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RKM Planning and Management System in the Regional Government of Magelang City: Proposed Concept

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ABSTRACT
Magelang City is one of the cities in Central Java province which has many community needs that must be managed properly. The problem of community needs plan (RKM) is important to consider, because it will affect the quality of life of the community. The Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) is the government agency at the regional level responsible for formulating regional development plans and strategies. In Magelang City, Bappeda of Magelang City has a very important role in taking care of the community needs of each Neighborhood Association (RT). Bappeda of Magelang City has a role in taking care of the community needs of each RT in the city of Magelang such as regional development plans that cover the needs of the people of each RT, facilitating development planning meetings and so on. The current system is still an online repository in managing the budget. Inappropriate budget planning can be the cause of an imbalance between needs and budget allocations in community empowerment. Overcoming these difficulties, Bappeda of Magelang City needs to carry out good budget planning and management. In accordance with applicable regulations and standards, and equipped with strict monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, a community needs planning system is needed that can identify and meet community needs properly. This system is intended for the Bappeda of Magelang City in activity management, and RT in planning activities according to the needs of the community. This system will be delivered to each of the neighbourhoods in the city of Magelang every year. This will ensure effective and efficient activity management, which in turn can provide benefits for regional development and the people of Magelang City. This research was conducted using the Ward and Peppard method with Value Chain Analysis and Critical Success Factors (CSFs). The output generated from this research is in the form of strategy recommendations from the results of Bappeda internal and external environmental analysis, as well as proposed information systems that can improve the quality of a more optimal system.
Keywords : Community Needs Plan, Community Empowerment, Regional Government, Bappeda, Ward and Peppard.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology in the last few decades has been very rapid so that technology has become an important asset for the progress and development of a company or any institution (Cahyo et al., 2021; Primadewi et al., 2017). The development of information technology is not only used to access information, but is also used in creating a well-integrated system (Khoirunnisa et al., 2020). Utilization of information technology can help and facilitate all groups of people, companies and government agencies in making decisions and improving the quality of an organization's performance (Primadewi & Hanafi, 2021; Ramadiyanti & Purwani, 2021).

The government has an important role in managing the budget to optimize sub-district, in accordance with Law number 6 of 2014 concerning sub-district, the government allocates sub-district, through a transfer mechanism to districts or cities. Magelang City is one of the cities in Central Java province which has many community needs that must be managed properly. Community empowerment in Magelang City is a development process in which the community takes the initiative to start an activity process to improve the situation and condition of themselves and their environment.

In meeting community needs, the Office for Community Empowerment, Women, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP4KB) introduced Advanced, Healthy and Happy Communities Empowerment Program (Rodanya Masbagia) which has been implemented since 2021, based on the Magelang mayor's regulation number 24 of 2021 concerning guidelines for the implementation of Rodanya Masbagia(Peraturan Walikota Magelang Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Maju Sehat Bahagia, 2021). Rodanya Masbagia is a program to increase empowerment and encourage the active role of the community through the allocation of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) to 1032 neighborhood associations (RT) in 3 sub-districts in Magelang city amounting to Rp. 30 million each year for each RT, so that the total funds spent by Bappeda are Rp. 30,960,000,000 each year.

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The Community Needs Plan (RKM) is a forum for the Magelang city government to find out the unfulfilled needs of the community. Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) is the government agency at the regional level responsible for formulating regional development plans and strategies. Bappeda of Magelang City has a very important role in managing community needs per RT. This role is in the form of regional development plans that cover community needs per RT, facilitating deliberations on development planning and so on.

Planning for community needs is important to note, because it will affect the quality of life of the community. However, so far SIMASBAGIA is still an online repository, where only a link is connected to Google Drive, there is no system at all. In recording it is still manual using Ms. excel as a tool for calculating the budget for needs and recording community activities, so the process of calculating the length of time and recapping activities is not effective. This allows the data to appear in general in the city of Magelang, so that each RT cannot monitor the results of contracts submitted and agreed upon by the Bappeda sub-district village with implemented values in each area. Apart from that, the main matters in planning are becoming increasingly difficult, because one cannot know the data selected from each RT, it is not certain that RTs choose based on a budget ceiling or in accordance with the agreed points. With digitalized planning, it is hoped that there will be no more manual input, so what is in the budget ceiling cannot be changed at will.

