

# COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

<sup>1</sup> Dila Novita, <sup>2</sup> Rika Tasya

<sup>1</sup> Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Ilmu politik, Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi

<sup>2</sup> Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Ilmu politik, Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi

Author's email:

<sup>1</sup> [dilanovita@gmail.com](mailto:dilanovita@gmail.com); <sup>2</sup> [rikatasya616@gmail.com](mailto:rikatasya616@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** Corruption in Indonesia has become a very dangerous social pathology and can threaten all aspects of social, national and state life. Due to the high rate of corruption within the scope of village government, the Corruption Eradication Commission together with the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration created the Anti-Corruption Village program as an effort to prevent corruption at the village level. In addition, the concept of sustainable development known as the Sustainable Development Goals is also developing and demands a fast response from all countries to make it happen, one of the goals of which is to reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms. The purpose of this study is to analyze collaborative governance in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village program and to analyze the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals 16 target 5. This research method uses qualitative, case study research design, observation data acquisition techniques, in-depth interviews and documentation. The results of the study stated that collaborative governance was carried out in every stage of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village program, including the stages of observation, technical guidance, assessment and launching of the Anti-Corruption Village pilot. The collaboration was carried out by the KPK, the Ministry of Village PDTT, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance because these agencies are in charge of village governance, village development and management of the village fund budget, with roles in their respective fields, this collaboration is one of the strategies in efforts to deal with corruption at the regional level. Cibiru Wetan village. Cibiru Wetan Village has achieved SDGs point 16 target 5 with an overall score of 85.14, this achievement can also be seen through the Anti-Corruption Village award given to Cibiru Wetan Village in 2022 because it has fulfilled five indicators including strengthening governance, supervision, quality of service public participation, community participation and local wisdom, with an overall score of 96.16. This achievement is also inseparable from the community's involvement in village development so that with the existence of a community satisfaction survey it can continue to improve the governance of the village of Cibiru Wetan.

**Keywords:** Collaborative Governance; Corruption; Sustainable Development Goals

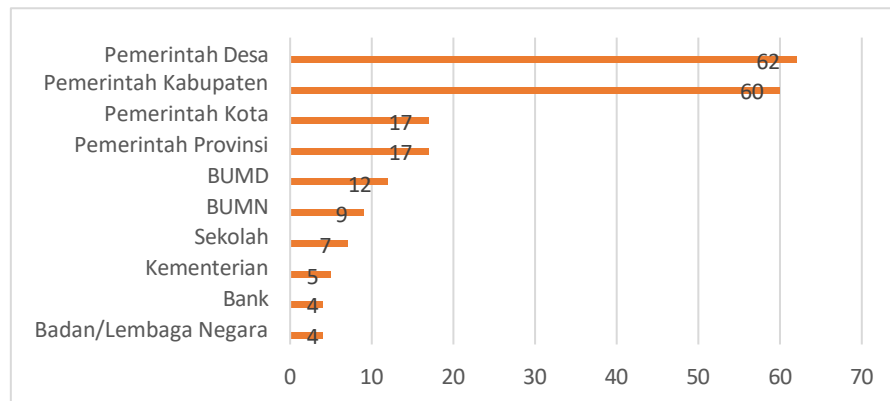
## 1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a common phenomenon among Indonesian society, it could be said that corruption has become a culture, Indonesia is like a paradise for corruptors. This can be seen from Indonesia's ranking at 96 out of 180 most corrupt countries in International Transparency in 2021. Corruption causes the majority of Indonesian people to suffer and live in poverty, and considering the increasing development of modes of corruption, eradicating corruption is a shared responsibility down to the lower levels (Ajeng, 2017). Efforts to eradicate corruption have been carried out in various ways by the Indonesian government, however corruption such as abuse of power, bribery, kickbacks, extortion, rewards based on collusion and

nepotism, and use of state money for personal gain continues in Indonesia. There is a tendency for modus operandi to become more complex and therefore more difficult to deal with (Hadilinatih, 2018).

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) recorded 197 corruption cases during the first semester of 2021. Of this number, corruption in the village budget sector occupied the top position with 62 cases. Based on work background, village officials are the highest contributors to corruption cases.

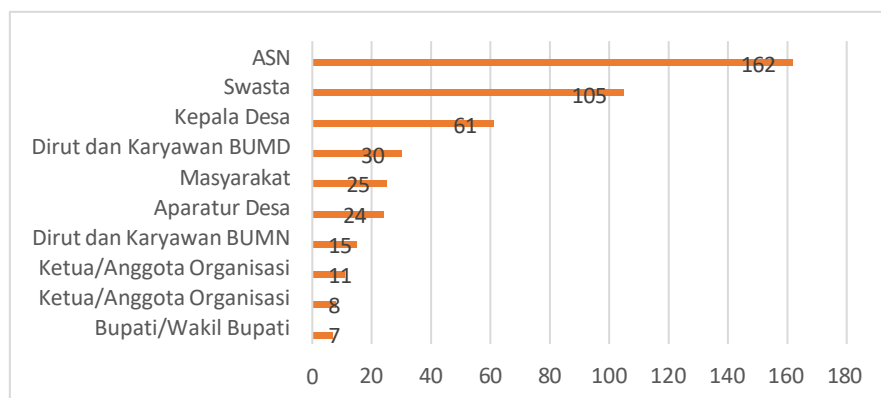
**Figure 1. 1 Mapping of Corruption Cases by Institution in Semester 1 2021**



Source: Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)

According to the Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW), entitled "Results of Monitoring Trends in Actor-Based Corruption Enforcement in Semester 1 of 2021", shows that as many as 162 State Civil Apparatuses were involved in corruption cases. The private sector followed with 105 corruption cases in the first semester of 2021. This was followed by 61 village heads who were arrested for corruption. Village heads and village officials have great potential for corruption because they have direct access to fund management.

