framework for implementing policies (Al-azkiya & Sudarmo, 2024; Liu et al., 2025).

Disposition of Implementers

This refers to the response and acceptance (understanding) of individual implementers towards policies, whether in the form of full support, rejection, or passive/neutral acceptance. The attitude of implementers is crucial to success, especially if the policy is top-down (made by the center without involving local implementers in its formulation), so that acceptance or rejection is influenced by organizational or individual interests (Nasution & Nurwani, 2021).

Interview question: "What is the disposition or attitude of those implementing the SIPD policy?"

Answer N3: "The implementation of SIPD is mandatory and centralized in nature. Regions have no choice but to have tactical strategies to achieve central targets. Especially now that transfers to regions have been reduced, we must be proactive in creating our own strategic programs sourced from local revenue. We must be ready and always adapt to SIPD."

Answer N7: "In my experience, each system, such as SIMDA and SIPD, has its strengths and weaknesses. However, I must admit that since using electronic systems like SIPD, work has become more efficient, effective, and faster. With SIPD, checking budget ceilings and the amount of funds already used can be done quickly, so we can monitor which OPDs are running out of budget, and the results are accurate. Operating SIPD is not difficult; the important thing is to be willing to learn by following the available guidelines. It is true that not all accounts on SIPD can meet the needs of the region. If the required account is not available on SIPD, we do manual input so that all supporting data for LKPD creation is available."

Answer N8: "If a crash occurs due to high application usage in each OPD, we overcome it by working at night. So, data entry is done at night. Working at night is usually more comfortable and the internet connection is more stable because there are fewer users compared to office hours."

Disposition encompasses perceptions, attitudes, and levels of support for policies. The variables of disposition and attitude of implementers greatly determine the effectiveness of policy implementation. (Davis et al., 1989) stated that user attitude is a person's positive or negative

emotional reaction as a result of using technology systems in their work. This may occur because the SIPD policy implemented is a mandatory policy. The formulation of the SIPD was not the result of a process involving the local community, so the design of the system may not necessarily address the needs and problems that arise in the region (Nasution & Nurwani, 2021).

The mandatory policy made implementers feel compelled to use SIPD. However, SIPD was considered useful for making work more efficient, effective, and faster, so that the implementers' attitudes changed from initially feeling compelled to accepting the implementation policy as beneficial. A strong intention to study consistently until proficient and a willingness to work outside office hours influenced the success of policy implementation.

Conceptually, intention describes an individual's psychological commitment and behavioral readiness to use the system. In the context of local government, the intention to use SIPD as a regional information system reflects the extent to which officials have the desire to continue using SIPD in their work, even though they still face technical and structural obstacles. Therefore, intention is a dominant factor and indicator of cognitive and affective maturity (Spruit et al., 2025) in technology acceptance, which directly determines the level of success in implementing information system policies in the public bureaucracy.

The lack of employees with high self-efficacy in the field of computers can be offset by the strength of a collaborative work culture (*gotong royong*) that functionally compensates for personal technical limitations, enabling the successful acceptance and implementation of regional information systems such as SIPD (Al-azkiya & Sudarmo, 2024; Siradjuddin, 2023). Organizational social competencies such as the ability to work together, transfer knowledge, and share experiences play a complementary role in the acceptance of SIPD and the development of individual self-efficacy (Davis, 1993; Kasemsap, 2017).

A strong culture of mutual cooperation and solidarity indicates that in the context of regional bureaucracy characterized by a communal culture, the successful implementation of digital policies does not solely depend on individual technical readiness, but also on social strength and a sense of togetherness in the work environment. The organization's ability to embrace all OPDs using SIPD can foster trust and commitment to fully support the SIPD policy. Implementer support will accelerate the preparation of regional development planning reports and regional financial reports, as well as improve public services to the community in an effective, efficient, and accountable.