Bappeda of Magelang City needs to carry out good planning and activity management to overcome these difficulties, in accordance with applicable regulations and standards and equipped with strict monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of this research is to improve the progress of society in Magelang City by developing a better and optimal planning system. To achieve the research objectives, some questions from this research are:

1. How to design an automated RKM information system that is easier for users?
2. What are the business processes in developing an automated RKM information system using the Ward and Peppard method? These questions will help to achieve the research objectives.

In solving the problems above, researchers used qualitative methods, through interviews, observations, literature reviews and system analysis, so that it would be easier to identify and form a system design. The information system to be developed will use the Ward and Peppard method of analysis, the method includes strategic analysis, system analysis and information system planning. The results of this research are expected to make it easier for the community to determine needs, as well as assist the government in managing plans for community needs in an effective and efficient manner.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this study using the ward and peppard method. The SI/TI strategic planning method based on the Ward and Peppard Model has 2 stages, namely the input and output stages. The input stages are internal business environment analysis, external business environment analysis, internal SI/TI environment analysis and external SI/TI environment analysis. For the output stage, namely business SI strategy, SI/TI strategy and SI/TI management strategy (Septiana, 2017). The Ward and Peppard method approach starts from the condition of SI/TI that is less useful in the past in an organisation and continues to capture business opportunities and increase competitive advantage in an organisation because it is able to make the most of SI/TI (Rissanti et al., 2021). In this study using 2 analysis methods, namely Value Chain Analysis and Critical Success Factors (CSF) Analysis.

Value Chain Analysis is a Ward and Peppard analysis method that is carried out to find out the business work processes of an organisation. This Value Chain analysis identifies activities that focus on main activities and supporting activities (Kurniawati, 2018). Critical Success Factors (CSF) analysis is a collection of analyses of many processes that determine success. CSF is needed to achieve the mission of an agency, the results of the CFS analysis can later be used in determining the business strategy of an agency or company in the future (Hayati, 2016). By paying attention to each activity and the relationship between each, it is expected that a company or institution can improve the performance of each activity and create synergies in order to create corporate excellence (Rinaldy, 2022).

Community Empowerment is the process of increasing the ability and potential of the community as an effort to prosper the community, and develop themselves optimally in the fields of econimo, social, religion and culture (Maison et al., 2022). Empowerment can be carried out by the community and the government in an effort to improve the quality of community welfare including family welfare, empowering the poor, raising the dignity of the community (Dianti & Effendi, 2019). Every organisation or institution in its activities wants to achieve goals. The objectives of an institution will be achieved all its activities by running effectively will be implemented if supported by factors supporting effectiveness (Fitri Lubis & Zubaidah, 2019). In the implementation to achieve a quality society, especially by increasing the needs of the community through information system strategy planning.

An information system is a collection of sub-systems that are integrated and collaborate to solve certain problems by processing data so that it has added value and is useful for

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users (Taufiq et al., 2021). The use of information technology has been widely used as a performance of quality improvement for its users (Ramadiyanti & Purwani, 2021). Especially for government organisations that want to improve the quality of public services based on information and communication technology (e-Government), the need for strategic planning of information systems and information technology is increasingly felt as a strategic direction and policy framework for using information systems to support tasks for government organisations towards the effectiveness of public services and services between government agencies (Widagdo et al., 2018; Yudhistyra & Nugroho, 2014).

In previous researchers using the ward and peppard method, the output obtained was a description of information needs, solutions, and recommendations for information system strategies that could be implemented in the future (Destyarini & Tanaamah, 2021). Other researchers who apply the Ward and Peppard method produce outputs in the form of strategy recommendations from the results of the analysis of the internal and external environment of the company's information system, as well as proposed Information Systems that will be mapped using the McFarlan Strategic Grid to be implemented for the company in the next two years (Cahyo et al., 2021), the output produced is a portfolio document of information system applications and information technology which can later be used as a basis for developing educational services through the help of technological resources. This proves that with a structured information strategy, it will be easier for organisations to develop effective and efficient information systems.

METHOD

Research is a systematic investigation of a problem to find answers to the problems that have been raised. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The following stages in the research can be seen in Figure 1 below. The first stage is problem identification. This stage is carried out to find out the problems that exist in Bappeda of Magelang City and identify these problems. The second is literature study. This stage is carried out by finding reference sources related to research, in order to be able to organize research properly based on knowledge obtained from several references. The third stage is conducting interviews and observations at Bappeda of Magelang City. This stage is expected to find out more in-depth information about the problems experienced and the observations made aim to find out the situation directly.

