Development of Stakeholder Satisfaction Dimensions for the Implementation of Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) in East Kutai Regency

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ABSTRACT: The Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang) is an important stage in the development planning process in Indonesia, where related parties gather to discuss and formulate development programs and projects that will be implemented. This research aims to identify and analyze the development of dimensions of stakeholder satisfaction regarding the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency. The stakeholder satisfaction dimension includes various aspects that influence their perception and satisfaction with the Musrenbang process. This research uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observation and document analysis. The research results show that the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency has experienced positive developments in terms of participation and effectiveness. Stakeholders, including local governments, communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector, feel that they have a stronger voice in the development planning process. This is reflected in the increasingly high level of participation, where stakeholders feel more involved in preparing development plans. However, this research also reveals several challenges that are still faced in implementing Musrenbang. One of the main challenges is managing conflicts between various stakeholders who have different interests. This research uses a mixed quantitative and qualitative approach. Data collection methods are through surveys, interviews and FGD. Involving 150 respondents and 6 key informants from stakeholders and the community. In addition, this research highlights the importance of transparency and accountability in the Musrenbang process. Stakeholders emphasized the need for better access to information related to development plans, budgeting and project implementation. Thus, local governments need to increase transparency in the implementation of Musrenbang and ensure that the information is easily accessible to all parties. This research also provides recommendations for further development in the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency. This recommendation includes efforts to increase stakeholder participation, strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms, and increase transparency in the development planning process. In conclusion, developing dimensions of stakeholder satisfaction regarding the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency is a positive step in increasing participation and effectiveness of the development planning process. Factors influencing Musrembang tend to be participation and inclusiveness. So that methods for achieving dimensions of satisfaction can be found in this research.

KEYWORDS: Musrenbang, Satisfaction, Stakeholders, Community, Policy

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the keys to successful development is the involvement of the community in the planning, implementation and evaluation process. The community is an important part of this process, including being a source of ideas, actors and observers of development results. From society, by society, and for society. These principles are in line with the participatory concept in democracy.

The Development Planning Deliberation (Development Planning Conference) is one of several examples of institutions that are participatory in development programs mandated and implemented by the central government of the Republic of Indonesia. Development Planning Deliberations are basically deliberations carried out in an effort to formulate development through a process of discussing, assessing and determining priorities for proposed development plans involving various components and levels of society, business and government. The Development Planning Deliberation is intended as a development planning deliberation forum that accommodates the roles of all components of society. It can be said that the Development Planning Conference is a form of distributing development planning authority from the central level to the provinces, then to districts/cities,

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to sub-districts, then to villages/sub-districts where the community can be directly touched. The hope is that this decentralization policy will produce development with processes and results that are more effective in responding to community needs. More than that, this kind of community involvement is very meaningful in encouraging the birth of good governance.

According to Ma'rif et al., (2010), the success or failure of a Development Planning Deliberation is determined by several factors, such as Public Readiness and Involvement, which include (a) The political commitment of the regional government, (b) The competence of the organizers of the Development Planning Deliberation, (c) Competence of the facilitator, (d) Stakeholders involved, (e) Involvement of the DPRD, and (f) Media used. The second factor is the Readiness of the Information Provided to Participants, which consists of (a) Information provided to participants, (b) Tools or instruments used, (c) Explanation of the objectives of holding the Development Planning Deliberation, and (d) Flow and strategic framework of the discussion . The next factor is the organization of the development planning deliberation flow, including (a) previous deliberation processes, (b) time for the development planning deliberation, (c) method of implementation, (d) implementation strategy for the development planning deliberation, and (e) discussion agenda. efficient and effective. The final factor is Documentation and Follow-up to the Results of the Development Planning Deliberation, including: (a) Recording of the dynamics of the Development Planning Deliberation discussion process, (b) Systematic development planning deliberation agreement text, (c) Reporting of the results of the Development Planning Deliberation, (d) Monitoring and evaluation of the follow-up to the Development Planning Conference. The whole thing forms critical success factors that determine the success of implementing a Development Planning Deliberation (Ma'rif et al., 2010).