**Figure 1. 2 Corruption Cases Based on Actors in Semester I 2021**

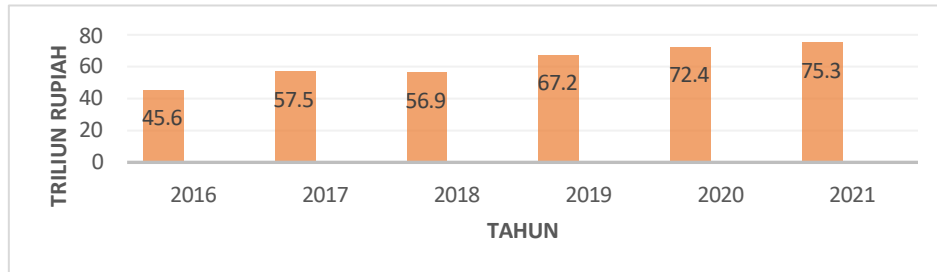


Source: Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)

Village Funds in Indonesia are managed directly by the Village Government based on Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, that the central government allocates Village funds from the national budget to improve public services, community empowerment and Village development. The realization of Village Funds every year as per the data released by the

Central Statistics Agency shows that every year the realization of the use of Village funds increases

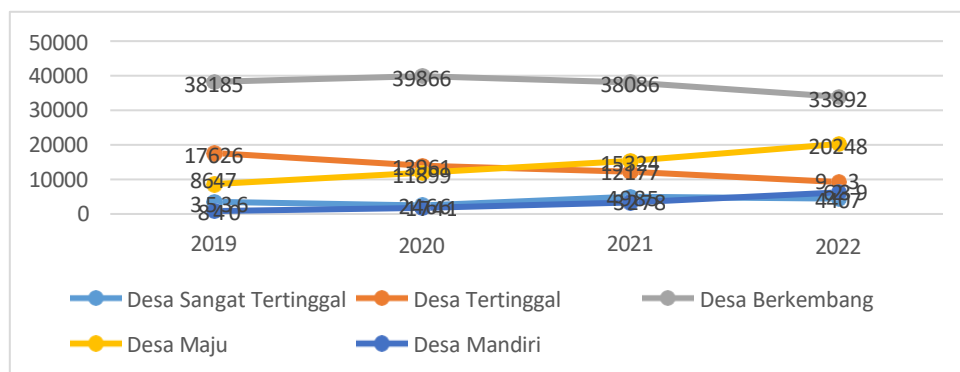
**Figure 1. 3 Realization of Village Government Revenue and Expenditures in the Village Fund category**



Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2021

The increasing realization of Village Funds is also balanced by the improving quality of Villages in Indonesia. It was recorded by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration for the period 2019 to 2022, that the number of Independent Villages and Advanced Villages is increasing every year, conversely the number of developing Villages, underdeveloped Villages, and very underdeveloped villages experience a decline every year.

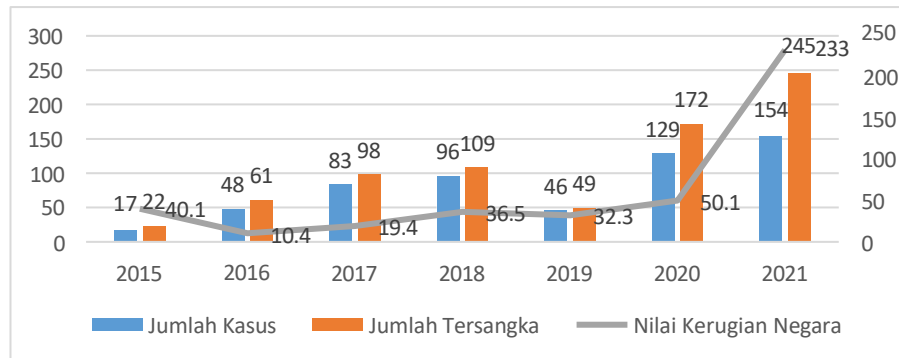
**Figure 1. 4 Village Development Indexes in Indonesia**



Source: PDTT Village Ministry data, 2022

However, the increase in the number of Village Fund realizations, the increase in the number of developed Villages and independent Villages is also offset by the increase in the number of Village Fund corruption. It is proven that this large budget opens up opportunities for corruption by the Village Government using all means. Indonesia Corruption Watch noted that there was an increase in the number of corruption in village funds from 2015 to 2021.

**Figure 1. 5 Village Fund Corruption 2015-2021**



Source: ICW Legal and Judicial Monitoring Division, 2021

The corruption rate in Village funds which increases every year occurs due to lack of supervision or weak integrity of Village officials or can be caused by other factors. Prevention of corruption in Village funds has been systematic and involves many Stakeholders starting from the community, Village Facilitators, Village Consultative Body, Regional Government, law enforcement officers, Corruption Eradication Commission, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to Universities both in preventive, detective and repressive steps (Hadilinatih, 2018).

The involvement of several stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector and the community, is what is called Collaborative Governance. Collaborative Governance can be interpreted as regulating the involvement of one or more institutions between public institutions and non-public institutions or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in a collective and formal decision-making process with a consensus, deliberative orientation, and aimed at implementing public policies or managing public programs or assets (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

On the other hand, the concept of sustainable development also continues to develop, and countries need to respond quickly to make it happen, which are known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Fauziah & Lubis, 2022). SDGs implementation has been regulated in Presidential Regulation no. 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, which assigns duties and responsibilities to all ministries including the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. One of the goals in the SDGs is to reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms (Ministry of Villages PDTT, 2012).