The fourth stage is data mapping. Data taken from the SIMASBAGIA will later be analyzed using several methods to make it easier for researchers to compile more structured data. The fifth stage is data processing. This continues the research to process the data that has been mapped. In this process, the researcher will at least process the data needed in the community activity plan. The final stage of this research is to analyse the data that has been processed using value chain analysis and Analysis of Critical Success Factors (CSFs).

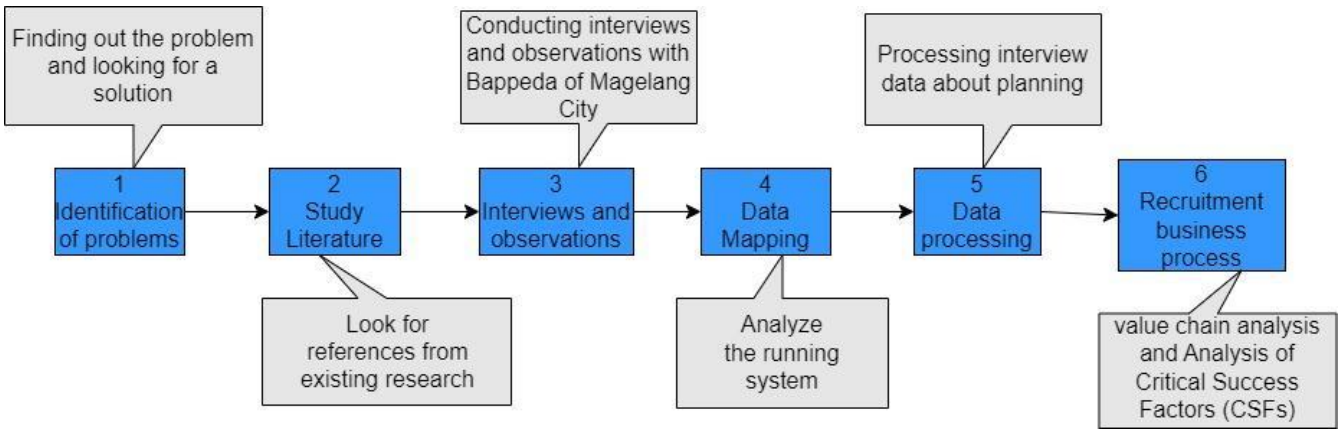

Figure 1. Stages in Research

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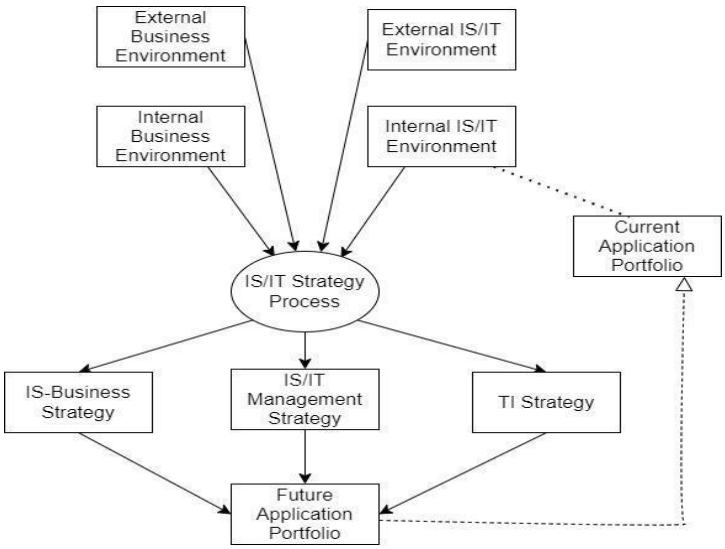

Figure 2. Ward and Peppard Method

An organization that wants to update or optimize the benefits of information systems and information technology (IS/IT) should carry out strategic planning (Yudhistyra & Nugroho, 2014). Information system strategic planning is a portfolio identification process that is reviewed to become a final report in order to achieve the business objectives of an organization (Ervina et al., 2019). One of the strategic planning methods that can be used is the Ward and Peppard Method. Ward and Peppard is a framework for developing an information system strategy that begins with an understanding of the current situation, namely the external and internal environment, both in the business environment and the Information Technology and Information Systems environment (Yudhistyra & Nugroho, 2014). The purpose of using this method is to ensure that all parties involved get a solution, and helps in emphasizing the process and goals that are determined.