In contrast to participatory designs that have proven successful in bringing society to the center of democratic projects, Development Planning Deliberations are often viewed as inferior in terms of organizational capacities in representing society, a chaotic political environment, and seen as a form of weak institutional framework. and unpredictable (Sindre, 2012). Not to mention, the Development Planning Conference also deals with project funding in the regions. Meanwhile, the state system and political and bureaucratic traditions have a negative impact on local administrative procedures which ultimately causes problems (Kristiansen et al., 2008). Many practical obstacles to effective participation stem from a lack of effective facilitation skills and knowledge of participatory approaches, a lack of timely information for participants, inadequate communication materials and techniques, budget constraints, and the like. Apart from that, most of the participatory processes that exist during Development Planning Deliberations seem to be formulaic and shallow, meaning they are not in-depth. In the end, the entire process is characterized by a focus on outputs rather than outcomes (Purba, 2011).

Other research articles further clarify the weak effectiveness of Development Planning Deliberations by looking at the aspect of community participation which only occurs at village and sub-district Development Planning Deliberations, but not at higher levels (ie Akadun (2011) and Paselle (2013)). The community thinks that decision making is not channeled properly because their presence at the Development Planning Deliberation is limited to submitting aspirations for proposals, while the forum that determines whether a proposed development activity can be realized is at the Development Planning Deliberation at a higher level. In this process, proposals are filtered to suit political or government interests which can cause a bias towards the public interest, especially those proposed by the community. Apart from that, there are people's habits of formalism in participating. Most participants in the Development Planning Conference were unwilling and unable to express their opinions, and even wanted the forum to end. This means that those who represent the organization to attend the Development Planning Conference have weaknesses in communication and do not consider the urgency of conveying their opinions to be important. It is not surprising that community participation in Development Planning Deliberations has so far been categorized as very low (Akadun, 2011 and Paselle, 2013).

While community-driven development approaches such as the Development Planning Conference are said to have successfully produced new political rationalities and technologies whose development is aimed at government needs, the ability of development programming driven by social capital concepts to empower sections of society leaves many questions open. . The ambiguity associated with development based on community participation indicates a contradiction (McCarthy, et al., 2017). On the one hand, the Development Planning Conference is relatively helpful in achieving development. However, on the other hand, the achievements achieved were full of weaknesses and failed to reach society from various components. In one part, the Development Planning Deliberation is considered important. But on the other hand, the Development Planning Deliberation is considered not fully capable of attracting community participation to get involved and formulate development.

The many deficiencies or criticisms related to the implementation of the Development Planning Conference, as discussed in the previous section, of course give rise to dissatisfaction with the implementation of the Development Planning Conference. Research by Ma'rif et al., (2010) even shows low levels of public dissatisfaction with the implementation of the Development Planning Conference. In fact, the level of stakeholder satisfaction is related to the level of suitability of development programs

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and the needs of development programs proposed from the lowest level. By understanding stakeholder satisfaction, the effectiveness of the Development Planning Consultation performance can be better measured.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Planning Theory

In principle, theories in planning differentiate the term planning into three groups. An article written by Friedmann (2003) regarding Planning explains that there is a kind of acceptance by the research audience that there are quite significant differences between the theories used in planning (in planning) and specific to several specialties (land use, transportation, design urban, regional development, environmental planning, and so on) which is then called Theory 1; and theories that convey what is in common between them, such as theories of planning, in short 'tout court', which is then called Theory 2. In addition, a third category is called theories of planning or theories about planning. According to Agustin (2015), types of planning according to the planning paradigm are: theocentrism, positivism, utopianism, rationalism, pragmatics, and phenomenology.

B. Development Theory

Development can be understood as a social condition in a country, in which the authentic needs of its residents are met by the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and its systems (Reyes, 2001). The use of natural resources is based on a technology that respects the cultural features of the population of the country. This general definition of development includes the specification that social groups have access to organizations, basic services such as education, housing, health care, and nutrition, and, moreover, that culture and traditions are respected within the social framework of a particular country. .

According to Reyes (2001), in the economic realm, development indicates that a country's population provides employment opportunities, satisfaction of at least basic needs, and the achievement of a positive level of distribution and redistribution of the nation's wealth. In contrast to development based on politics, the emphasis of development is more on government systems having legitimacy not only in terms of law, but also in terms of providing social benefits for the majority of the population.