Sustainable Development Goals 16 explains that eradicating corruption is the key to the success of other SDGs, especially for countries with high levels of corruption, including Indonesia (Rulandari, 2021). In Indonesia's case, to ensure the success of the SDGs, the main focus must be on target 16.5, eradicating corruption and bribery. The aim states that efforts must significantly reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms (Central Statistics Agency, 2014).

There is a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration and the Corruption Eradication Commission Number: 09/M/HK.07.01/V/2020 or Number: 107 of 2020 concerning cooperation in efforts to eradicate criminal acts of corruption in Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. Therefore, this memorandum of understanding became the basis for the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Ministry of Villages PDTT to create a program called the Anti-Corruption Village Program. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) collaborated to form a Pilot Anti-Corruption Village for Fiscal Year 2022. One of the villages used as an example is Cibiru Wetan Village, Cileunyi District, Bandung

Regency, West Java Province. The process of establishing a pilot anti-corruption village is divided into several stages, namely observation, technical guidance and assessment.

Previous research mostly discussed the implementation of Collaborative Governance in eradicating and preventing corruption (Zulfa et al., 2022); (Hadilinih, 2018); (Abubakar et al., 2017); (Widianto et al., 2022); (Wijayanti & Kasim, 2022); (Iskandar, 2019); (Widianto et al., 2021)). Some studies only examine the implementation of SDGs to achieve target 16.5, namely reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms (Witarti et al., 2021); (Christopher & James, 2019)). Then, there is also research that discusses the concept of Anti-Corruption Villages (Syauket & Karsono, 2022).

This study is different from existing research, which mostly conducts studies only on collaboration, or on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in eradicating corruption. However, researchers have not found research that discusses in depth the concept of Collaborative Governance in implementing the Anti-Corruption Village program to achieve SDGs target 16.5, namely reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms (case study in Cibiru Wetan Village, Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency, West Java Province).

Academically, it is hoped that the results of this study can contribute to research in the study of State Administration, especially the Implementation and Evaluation of Public Policy through analysis of the Collaborative Governance Anti-Corruption Village Program (Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 16 Target 5) case study in Cibiru Wetan Village, Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency, West Java Province.

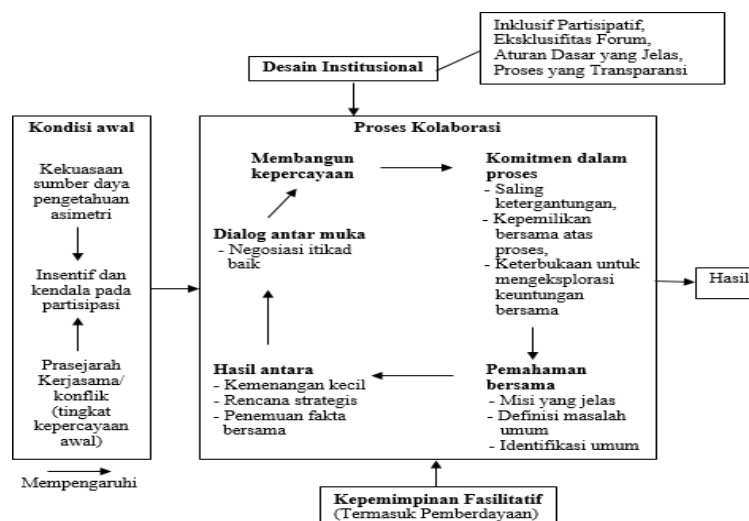
This research aims to (1) Analyze Collaborative Governance in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village program; (2) Analyzing the achievements of Sustainable Development Goals 16 target 5 regarding reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms in Cibiru Wetan Village; (3) Analyzing the perceptions of Cibiru Wetan Village Stakeholders in implementing the Anti-Corruption Village program.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance is one or more public bodies directly involving non-government stakeholders in a formal, consensus, and deliberative collective decision-making process aimed at creating or implementing public policies or managing public programs or assets (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

**Figure 2. 1 Collaborative Governance Model according to Ansell & Gash**



Source: Ansell & Gash, 2008

## 2.2 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 goals that aim to comprehensively end poverty and hunger, improve health and education, address climate change, and achieve environmental sustainability and inclusiveness, and a global agenda consisting of 169 sub- goals (Ruijs et al., 2018). The 17 goals of the SDGs are depicted in Figure 2.2 below.

**Figure 2. 2 Sustainable Development Goals**



Source: Bappenas, 2017

Of the 17 SDGs goals mentioned, researchers will only examine the achievement of the 16th goal, target 5, namely reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms. Corruption is the main factor inhibiting the implementation of SDGs. Therefore, the more emphasis is placed on anti-corruption strategies, the higher the SDGs implementation score (Christopher & James, 2019).

## 2.3 Anti-Corruption Village Program

The Anti-Corruption Village Program initiated by the Corruption Eradication Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration is an effort to prevent corruption and to convey anti-corruption values to the village level. Villages, as the smallest sphere of government, are considered to play an important role in efforts to prevent corruption. The program is expected to encourage village officials who run the village government system and also all elements of village community leaders such as religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, youth and women to build village character, by placing integrity/anti-corruption as the most important value in life. Every day (Anti-Corruption Education Center, 2022).