The Ward and Peppard method contained in Figure 2 (below) includes several analyzes, such as : strategic analysis, system analysis, information system plan.
Strategic analysis involves identifying organizational goals and understanding how information systems can help achieve those goals. This analysis includes, analysis of the external and internal environment of the organization, identification of information needs, and identification of strategies that can be implemented.

System analysis involves developing an information system model based on the information needs that have been identified in the strategic analysis stage. This information system model includes analysis of business processes, data structures, information technology architecture, and organizational infrastructure.

Information system plan involves developing an information system implementation plan. This plan includes selection of information technology solutions, project plans, training plans, testing plans, and change management plans.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research will analyze the system available at Bappeda of Magelang City through several stages, the following will be presented a strategic plan using the ward and peppard method.

A. Vision, mission and problem identification

Vision of the city of Magelang is “The developed city of Magelang is healthy and happy”. Magelang city mission are (1) Creating a society that is religious, cultured, civilized, tolerant and based on IMTAQ, (2) Fulfill the basic service needs of the community to improve the quality of human resources, (3) Realizing good and innovative governance, (4) Improving the community's economy by increasing the role of MSMEs based on the people's economy.

With the target of increasing community participation in development using a community empowerment assistance strategy, the Magelang city government created a work program to achieve the vision and mission of the city of Magelang which is referred to as Rodanya Masbagia. In carrying out its goal of providing convenience in serving community needs, DP4KB implements a system commonly called SIMASBAGIA, this system can be accessed at the address http://simasbagia.dp4kb.magelangkota.go.id/. SIMASBAGIA has helped the people of Magelang city enough, several regions have benefited from the program. However, this system is still ineffective in managing community needs, especially in planning community activities. The Masbagia information system still needs development to create an advanced, healthy and happy society.

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B. Literature Study, Interviews and Observations

SIMASBAGIA is an information system of the Magelang city government to create a quality society and realize good and innovative governance. By conducting interviews and observing parties at Bappeda, it can be seen that the SIMASBAGIA, which is expected to assist in community empowerment, is still not optimal. The way the system works is still an online repository, because it's only a link on Google Drive that connects directly to the system. From this repository it is very possible that the data that appears is general in nature in the city of Magelang, this makes the community in each RT unable to monitor the results of the contracts that they submit and agree on with the subdistrict head of the Bappeda of Magelang City sub-district with the value being implemented in their area.

The current SIMASBAGIA can be accessed at the address http://simasbagia.dp4kb.magelangkota.go.id/. This system does not provide a place for users to enter data into the system. It is also slower and less efficient to manage RKM because it is only an online repository. Apart from that, the main matters of planning became even more difficult, because one could not know the voting data from each RT, it was not certain that the RTs voted based on the budget ceiling or in accordance with the agreed points. This needs to be improved by developing a digitalized SIMSBAGIA, which is expected to help improve the system to be more precise and efficient so that there is no need to manually input data.

After the process of interviews, observations and literature studies that have been carried out, the data obtained will be used for the implementation of SIMASBAGIA Automation. An automated system can help to facilitate users in obtaining information needs and make the system of community activity plans in each RT systematized so that it can be more effective and efficient in every planning. The application of automation is more helpful in creating a database of RT profiles and RKM. SIMASBAGIA will be very facilitated in determining the activity plan that is in accordance with each profile, thus the user experience will be maximized to decide the activity plan in the area.

C. Data Mapping and Processing

The features contained in SIMASBAGIA can be seen in Figure 3.