C. Social Exchange Theory

According to Emerson (1976), there were four figures who introduced Social Exchange Theory, they were George Homans, John Thibaut, Harold Kelley, and Peter Blau. Although different in several respects, Thibaut and Kelley's thinking is quite similar and strengthens Homans' thinking about the exchange approach in general. Meanwhile, Blau focuses on the future development of exchange theory. According to Blau (1964), social exchange as understood is limited to actions that depend on the satisfactory reactions of others. This implies the existence of two sides, dependence on each other, and a mutually beneficial process involving 'transactions' or simply 'exchanges' (in Emerson, 1976).

D. Satisfaction Theory

Expectation-Confirmation Theory(ECT) or Expectation-Confirmation Theory was first introduced by Richard L. Oliver in 1970. In the ECT paradigm, Oliver stated that while personality and the associated traits of satisfied/dissatisfied decisions are valuable from a diagnostic or segmentation point of view, This turns out not to be the case when uncovering the psychological processes that drive a satisfaction response. In this process, consumers are positioned to form pre-consumption expectations, observe the performance or properties of the product, compare performance and expectations, form disconfirming perceptions, combine these perceptions with the level of expectations, and form a satisfaction decision. According to this view, disconfirmation has the most immediate effect on satisfaction. Up to this point, the processes in question are only cognitive.

E. Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder is a term that has a lot of power. This is because, it exists at a very important level, and because of its conceptual breadth. This term has different meanings for various people and because it was born from various thinkers and practitioners (Phillips et al, 2003). Stakeholder theory is a view of capitalism that emphasizes the interconnected relationships between an organization (company) and parties such as customers, suppliers, investors, society, etc., who have an interest in the organization. Stakeholder theory states that a company must create value for all stakeholders, not just shareholders.

F. Literature Related to Development Planning Deliberations

In practice, the Development Planning Deliberation forum has a number of advantages and disadvantages. Worse, one form of conflict that arises is that this planning model is not able to satisfy all parties. This is because from the beginning the design of the Development Planning Consultation still had a strong centralized feel (top-down planning), which, among other things, was characterized by the uniformity of planning approaches at the central and regional levels, the discipline in the implementation of the Development Planning Conference which was rigid and tended to be forced, and dependency. regional budget allocations and

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central government programs are still quite high (Ma'rif et al., 2010). In more detail, the Development Planning Deliberation comes with shortcomings, such as: i) not being able to cover all strategic issues at the local level, ii) the performance of coordination between government institutions and the community is not yet integrated, consistent and constructive, iii) there is no guarantee of monitoring community participation until the decision is made. decisions, and iv) synchronization between development program allocations and community needs is not fully guaranteed.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Types of research

This study uses two approaches, namely quantitative and qualitative. This study relies on two stages, namely the pilot project and main research. The research will be preceded by a Pilot Project by collecting information on whether the community is satisfied with the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency.

B. Research focus

This research focuses on the following aspects:
1) The concept of 'Satisfaction' is based on the Expectation-Confirmation Theory (ECT) model;
   a. Functions and Implementation of Musrenbang
   b. Components of ideas and experiences in Musrenbang
2) Encouraging and inhibiting factors in the implementation of Musrenbang.
   a. Encouraging and inhibiting factors
   b. Methods for increasing satisfaction dimensions

C. Population and Sample

The respondents involved in this research were taken from the total population in the area. The total population of this research is 150 people, so the number of samples used to test the level of community satisfaction is the same.

In this research, the informant samples were:
1. The government which includes the Regional Representative Body in East Kutai district.
2. Independent stakeholders consist of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
3. Community stakeholders are community and traditional leaders in East Kutai Regency.
4. Community elements also supervise and actively participate in Musrenbang in East Kutai.

D. Data analysis technique

1. Quantitative Data Analysis Techniques

In the main research, the resulting items will be tested using factor analysis. Conceptually, factor analysis consists of a group of multivariate statistical techniques that are linked together through a series of analytical decisions (Peterson, 2000). Factor analysis is divided into two, namely confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA). CFA is a constrained version of factor analysis in which previously determined hypotheses are tested. Meanwhile, EFA is an unrestricted factor analysis in which relationships are explained or hypotheses are generated. This study uses Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with the help of SPSS Version 26 software.