The objectives of the Anti-Corruption Village program are 1) Disseminating the importance of building integrity and anti-corruption values to the government and village communities. 2) Improve village governance with integrity according to the indicators in the anti-corruption village guidebook. 3) Providing understanding and increasing the participation of village communities in efforts to prevent corruption and eradicate corruption.

## 2.4 Corruption

Corruption is an act of deviating from the official duties of a person's position in a country or acting behind closed doors to gain personal influence (individuals, close family, a group of people) over a position or financial gain, or actions that violate implementation rules regarding personal behavior (Klitgaard, 1988). From the definition of corruption explained, it can be concluded that corruption is bad behavior such as embezzling funds or accepting bribes to enrich oneself, other people or companies, which is economically detrimental to the country.

## **2.5 Perception**

Perception according to Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono is a person's ability to organize his observations. Organizing abilities include: the ability to differentiate, classify and focus. Therefore, the same object can be perceived differently by different people. This is caused by differences in values and personalities of the parties involved (Sarwono, 1976). From this definition it can be concluded that perception is the process of selecting, organizing and interpreting views, opinions and reactions to something. Social evaluation of certain objects can be positive and negative. It is up to the individual or society to prepare the objects presented to them compared to the expectations that society should accept.

## **2.6 Stakeholders**

Stakeholders are a group or individual involved in implementing an activity or program to achieve a common goal. In this research, the author uses theory (Bonnafous-Boucher & Rendtorff, 2016) which explains that there are several types of stakeholders, namely main stakeholders, supporting stakeholders and key stakeholders.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

This research uses a qualitative approach so that the data obtained can describe, communicate, convey in detail and in depth the reality that occurs in the field regarding collaborative governance in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village program and the achievement of SDGs point 16 target 5. The technique for determining informants was carried out using purposive sampling and was carried out 5 informants were obtained who had information related to the research theme and were studied in depth. The informants for this research consist of 1 (one) Head of the Anti-Corruption Village Task Force (KPK), 1 (one) Public Service and Bureaucratic Reform Division (ICW), 1 (one) Head of Cibiru Wetan Village, 1 (one) Consultative Body Cibiru Wetan Village, 1 (one) person from the Cibiru Wetan Village community. Furthermore, data analysis techniques use data collection, data reduction and data presentation and conclusions.

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Collaborative Governance Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village Program**

Collaborative Governance carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission began with the high number of corruption cases at the village level, then the Corruption Eradication Commission realized that in carrying out the Anti-Corruption Village program which aims to prevent corruption and instill anti-corruption values, it cannot be done independently or by one agency alone but requires collaboration with stakeholders to achieve the Anti-Corruption Village program.

The Corruption Eradication Commission collaborates with the Ministry of Villages, PDTT, through a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration and the Corruption Eradication Commission Number: 09/M/HK.07.01/V/2020 or Number: 107 of 2020 concerning cooperation in efforts to eradicate criminal acts of corruption in Villages, Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration.

The supporting factors that influenced the occurrence of this cooperation agreement were first, the existence of the national goals of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in paragraph 4 of the preamble to the 1945 Constitution and the existence of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which then saw the Corruption Eradication Commission and several ministries have similar goals so that they became a supporting factor in implementing the collaborative process to create better village governance.

The Head of the Anti-Corruption Village Task Force stated that the challenges in collaborating on the Anti-Corruption Village program are three things, namely people,

money, methods. Man, namely human resources, money, namely budget, and methods, namely procedures used in implementing the Anti-Corruption Village program, with limited human resources and budget, considering the large number of villages throughout Indonesia, around 74,961 based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2022, the Corruption Eradication Committee and the Ministry will only creating one pilot anti-corruption village in each province. Next, the method that will be implemented by the KPK is expansion, so that each province creates a pilot anti-corruption village at the district level with supervision from the KPK and the ministry.

In implementing the collaborative anti-corruption village program, stakeholders have the same understanding regarding the objectives of the anti-corruption village program, namely to create village governance that is transparent, accountable and utilizes the village budget for the welfare of village communities. Stakeholders have their respective roles and duties in implementing the anti-corruption village program, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely providing guidance and assessment regarding village governance, the PDPT Village Ministry providing guidance and assessment regarding village development, the Ministry of Finance providing guidance and assessment regarding financial management. , the Corruption Eradication Committee is concerned with monitoring how village officials can work in a trustworthy manner according to their duties.

Then, in terms of supervision of villages that have received the Anti-Corruption Village pilot award, in this case the Corruption Eradication Commission utilizes digitalization to carry out supervision, namely by using a Whatsapp Group in which there are ministries, representatives, districts, KPK and BPD. However, the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) will continue to develop appropriate methods for monitoring villages that are pilots for each indicator in order to ensure that each year the village actually implements the Anti- Corruption Village indicators.

In realizing transparency in the collaborative process of the anti-corruption village program, every stage carried out in each pilot village always involves the community, village officials, regional government and central government, apart from that, social media is also used for information disclosure, such as the launch of the Anti-Corruption Village pilot which can be accessed via YouTube, then supervision, monitoring and evaluation using the WhatsApp application and Zoom meetings.

The strategy carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to make the Anti-Corruption Village program a success is firstly carrying out the program in accordance with standard operational procedures, secondly paying attention to suggestions from various parties, thirdly collaborating, fourthly being consistent in providing an understanding of anti- corruption values at the village level, and fifthly must be objective and selecting a pilot anti- corruption village according to the indicators that have been prepared.