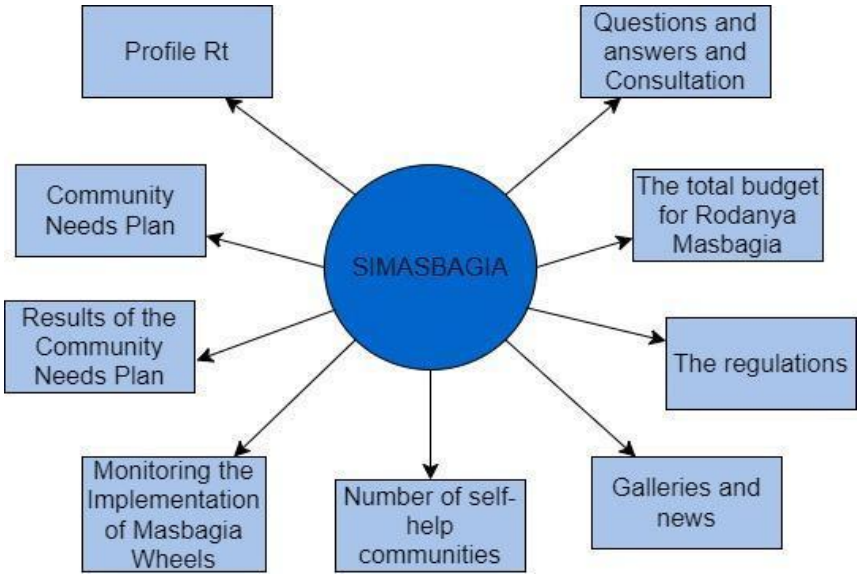

Figure 3. Current SIMASBAGIA Features

The following are description of the above system.

First, RT Profile is displays real data on regional and population conditions in detail. The data includes 1,032 RTs, 17 Villages and 3 Districts in Magelang City.

In the previous system, the RT profile contained real data on the condition of each RT, which totaled 1032 RTs. The recorded data will be the determinant of making a plan for the needs of an RT. Based on the analysis conducted on the RT Profile system, it can be concluded that the system has not been effective. In planning community needs, the RT must go through 2 validators, namely the sub-district and sub-district. In the process of planning activities, the RT submits an activity plan to the sub-district using excel, then if there is a discrepancy with the RT's profile in completing the plan, the plan that has been filled in needs to be revised again, if the sub-district approves it, it will be continued and given to the sub-district, the last process is if from the district agrees, then it is handed over to the government to process the budget for community needs in accordance with what has been planned.

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This was taken into consideration because the process was long and ineffective, making the planning process longer. In fact, basically submitting plans for next year, starting from the previous year, namely in January-June. The mistake that often occurs is that each RT fills out a needs plan that does not match what is needed, this wastes the budget. In overcoming this, RKM automation is carried out, where the needs of each RT will not be missed. The RT profile will explain in more detail the population starting from the number of families, occupation, economy, gender, age and so on. These small things will help to better specify the needs of the community. The contents of the RT profile regarding the number of residents and the quality of the population in terms of education can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Age profile of population

No	Regarding	<20	20-40	>40
1.	**Total population (male and female)**	0-1	25-30	40-45
		1-5	30-35	45-50
		5-10	35-39	50-55
		10-15		60
		15-19		
2.	**Education (male and female) :**			
	Attended school age (years)	3-6	20-25	40-45
		7-15	25-30	50-55
		15-19	30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
	Dropout at age (years)	7-15	20-25	40-45
		15-19	30-35	50-55
			35-39	55-60
				60
3.	**Labor :**			
	With population of working age	15-19	20-25	40-45
			25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
	Population not yet / not working	15-19	20-25	40-45
			25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
4.	**Quality of population in terms of education :**			
	Elementary school graduates with ages	15-19	20-25	40-45
			25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
	Middle school graduates with ages	15-19	20-25	40-45
			25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
	High school graduates with ages	15-19	20-25	40-45
			25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
	PT graduates with ages	15-19	20-25	40-45
			25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60
	And did not finish school from the age of.	7-15	20-25	40-45
		15-19	25-30	50-55
			30-35	55-60
			35-39	60

Other data comes from several potential resources, such as:

- Basic livelihoods (male and female) : Housewives, students, not yet/not working, traders, entrepreneurs, BUMN, BUMN employees,

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farmers/breeders, farm labourers, mechanics, lawyers, domestic workers, THL, civil servants, military, police, midwives, retirees and others.

- Religion / beliefs :

Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism.

- Citizenship which includes 2 types, namely

Indonesian citizens and foreigners.

- Disabilities :

Speech impaired, paralyzed, cleft lip, quadriplegic and mentally retarded.

- Health

Health with conditions: malnutrition/stunting, do not have jamkes, people with mental disorders, residents have not been vaccinated and residents have not been immunized.

- Economics

Economy with conditions: KK (poor population), DTKS registered KK, DTKS registered residents, vulnerable KK (Women as heads of families), poor elderly 60, neglected elderly (living alone, without income and decent housing).

- UMKM

Types include: UMKM and KUBE.