2. Qualitative Data Analysis Techniques

At this stage, factors in community satisfaction with the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency will be identified. The analysis technique that will be used is the brainstorming/in-depth interview analysis technique with experts. In-depth interviews aim to collect complex information, most of which contains opinions, attitudes and personal experiences (Basuki, 2006). After that, the results of this in-depth interview will be analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. The Concept of 'Satisfaction' Based on the Expectation-Confirmation Theory (ECT) Model

1. Function and Implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency

Musrenbang at sub-district and district levels covers a wider scope, with the participation of many villages and communities. Managing expectations and aligning them with the capacity and resources available at this level is critical to ensuring positive confirmation and satisfaction. At the national level, Musrenbang involves policy making and resource allocation at a higher level. Expectations at this level can be influenced by broader national development goals. Ensuring the national Musrenbang process is in line with the expectations of various regions and communities is a major challenge.

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The implementation of ECT in Musrenbang at various levels underscores the need for tailored approaches to manage expectations, encourage positive confirmation, and increase satisfaction across the governance spectrum. In the context of sustainable development, Musrenbang plays an important role in involving communities in decision-making processes that directly impact their welfare.

As Musrenbang continues to evolve and adapt to changing circumstances, the ECT framework provides a valuable lens for analyzing and improving the process, ensuring that it remains a powerful tool for sustainable development and community engagement in Indonesia. Ultimately, the concept of 'satisfaction' in Musrenbang is a reflection of the collaborative and participatory spirit of this unique planning process and its ability to meet community hopes and aspirations.

2. Ideal Components of Musrenbang Satisfaction and Experience in East Kutai Regency

At this stage, existing and ongoing housing development policies and programs in East Kutai Regency will be identified. This research combines quantitative and qualitative data where the aim is to measure the effectiveness of the implementation of housing policies for low-income people in the urban area of East Kutai Regency.

Expectations for Musrenbang are influenced by government policies, promises and commitments. Government officials, at various levels of government, set expectations by making promises regarding development projects, resource allocation, and community involvement in the Musrenbang process. When these promises are in line with community needs, expectations tend to be positive.

The level of community participation in Musrenbang has a direct effect on expectations. Communities that are actively involved in the decision-making process may have higher expectations regarding their influence on project outcomes. Conversely, communities with limited participation may have lower expectations. The availability and accessibility of information plays an important role in shaping expectations. Transparent communication regarding the Musrenbang process, objectives, potential results, and resource allocation influences community expectations. Open and inclusive communication fosters a more informed and realistic understanding of the process.

Understanding and implementing ECT in Musrenbang has significant implications for the various stakeholders involved in the process. Each stakeholder group, including community members, government officials, and civil society organizations, plays a unique role in shaping and managing the expectations and, subsequently, satisfaction of participants. Government officials must realize the importance of managing and aligning community expectations with the results of the Musrenbang process. Consistently meeting or exceeding these expectations can increase trust and collaboration between government and society. This trust will in turn result in more effective and community-centered development planning.

B. Influence Factors and Methods of Achieving Satisfaction in the Implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai district
1. Factors influencing satisfaction with the implementation of Musrenbang

The implementation of Musrenbang also has a correlation with the element of participation in society. Therefore, the discussion is related to community involvement in the community regarding the implementation of these activities and measuring community and stakeholder satisfaction. Community and stakeholder participation in Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang) activities is a key element in efforts to build governance that is inclusive, democratic, and oriented towards the needs and aspirations of the community. Musrenbang is a forum that allows various parties to collaborate in planning and decision-making processes that lead to better development at the regional and sub-regional levels.