One form of implementation of this collaboration is the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village program which consists of four stages, namely observation, technical guidance, assessment and launching a pilot Anti-Corruption Village. Each stage is carried out collaboratively, before the observation stage the ministry and the provincial government propose three names of potential anti-corruption village pilots, then observations will be carried out by the Corruption Eradication Committee and one village will be determined to take part in the next stage, namely technical guidance.

The result of the collaboration carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission together with the Ministry of Villages PDPT, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance is that it has launched a Pilot Anti-Corruption Village in 2022 and will be on the agenda for a pilot Anti-Corruption Village in 2023.

**Table 4. 3 Pilot Anti-Corruption Villages in 2022**

No.	village name	Province	Score	Superiority
1	Banyubiru	Jawa Tengah	96,75	Digital-based services and local wisdom
2	Cibiru Wetan	Jawa Barat	96,16	Village innovation features community services
3	Kumbang	NTB	95,00	Openness of public information based on Information Technology
4	Sukojati	Jawa Timur	93,25	Implementation of Smart Village
5	Kamanghilia	Sumatera Barat	93,25	Utilization of applications for population registration
6	Kutuh	Bali	93,21	Digital utilization and community participation
7	Hanura	Lampung	92,75	Digital-based excellent service
8	Pakkato	Sulawesi Selatan	92,75	Development of transparency and public complaint system
9	Mungguk	Kalimantan Barat	91,39	Transparent government governance and local wisdom
10	Detusoko Barat	NTT	90,24	Achievement villages and tourist villages

Source: KPK YouTube

The table above shows 10 villages that have received the anti-corruption village pilot award in 2022 as a result of the implementation of collaborative governance carried out by the KPK and the ministry. Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Anti-Corruption Village Task Force, the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) has a target for this year to establish 22 model villages so that it is hoped that each province will have one model anti-corruption village. Then for the following year, the Corruption Eradication Committee requested that each province replicate anti-corruption village pilots in each district.

In assessing each anti-corruption village indicator, the biggest consideration or assessment is community participation and the excellence of the village because the KPK wants the village to truly be an example for other villages. Then the Corruption Eradication Committee and other stakeholders also carry out monitoring and evaluation by making reports every year, apart from that, they also conduct FGDs to discuss anti-corruption village indicators so that they can be even better.

#### 4.2 Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 16.5 in Cibiru Wetan Village

**Table 4. 4 Achievements of SDGs Indicators for Cibiru Wetan Village in 2022**

No.	Indikator <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>	Score
1.	Village Without Poverty	66,68
2.	Village Without Hunger	33,33
3.	Healthy and Prosperous Village	63,79
4.	Quality Village Education	79,13
5.	Involvement of Village Women	56,54
6.	Villages Deserving of Clean Water and Sanitation	52,70
7.	Clean and Renewable Energy Village	99,65
8.	Even Village Economic Growth	26,93
9.	Village Infrastructure and Innovation According to Needs	44,00
10.	Village Without Gaps	36,64
11.	Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Area	48,19
12.	Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production	4,35
13.	Climate Change Response Village	34,78
14.	Marine Environment Care Village	50,00
15.	Land Environment Care Village	38,41
16.	Village of Peace and Justice	85,14
17.	Partnership for Village Development	77,47
18.	Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture	73,50
Average		53,96

Source: [sid.kemendesa.go.id](http://sid.kemendesa.go.id)

The table above is the SDGs achievement score for Cibiru Wetan Village in 2022 with an overall average of 53.96 indicators. Researchers in this case will only focus on discussing the achievements of SDGs point 16, namely peaceful villages with justice, especially target 16.5, namely reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms in Cibiru Wetan Village. The achievement of SDGs point 16 target 5 can also be seen from the award received by Cibiru Wetan Village, namely as one of the pilot Anti-Corruption Villages. The award was obtained because Cibiru Wetan Village met the Anti-Corruption Village indicators, namely:

##### 1. Strengthening Governance

In strengthening this management, there are several indicators that Cibiru Wetan Village can fulfill to become a model village for Anti-Corruption Villages, with the following details:

**Table 4. 5 Indicators of Strengthening Governance**

Indicator	Document Type	Village Regulations	About
Planning, Implementation, Administration and Accountability	RPJMDes a	Perdes Nomor 1 Tahun 2020	Cibiru Wetan Village Development Plan 2020-2025
	RKP Desa	Perdes Nomor 5 Tahun 2021	Cibiru Wetan Village Government Work Plan for 2022
	Perdes	Perdes Nomor 6 Tahun 2021	Cibiru Wetan Village Income and Expenditure Budget Plan for 2022
		Perdes Nomor 4 Tahun 2021	Changes to the 2021 Cibiru Wetan Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget
	Realisasi APBD	Perdes Nomor 6 Tahun 2020	Regarding the 2020 Cibiru Wetan Village APB Realization Accountability Report
		Perdes Nomor 1 Tahun 2022	About the Realization of the Cibiru Wetan Village APB in 2021
	LKPPD		Report on the Implementation of the Cibiru Wetan Village Government in 2020
			Information Report on the Implementation of Village Government in 2021
Village Government Apparatus Performance Monitoring Mechanism	Perdes Nomor 6 Tahun 2022		Village Apparatus SOTK
	Perdes Nomor 7 Tahun 2022		Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Apparatus Performance.
Pengendalian Suap Gratifikasi dan Konflik Kepentingan	Perdes Nomor 8 Tahun 2020		Guidelines for controlling gratification within the Cibiru Wetan village government
	Peraturan Kepala Desa Nomor 4 Tahun 2022		Guidelines for handling conflicts of interest in the Cibiru Wetan Village environment, Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency
	Banners		Gratification Documentation/Banner
	Declaration		Documentation of conflict of interest declarations and anti-corruption movements
Cooperation Agreement between PKA and	Perdes Nomor 2 Tahun 2022		Procedures for procuring goods and services in Cibiru Wetan Village