- Community activity groups

Type of Activity : Cultural Arts Group, Person in Charge of Cultural Arts Group, Number of Members of Arts and Culture, Group/Sports Club, Person in Charge of Sports Group/Club, Number of Members of Sports Group/Club, Religious Activities Group, Person in Charge of Religious Activities, Number of Members of Religious Activities .

- Tourism potential

This section lists the types of tourism potential that exist in the area. It also lists the extent to which each potential has been developed.

- Public/social facilities :

(1) Data on household residence, starting from the status of home ownership consisting of own house, rented house, boarding and service.
(2) Data on the condition of the house which includes: the condition of the roof, floor, access to sanitation, walls and access to drinking water.
(3) The public facilities in the household such as : Households Occupying Uninhabitable Houses, Neighborhood Roads, Data on environmental scale public space points that have not been serviced by Public Lighting, Environmental Drainage, Fire Protection Number of Light Fire Extinguishers, Need for Light Fire Extinguishers, Environmental Security Post, Need for Security Post Facilities Neighborhoods, Community Residents' Meeting Buildings, Meeting Building Infrastructure Needs, Households Implementing Urban Farming.
(4) Fields undertaken: Business experience, name of business location group, land area, land form, land status, community self-help data (donations).

Other data on the total population and the quality of the population in terms of education can be seen in Table 1.

Second, plan for community needs is displays a recapitulation of the types of activities and the amount of proposed RKM (Plan for Community Needs) for each proposed sub-district.

Activity plan / community needs, contains a summary of activities that have been proposed and approved for sure. The needs plan contained in the system is in the form of recaps per village, per sub-district, percentage of activities and city-level RKM recap. After being analyzed, the system is still ineffective, because the activity plan per RT is difficult to know. While the community wants to be able to monitor the results of the RKM that has been approved to facilitate implementation. In addition, this recap also displays the total costs incurred, let's say the list of community activities at SIMASBAGIA that has been determined includes several indicators, namely:

- Development of infrastructure facilities

These indicators include several activities, namely:

1) Procurement, construction, development and maintenance of settlement environment facilities and infrastructure. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Road; (b) Drinking Water Network and access to clean water; (c) drainage and sewers; (d) loud; (e) waste collection facilities and waste processing facilities; (f) infiltration/biopore wells; (g) settlement-scale domestic wastewater management network; (h) light fire extinguisher; (i) Gapura RW; (j) Park; (k) Family medicinal plants, fruits, vegetables, tubers, hydroponics, mushrooms, fisheries, small-scale livestock; (l) environmental security facilities and infrastructure; (m) esidential neighborhood lighting; (n)facilities and infrastructure supporting thematic villages.
2) Procurement, construction, development and maintenance of health facilities and infrastructure. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) bathing, washing, public/communal toilets; (b) facilities and infrastructure for the elderly, toddlers, and pregnant women; (c) integrated service post for the elderly and/or toddlers; (d) other health infrastructure.
3) Procurement, construction, development and maintenance of educational and cultural facilities and infrastructure. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Community reading garden; (b) early childhood education building; (c) sports facilities and infrastructure; (d) rides for children's games in early childhood education; (e) cultural arts facilities and infrastructure.
4) Procurement, construction, development and maintenance of social institution facilities and infrastructure. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) RT facilities and infrastructure; (b)

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facilities and infrastructure for Empowerment of Family Welfare (PKK) and Dasawisma.

- Community empowerment

These indicators include several activities, namely:

1) Management of community health service activities. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Clean and healthy lifestyle services; (b) services for providing additional food and vitamins at the Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) for the elderly and/or toddlers; (c) Family planning; (d) Food assistance for the elderly who have not been registered in integrated social welfare data; (e) Training of other community health cadres; (f) Stunting Prevention (BADUTA) .
2) Management of educational and cultural service activities, such as : (a) No Tool Help : Sewing Training, Culinary Training, Motorcycle servicing training, Cosmetology training, Computer/graphic design training; (b) With the help of tools: Barbershop training, SPA training, Barista Training, HP Service Training, Online marketing training, Organization of cultural arts course, Other educational and cultural service management activities (Including Wifi maintenance and procurement) .
3) Management of micro, small and medium enterprise development activities. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Organizing business training; (b) Management activities for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises
4) Management of social institution activities. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Village community development training. (b) Community organization management activities.
5) Management of peace, public order and community protection activities. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Procurement/organization of security posts; (b) strengthening and increasing the capacity of RT security / orderliness personnel; (c)Activities to manage peace, public order, and other public protection.
6) Strengthening community preparedness in dealing with disasters and other extraordinary events. In its activities there are several aspects, such as : (a) Provision of information services about disasters; (b) Community preparedness training in dealing with disasters. (c) Volunteer training for disaster management; (d) Fire protection management education; (e) Strengthening community preparedness.