Community participation is the main component in every Musrenbang. Communities are the parties most closely linked to development outcomes, and their involvement is key in ensuring that the resulting plans and policies truly reflect their needs and aspirations. Local communities are invited to attend Musrenbang meetings, where they have the opportunity to speak, express their views and voice their aspirations. This includes various segments of society, including farmers, fishermen, women's groups, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

In the context of the Regency Musrenbang, inclusive community representation is a fundamental and ideal component. Musrenbang, a participatory planning process in Indonesia, aims to empower local communities and ensure that their voices are heard in determining their regional development. The concept of inclusivity is very important in Musrenbang because it emphasizes the active participation of various members of society, regardless of background, ethnicity or social status.

2. Methods for Achieving Satisfaction in the Implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency

The ideal components and indicators of participation in Musrenbang relate to the methods used to increase community and stakeholder satisfaction. In addition to the main Musrenbang meeting, there are often focus groups or focused discussions involving representatives of smaller communities. This allows for more in-depth discussion of specific issues and policy choices to

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be made. The community is expected to provide input, suggestions and evaluations of the proposed development plans. They can express their priorities, highlight the most pressing issues, and provide a unique perspective on the plans.

Communities also play an important role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of development projects. They can monitor project progress, identify problems as they arise, and present their findings to regulatory authorities. Community participation in Musrenbang also includes the right to obtain information about development plans, budgets and implementation reports. Transparency in reporting and information is key to ensuring that the public understands what is happening and can follow developments.

Apart from the community, various parties who have an interest in development are also called stakeholders. Stakeholders can include government institutions, non-government institutions, the business world, academics, and other groups involved in regional development. Stakeholders such as companies and donor agencies can provide financial support for development projects selected through Musrenbang. This support can help turn plans into reality. Academics, research institutions, and other groups with technical knowledge and resources can act as providers of technical information and consultation in the project planning and implementation process.

Some stakeholders can act as independent supervisors who help monitor and evaluate development projects. This helps ensure accountability and transparency in project implementation. Stakeholders can also play a role in policy advocacy to support policy changes that support sustainable and inclusive development. Partners and collaborators such as international institutions or regional organizations can help facilitate cross-border cooperation that can strengthen development efforts at the regional level.

The image and reputation of the organizing organization can also influence the satisfaction of the community and stakeholders. A positive reputation tends to be more satisfying to the community and stakeholders as development actors. Personal factors such as personality, values, and preferences also play a role in satisfaction. Every individual has different preferences. External factors such as the economic situation, technological developments and social changes can also influence satisfaction. Customer feedback and internal evaluation processes can help host organizations improve products, services and customer experiences, which in turn can increase satisfaction.

C. Existing Model

Table 1. Existing Model

No	Formulation of the problem	Research focus	Findings	Minor Proposition	Major Proposition
1.	What is the satisfaction of the community and stakeholders with the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency?	The concept of satisfaction is based on the Expectation-Confirmation Theory model . Function and Implementation of Musrenbang . ICT components and participation indicators	. Function and Implementation of Musrenbang Good satisfaction assessment, seen from the function and objectives of Musrenbang which is based on community involvement. Implementation of ECT refers to experience and depends on stakeholder and community participation. . ECT components and participation indicators . Components include expectations, performance, confirmation and satisfaction . Participation indicators include problem solving media, program realization, aspiration media and facilitation.	The function and implementation of Musrenbang is based on satisfaction assessments and on Musrenbang's own goals. To measure the ideal components of ECT in development, looking at stakeholder experience and participation is assessed based on the function of the Musrenbang as a forum for stakeholders and the community.	The results of measuring satisfaction with the community and stakeholders are classified as satisfied. In relation to ECT, the satisfaction component is based on the beliefs and expectations of development actors and society as well as relying on confirmed performance evaluations as well as emotional and cognitive satisfaction.

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No	Formulation of the problem	Research focus	Findings	Minor Proposition	Major Proposition
2.	What factors influence satisfaction with the implementation of Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency?	Influence factors in the implementation of Musrenbang. 1. Factors of influence in Musrenbang 2. Method of Achieving Satisfaction	1. Influence factors in Musrenbang Consisting of inclusivity, participation, transparency, community involvement, group dynamics, alignment of program plans with development. Method of achieving satisfaction a. An approach based on participation, stakeholder and community engagement, information disclosure, realization of priority programs, sustainable social communication b. Ideal components include representation of group inclusiveness, actor accountability, setting development program priorities, supporting facilitation of sustainable development responsibility.	Influence factors relate to inclusiveness, participation, transparency, community engagement, group dynamics and harmony of development results. To achieve Musrenbang success in the eyes of the community and stakeholders, pay attention to ideal components that take into account the characteristics of the community and stakeholders.	In understanding the function and objectives of Musrenbang, it can be seen from the method of achieving satisfaction by stakeholders and the community. The measurement indicators are influenced by external and internal factors which are always related to group dynamics and development realization.