The obstacles experienced by users, such as crashes due to the high level of SIPD user density nationwide, SIPD accounts that are not yet fully integrated to meet the needs of users in the regions, and a top-down style of communication from the center, are tasks that must be addressed by the Ministry of Home Affairs as the creator and developer of SIPD. Improvements and developments to the local government information system must be carried out quickly so that the performance of local government can be improved.

Social, Economic, and Political Conditions

Social, economic, and political conditions include external conditions that can encourage or hinder implementation performance. A conducive environment (stable economy, political support, absence of social conflict) is an important prerequisite for the successful implementation of public policy (Nangoy et al., 2025).

Interview question: “How do social, economic, and political conditions affect the implementation of SIPD policies?”

Answer N8: "Becoming proficient definitely takes time. In addition, you have to be persistent and consistent in doing it. These factors greatly influence the behavior of SIPD application users. Some of them already have good experience in using SIPD, but suddenly they are transferred to another department where their duties have nothing to do with SIPD. Cases like this can also affect policy implementation. They are tired of learning, but suddenly they are transferred to another field that has nothing to do with SIPD. Transfers can happen at any time. On the one hand, we are faced with work responsibilities, but on the other hand, ASNs must be ready to be transferred anywhere and anytime. That is the oath of an ASN. Thankfully, in Yapen, the Regent, Regional Secretary, BKAD, and Bapeda were able to bring all parties together so that the obstacles could be resolved properly.”

Interview question: “Has there ever been pressure from leadership regarding the use of SIPD?”

Answer N3: “In the workplace, everyone has experienced pressure. SIPD is a mandatory regulation from the central government to the regions. However, because SIPD is very useful in helping us prepare the LPKP, we must be adaptive and willing to learn. Additionally, as explained by my colleagues earlier, the important thing is to maintain active communication and collaboration across OPDs.”

An unfavourable social, political, and economic environment can lead to policy implementation failure, but in the Yapen Islands Regency local government, there is strong support among local government leaders. A culture of mutual cooperation has always been fostered in the Yapen Islands local government bureaucracy, as evidenced by the attitude of the Regent, Deputy Regent, Regional Secretary, BKAD, and Bapeda as the implementers of the SIPD policy, who are able to embrace and equip implementers with consistent training and technical guidance.

Another supporting component that influences the success of policy implementation is the behavior of the implementers; because the use of local government digital information systems requires rapid adaptation skills. SIPD users are required to be able to quickly adjust to changes in the digital information system. The characteristics of implementers with adaptive abilities, high integrity, thoroughness, and responsibility will determine the sustainability and success of policy implementation (Al-azkiya & Sudarmo, 2024).

Limitations and Cautions

We believe that this research can contribute academically and practically to the public sector. However, there are several limitations to our research. First, our research only examines the implementation of public policy in the Yapen Islands Regency local government, so the results cannot necessarily be generalized to other local government in Indonesia. Second, the policy implementation used is limited to the Van Meter and Van Horn Policy Implementation Model, which focuses on six variables that influence policy implementation.

Recommendations for Future Research

Future research could expand the research location to other local governments in Indonesia, expanding the research model that is considered to influence policy implementation in local government. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods (mixed methods) by adding content of policy and contexts of implementation variables that can deepen and enrich understanding and interpretation of the factors that influence policy implementation in the public sector.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of SIPD as a technology-based local government information system has been implemented but is still constrained in Yapen Islands Regency. Since the initial stage of the introduction of SIPD as stipulated in Permendagri No. 70 of 2019, the local government of Yapen Islands Regency has been using SIPD to date. However, over time, various obstacles have been encountered in the use of SIPD. The obstacles that are still being faced are slow local internet networks, unstable connections between the central server and the regions, and SIPD accounts that are not yet fully integrated with regional development planning programs, finances, and other development programs.

Overcoming these challenges requires collaboration among all stakeholders, from the central to the regional levels. Optimizing the SIPD policy requires intensive communication, support, and coordination among all stakeholders. A bottom-up organizational culture and assertive communication based on the principles of transparency, clarity, and empathy need to be developed to support the successful implementation of the policy.

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