- Operational costs 3%

General costs to support the administration of Rodanya Masbagia implementation at the RT level are at most 3% (three per cent) of the Rodanya Masbagia fund ceiling. Operational costs for supporting activities include operational costs for Rodanya Masbagia facilitation, costs for the Rodanya Masbagia coordination team, costs for the Rodanya Masbagia control team, the proposal and planning verification team and other verification teams. This has been stated in the regulation of the mayor of Magelang in the budgeting chapter articles 27 and 28.(Peraturan Walikota Magelang Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Maju Sehat Bahagia, 2021).

Third, results of the Community Needs Plan is displays details of the RKM results that have been realized for each RT in Magelang City. The results of this RKM come from the regional apparatus or OPD Pengpu Rodanya Mas Bagia so that the public can find out the benefits and the magnitude of the realization of the RKM. **Fourth**, Monitoring of the implementation of Rodanya Masbagia Swakelola Type 4 is displays the progress of the implementation of Rodanya Mas Bagia in urban villages throughout the city of Magelang in a type 4 self-management manner. Percentage of financial realization achievements and financial accountability achievements carried out by each community group (Pokmas).

Fifth, Number of Community Self-Help is displays information about the amount of community self-help in Rodanya Mas Bagia for each village. Recapitulation of community self-help at the sub-district level up to the city level. **Sixth**, Galleries and News is displays links from online mass media and news publications written by community empowerment companions or facilitators in each kelurahan. So that the public can find out the publications or results of Rodanya Mas Bagia which have been carried out.

Seventh, Regulations is displays laws and regulations related to Rodanya Masbagia and socialization materials for the Magelang city government to the community as well as training materials for facilitators for Rodanya Masbagia assistants. **Eighth,** Total Budget for Rodanya Masbagia is displays the total budget for Rodanya Masbagia. Through this feature, the public can find out the amount of Rodanya Masbagia's budget every year in the Magelang City APBD starting in 2021 and 2022. **Ninth**, Questions and answers and consultations is the function of this system is used as a means of interaction for community consultation with the Rodanya Masbagia control team, which is directly connected to the WhatsApp contact of the official concerned.

D. Recruitment Business Process

(1) Value Chain Analysis

This study uses value chain analysis to divide the entire work process that takes place in Bappeda of Magelang City into two categories of activities, namely main activities and support activities. This analysis aims to identify and classify the activities that occur in an organization into two major parts, namely main activities and supporting activities

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(Wedhasmara, 2009). The following presents the results of the analysis in Figure 4 using the value chain analysis.