Goods and Services Providers	Data and Documents	The process of procuring goods and services in Cibiru Wetan Village
Regulations on the Integrity Pact	Peraturan Kepala Desa Nomor 3 Tahun 2022	integrity pact
	Document Files	Village head integrity pact document

Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

Based on the table above, Cibiru Wetan Village has indicators of strengthening management. First, village development planning with the existence of village regulations every year for village development planning. Based on the results of interviews with the Cibiru Wetan BPD, in making this development plan, the BPD and the village government were open to the community who wanted to provide suggestions through pre-musdes called Hearing Meetings (RDP). Then the community's proposals are discussed further during the musrenbang and musdes which are then outlined in the Village Government Activity Plan (RKPDesa) each year. Having community involvement in the development planning process can be an effort to prevent corruption in the village.

**Figure 4. 5 Examples of Development Planning Implementation**



Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

The image above is an example of the implementation of development planning for Cibiru Wetan Village by involving the community in its implementation. The program carried out in the picture above is determining village boundaries through big and facilitating village boundary disputes. Cibiru Wetan Village has an income and expenditure budget plan through village regulations every year. Village funds can be used for two things, namely economic growth and human resources. Then the use of village funds starting from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation can involve many parties. Apart from that, the APBD results are also displayed in strategic places so that the public can find out.

**Figure 4. 6 Cibiru Wetan Village Budget Transparency for 2021 and 2022**



Source: Cibiru Wetan Village Instagram

The image above is an example of transparency in the Cibiru Wetan Village fund budget for 2021 and 2022. Based on the results of interviews with the Cibiru Wetan BPD, village fund budget information can be accessed through social media owned by Cibiru Wetan Village such as Instagram and also billboards displayed in the village hall.

## 2. Strengthening Supervision

In strengthening supervision, there are several indicators that Cibiru Wetan Village can fulfill to become a model Anti-Corruption Village, with the following details:

**Table 4. 6 Indicators for Strengthening Supervision**

Indicator	Document type	About
Village Apparatus Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Supervision Technical Instructions	Technical Instructions for Monitoring Village Government Performance by BPD
	Documentation	Documentation of village apparatus performance evaluation meeting activities
Follow up on the results of guidance/directions from central and regional governments	Physical documentation	Confirmation of inspection results note (KNHP) from the Bandung district inspectorate
		KNHP reply letter from the Bandung district inspectorate
		LHP follow-up to the 2021 village fund audit
		Table of contents of the 2022 village fund management monitoring and evaluation field test
Whether or not village officials have been involved in criminal acts of corruption in the last 3 years	Physical documentation	The village head's statement letter was known to the head of the inspectorate, head of the DPMD and community leaders
		Screenshot of the digital footprint of the government and village officials who have never been caught in a criminal act of corruption

Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

It is hoped that the existence of monitoring and evaluating the performance of village officials through technical supervision instructions can strengthen supervision of the performance of village officials. This was also conveyed by the Head of Cibiru Wetan Village that evaluation of the performance of village officials is carried out once a year, and according to BPD Cibiru Wetan, in the implementation of each program an evaluation is carried out after the program is completed. This evaluation also involves the community who can come directly to the village or via live streaming on YouTube Cibiru Wetan Village.

### 3. Strengthening the Quality of Public Services

In strengthening the quality of public services, there are several indicators that Cibiru Wetan Village can fulfill to become a model Anti-Corruption Village, with the following details:

**Table 4. 7 Indicators for Strengthening the Quality of Public Services**

Indicator	Document type	About
Complaint Services for the Community	Physical and Digital Documents	Suggestion Box
		Village government and Japri BPD reporting features in the simple village application
<i>Survey of community satisfaction with village government services</i>	Physical and digital documentation	<i>Google form community satisfaction survey</i>
		Satisfaction survey questionnaire
		Report on community satisfaction survey results
Openness and access of village communities to information on minimum service standards, and Information media about the Village APB at the Village Hall and other places that are easily accessible to the public	Village head decision Number 54 of 2021	Village minimum service standards
	Administrative documentation/print media, etc	Village Service SOP
		Baligo SPM in the village
		Swarga community radio
		Youtube channel streaming swarga
Service Information	Documents and files	Service Information

Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

In strengthening the quality of public services, the Cibiru Wetan Village government has a complaint service for the community, a survey of community satisfaction with village government services, openness and access for village communities to information on minimum service standards, and information media about the Village APB as well as service announcements.

**Figure 4. 7 Digitalization of Cibiru Wetan Village Services**



Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

The image above is the digitization of services provided by the Cibiru Wetan Village government which consists of the Simpeldesa application, namely for correspondence services, E-Business, village government reports, Japri BPD. Then there are ADM machines available, namely facilities for AKTP, KK, NPWP and KIA services. Apart from that, there is also the Bale Desa application, which is an application based on village TV and radio broadcasting.