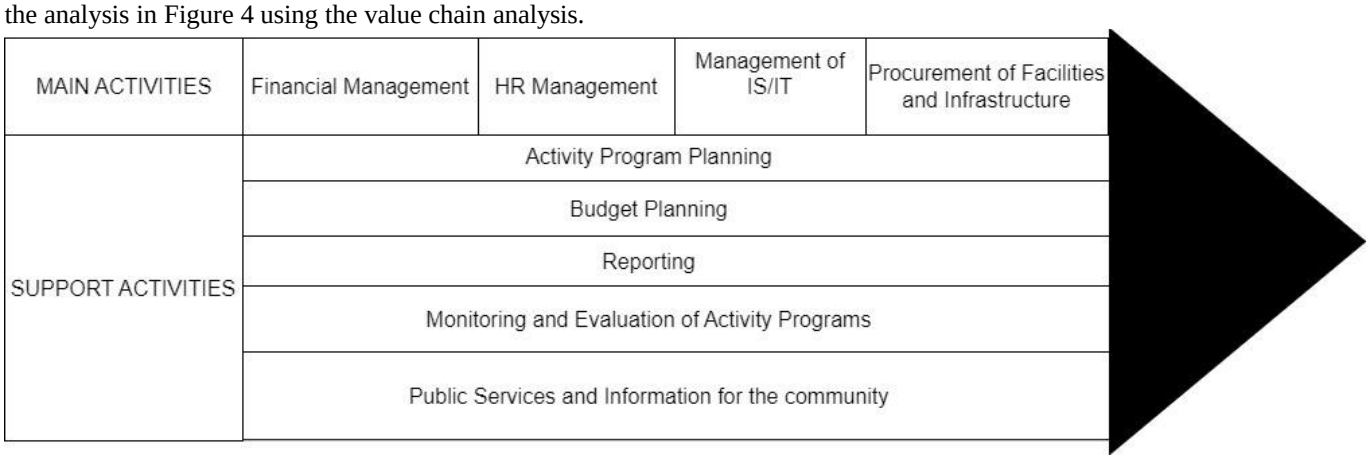

Figure 4. Value Chain Analysis

Based on the picture above, the value chain analysis contains:

- The main activities consist of Financial management, HR Management, Management of IS/IT, Procurement of Facilities and Infrastructure.
- Supporting activities consist of Activity program planning, Budget planning, Reporting, Monitoring and evaluation of program activities, Public services and information for the community.

(2) Analysis of Critical Success Factors (CSFs)
To know the needs of the organization and its environment which greatly influence the success or failure. Analysis of Critical Success Factors (CSFs) is carried out with the aim of interpreting objectives more clearly to determine the activities that must be carried out and what information is needed.Based on the SIMASBAGIA, in managing community activity plans, system development is still needed. The thing that is done by the community in determining their needs plan, can be by carrying out the planning sequence, before the activity plan is determined to be submitted, an RT meeting can be held first, this aims so that the community's needs are recorded according to their needs. So that it can be seen whether the required planning is appropriate or not, thus it will help in recapitulating needs. The next step is to determine success based on the IT Balanced Scorecard, as shown in the following table 2.

Table 2. Determining CSFs Based on IT Balanced Scorecard

Objectives(CSFs)	Key Decisions	system solution
Realization of a system to manage plans for effective community needs	Build a system to be able to manage plans according to budget ceilings	IS planning
Realization of a system for displaying plans for community needs per RT	Building a community needs assessment system for each region.	SI recapitulation
Build a system to make it easier to achieve a mature plan for future needs	A mature plan for long and short term needs.	IS planning
Realization of a system to display the contents of the RT profile more effectively.	Build a system so that you can easily manage data to determine activity plans.	IS planning

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Based on the perspective of the IT balanced Scorecard, it illustrates that the focus on planning and recapitulation systems is to build and develop systems to provide convenience in presenting detailed and comprehensive plan requirements in each Region. In addition, it will be easier for the community to monitor the activity plans that have been agreed upon by the Magelang city government. With this is expected to create an advanced and quality society.

In developing a community needs planning system. Based on the mapping results above, the system that will be developed is a system that can make decisions into an option based on the RT's profile, to be able to facilitate and fill community needs appropriately and well. The next feature is a RKM recap where the recap display shows the plans submitted by RTs and it is easy to monitor their implementation. because the current system is still not effective and efficient, and makes it difficult for the RT community to carry out monitoring. In addition, if the proposed plan is not in accordance with the budget ceiling, the risk that the budget will occur will be wasted by things that should not be needed, then by The existence of this system strategy is expected to assist in information system planning, facilitating RTs in monitoring the results of the needs plan they propose.
System suggestion:

- Activity planning features per RT

This feature will display data on community activity plans that have been adapted to each condition in each RT. This will make it easier for RTs to fill the needs of their communities without having to find out the needs of other RTs to serve as their reference material. this will also minimize excessive budget output.

- RKM recap feature for each RT

In this feature, it is hoped that each RT that has submitted an activity plan can be displayed in detail the type of activity selected, as well as the amount of the budget that has been spent, so that it is more effective to carry out these activities.

- RT profile features

This feature will help store all data on the condition of each RT in a more structured and organized manner. so that finding or checking RT condition data will be easier, besides that over time if conditions change, the RT can update it through this feature.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of research using the Ward and Peppard method, it can be concluded that the community needs planning process on SIMASBAGIA can be developed to be more effective and optimal. The data obtained from the interviews were analysed through the Value Chain Analysis method and Critical Success Factors (CSFs) Analysis. From this analysis, it produces an overview in the form of a system proposal that can be developed on the system to make it more optimal and facilitate the parties concerned in planning needs and ensuring activities in accordance with needs.
Suggestions for the future are expected that researchers can use different methods to get better results than the previous method. This research is only centred on information system strategy planning and researchers can implement and develop this research.

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