#### 4. Strengthening Community Participation

In strengthening community participation, there are several indicators that Cibiru Wetan Village can fulfill to become a model Anti-Corruption Village, with the following details:

**Table 4. 8 Indicators of Strengthening Community Participation**

Indicator	Document type	About
Community participation and involvement in preparing the Village RKP	RPJMDesa document	Document for preparing the 2020-2025 Village RPJM
		2019 Musrenbang document discussing the 2020 Village RKP
		Musdes June 2020 for planning RKP 2021
		Musdes June 2021 for planning RKP 2022
	Village RKP musdes document	Musdes June 2022 for discussion of RKP 2023
	Village RKP musrenbang document	Musrenbang September 2020 in the context of determining the Village RKP for 2021
		Musrenbang September 2021 in the context of determining the Village RKP for 2022
		Musrenbang September 2022 to determine the 2023 RKP
Public awareness in preventing the practice of bribery and conflicts of interest	Documentation	Village community institutions involved in the planning process
		Public awareness prevents the practice of gratification
		Gratification control technical guidance
		Anti-corruption village outreach
		Mediation of land conflicts
	documentation	Video testimonials from residents receiving services
		Cash-intensive normalization of canals and roads

Involvement of village community institutions in village development		Cash labor intensive in 2021
		Intensive work for women
		Documentation of the implementation of development and empowerment of village communities in 2021-2022
		Data on the implementation of development activities for 2020-2021
		Job handover documents
		Pre-work implementation meeting

Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

Community participation and involvement in the preparation of the Village RKP through the "Saung Sakola Desa" facility is a place to discuss and express opinions from the village community. Apart from that, public awareness in preventing the practice of bribery and conflicts of interest in realizing village government that is free from corrupt behavior. Then the involvement of village community institutions in village development, these three things strengthen community participation.

**Figure 4. 8 One example of community participation in Cibiru Wetan Village**



Source: Cibiru Wetan Village Instag

#### 5. Local Wisdom

In strengthening local wisdom, there are several indicators that Cibiru Wetan Village can fulfill to become a model Anti-Corruption Village, with the following details:

**Table 4. 9 Indicators of Local Wisdom**

Indicator	Document type	About
Local culture/customary law that encourages the prevention of criminal acts of corruption	Activity documentation	Ruatan Mount Manglayang
		Assembly of dhikr, prayers and recitation of al-hidayah
	Village Head Instructions	The people of Cibiru Wetan must be aware
		Obligation for congregational prayers and anti-corruption lectures
	Youth Congress	Karang Taruna community deliberation (youth deliberation)

Community leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders and women who encourage efforts to prevent criminal acts of corruption	Cultivating a learning culture	Saung sakola village
	Arts and culture degree	Anti-corruption themed cultural arts carnival
	Administrative documents	Village Head Decree regarding the establishment of Non-LKD institutions
	Testimonial	Decree of the anti-corruption awareness group
	Determination of the Koran teacher	Anti-corruption activist figure
		Decree on the appointment of a Koran teacher

Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

Cibiru Wetan Village has local wisdom in the form of culture or customary law that can encourage the prevention of corruption, namely the culture of Ruatan Gunung Manglayang and the activities of dhikr, prayer and recitation assemblies.

**Figure 4. 9 One of the local cultures in Cibiru Wetan Village**



Source: Cibiru Wetan Village

#### **4.3 Perceptions of Stakeholders in Cibiru Wetan Village in implementing the Anti- Corruption Village program**

Perception is a person's way of viewing an object, in this case the object in question is related to the anti-corruption village program. Researchers have conducted interviews with several stakeholders to find out the extent of understanding of several stakeholders regarding corruption, the factors that influence corruption, and the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Village program in Cibiru Wetan Village.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of Cibiru Wetan Village, he views that criminal acts of corruption in the village are massive, the role of the village supervisor is also very important in maintaining the integrity of the village head and village officials. Apart from that, BPD Cibiru Wetan also conveyed that corruption cases that usually occur in villages are misappropriation of village funds. This is where the role of BPD is to supervise the management of the budget so that it can be used properly. The function of BPD itself is to make the village head's vision and mission a success so as to ensure the vision. The mission can be realized by using the budget according to the plan.

In using the village fund budget in Cibiru Wetan Village itself, when the budget is reduced, budget planning is immediately carried out for each program that will be carried out. The results of the implementation of budget planning are then published on social media and in the village hall as a form of transparency. With the development of the times and a great system, it is hoped that they can monitor the village budget, but the problem is that human resources sometimes do not utilize a good system.

This was also conveyed by ICW's public service and bureaucratic reform division that corruption was the result of a policy that initially had a good aim, namely providing a village budget with a fairly large amount of around 1 billion, but the size of the budget was not accompanied by an increase in financial management capacity and administrative management, apart from that, not all people understand corrupt behavior, so there are corruption values that have become a habit and are difficult to eliminate.

The factors that influence the occurrence of corruption according to several sources who have been interviewed are lack of supervision over village budget management, lack of capacity building, closed channels of participation that can be carried out by the community, then the opportunity to commit acts of corruption, the presence of irresponsible individuals.

Corruption prevention is carried out in Cibiru Wetan Village itself, namely by raising awareness of the religious environmental sector through religious figures in Cibiru Wetan Village, apart from that, by digitizing administrative services carried out through the Simpeldesa application so that it can reduce acts of gratification.

Then, the perception regarding the Anti-Corruption Village program according to BPD Cibiru Wetan is that it is a good program, with the Anti-Corruption Village program it can be an effort to prevent corruption from the lowest level of government so that it is hoped that the central government will have the awareness to implement anti-corruption values in its work environment. Then this anti-corruption village program should not be seen as just a program but needs to become a culture that ultimately becomes a habit for implementing anti-corruption values.

This was also conveyed by ICW's public service and bureaucratic reform division that the Anti-Corruption Village program was a good breakthrough for monitoring village budget management. Apart from that, the effectiveness of the anti-corruption village program is systemically good and is expected to be effective in preventing corruption at the village level. However, what needs to be paid attention to is that the human resources who utilize this system are also ensured to have high commitment and integrity to prioritize the welfare of village communities.

Then the Cibiru Wetan BPD stated that the Anti-Corruption Village award for the internal government of Cibiru Wetan village was quite effective in preventing corruption, but not yet effective for the community because the community could still be influenced by unscrupulous individuals, so there needed to be awareness among the community itself to distance themselves from their behavior or corrupt habits.

Corrupt behavior and criminal acts of corruption are two different things, if corrupt behavior is a habit or value of corruption that exists in society, while criminal behavior of corruption is behavior or actions that are prohibited in the law on criminal acts of corruption. This was conveyed by the chairman of the Corruption Eradication Committee of the Republic of Indonesia at the kick off activity for the 2022 anti-corruption village pilot.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Anti-Corruption Village Task Force, community participation is very important to create a village government that is free from corruption. Then the statement from the Head of Cibiru Wetan Village that the village community really participates can be seen through community involvement in village community institutions such as youth organizations, PKK, and the existence of women's farmer groups.

This was also conveyed by one of the residents of Cibiru Wetan Village that community participation in preventing corruption in the village is by participating in musrenbang so that the community can oversee development in Cibiru Wetan Village. Apart from that, the community also took part in socialization activities for the Anti-Corruption Village program organized by the Cibiru Wetan Village government in village birthday activities by displaying cultural customs in Cibiru Wetan Village.

## **CONCLUSION**

The collaboration carried out by the Corruption Eradication Committee and the Ministry began with the high number of corruption cases at the village level, apart from that, the large budget given to villages each year, the village funds disbursed to each village averaged 800-

1.1 billion per year. So per year, an average of 68-72 trillion is disbursed to villages throughout Indonesia, so the total from 2015-2022 is around 468.9 trillion. Therefore, there needs to be supervision in managing the budget so that it can be used for the greatest welfare of the community. So the existence of the Anti-Corruption Village program is a new breakthrough as an effort to prevent corruption at the village level, in this case the Corruption Eradication Commission collaborates with three ministries, namely the PDPTT Ministry of Villages, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

There are four stages in implementing the Anti-Corruption Village program, namely the observation stage, technical guidance, assessment and launching, each stage is carried out in collaboration. The division of roles is according to the duties of their respective fields, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in charge of supervision, the Ministry of Village PDPTT in charge of providing guidance regarding village development, the Ministry of Home Affairs in charge of village governance and the Ministry of Finance in charge of providing guidance in financial management of village funds. The result of the collaboration is the creation of 10 pilot anti-corruption villages in 2022 and for 2023 the KPK's target is to create 22 pilot anti-corruption villages so that each province has one pilot village.

The achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals for Cibiru Wetan Village based on data from the PDPTT village ministry based on 18 indicators reached an average value of 53.96. In Indicator 16, namely peaceful villages with justice, reaching a score of 85.14, SDGs become a guideline for carrying out village development. The achievement of SDGs point 16 can be seen through the award received by Cibiru Wetan Village, namely as one of the pilot Anti-Corruption Villages.

The award was obtained because Cibiru Wetan Village met the Anti-Corruption Village indicators, namely, firstly, strengthening governance, Cibiru Wetan Village has village regulations to strengthen governance, there is village development planning that involves community participation then there is budget planning for village development, budget results The village funds are then published on social media or in strategic places so that they can be seen by the public to create transparency.

Secondly, strengthening supervision, Cibiru Wetan Village has technical guidance in Supervising Village Government Performance by the BPD, documenting the activities of village apparatus performance evaluation meetings and following up on the results of guidance/directions from the central and regional governments. Third, strengthening the quality of public services, Cibiru Wetan Village has administrative and complaint service features for the community through the Simpeldesa application, apart from that, there is a community satisfaction survey using Google Form, there is openness and access for the village community to information on minimum service standards, and information media about the Village APB and the existence of service announcement.

Fourth, strengthening community participation, community participation and involvement in preparing the Village RKP, community awareness in preventing the practice of bribery and conflicts of interest, and involvement of village community institutions in village development. Fifth, local wisdom, the existence of local culture/customary law that encourages the prevention of criminal acts of corruption, as well as the role of community leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders and women who encourage efforts to prevent criminal acts of corruption.

Perceptions from stakeholders regarding criminal acts of corruption are massive. Apart from that, corruption cases that commonly occur in villages are misappropriation of village funds, the role of the BPD is to supervise the management of the budget so that it can be used properly, and budget transparency is expected to be an effort to prevent corruption. The factors that influence the occurrence of corruption are lack of supervision over village budget management, lack of capacity building, closed channels of participation that can be carried out by the community, then the opportunity to commit acts of corruption, the presence of irresponsible individuals. Corruption prevention is carried out in Cibiru Wetan Village itself, namely by raising awareness of the religious environmental sector through religious figures in Cibiru Wetan Village, apart from that, by digitizing administrative services carried out through the Simpeldesa application so that it can reduce acts of gratification.

The existence of the Anti-Corruption Village program can be an effort to prevent corruption from the lowest levels of government so that it is hoped that the central government will have the awareness to implement anti-corruption values. Community participation is very important to create a village government that is free from corruption. The form of community participation in Cibiru Wetan village can be seen through community involvement in village community institutions such as Karang Taruna, PKK, and the existence of women's farmer groups.

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*The Third International Conference on Government  
Education Management and Tourism (ICoGEMT)+HEALTH  
Bandung, Indonesia, January 19-20<sup>th</sup>, 2024*