Source: Research Data, 2023.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

1. The concept of satisfaction is based on the Expectation-Confirmation Theory model

In measuring satisfaction with the implementation of Musrenbang activities, it depends on several components. From the results of the satisfaction measurements carried out, it can be assessed that the community and stakeholders are satisfied with Musrenbang activities. Musrenbang's functions include empowerment and capital ownership, transparent decision making, improvising resource allocation, social cohesion, adding democratic values and community education.

The implementation of Musrenbang can also be seen from a good satisfaction assessment, seen from the function and objectives of Musrenbang which are based on community involvement. Then also the implementation of ECT refers to experience and depends on the participation of stakeholders and the community. The objectives of the Musrenbang itself, if measured, include inclusiveness and community participation. assessment of development needs is part of what is provided by stakeholders and the community. Meanwhile, transparent decision making will encourage overall community empowerment. This will encourage community cohesiveness and improve the quality of life.

ECT components include expectations, performance, confirmation and satisfaction. Meanwhile, if you look at participation indicators related to problem solving media, program realization, aspiration media and facilitation. In the context of the function and implementation of Musrenbang, it is based on an assessment of satisfaction and on the goals of Musrenbang itself. To measure the ideal components of ECT in development, looking at stakeholder experience and participation is assessed based on the function of the Musrenbang as a forum for stakeholders and the community. The results of measuring satisfaction with the community and stakeholders are classified as satisfied. In relation to ECT, the satisfaction component is based on the beliefs and expectations of development actors and society as well as relying on confirmed performance evaluations as well as emotional and cognitive satisfaction.

2. Factors Influencing the Implementation of Housing Financing for MBR and Reconceptualization of Social Policy Models

In viewing and measuring community and stakeholder satisfaction with the implementation of Musrenbang, it can also be seen related to the influencing factors in Musrenbang. These factors consist of inclusiveness, participation, transparency, community involvement, group dynamics, alignment of program plans with development. Meanwhile, to achieve good evaluation from development actors and society, it is necessary to have an achievement model.

The method of achieving satisfaction based on community and stakeholder conditions has specifications based on participation, stakeholder and community engagement, information disclosure, realization of priority programs, sustainable social

communication. To see that this model can be implemented ideally and effectively, it is necessary to pay attention to several components, namely the representation of group inclusiveness, actor accountability, setting development program priorities, supporting facilities for sustainable development responsibility.

Meanwhile, influencing factors are related to inclusiveness, participation, transparency, community engagement, group dynamics and harmony of development results. To achieve Musrenbang success in the eyes of the community and stakeholders, pay attention to ideal components that take into account the characteristics of the community and stakeholders. In understanding the function and objectives of Musrenbang, it can be seen from the method of achieving satisfaction by stakeholders and the community. The measurement indicators are influenced by external and internal factors which are always related to group dynamics and development realization.

B. Theoretical Implications and Practical Implications

1) Theoretical Implications

Theoretically, this research is classified as a public policy study looking at the level of satisfaction between the community and stakeholders in the implementation of Musrenbang. Musrenbang satisfaction itself can be seen from the ECT perspective which focuses on activity expectations, perceptions, conformational actions and community support. Based on the explanation above, the theoretical implications in this research include the concept of understanding the effective and ideal implementation of Musrenbang. This is the main key in seeing whether a policy is effective or vice versa. The theoretical implications of this research are first, a model for achieving satisfaction with Musrenbang implementation which considers the conditions of stakeholders and the community as development actors. This method emphasizes participation and inclusiveness of an activity. Where there is no group or government domination in the distribution and absorption of development to the community. This reflects the decentralization of policy so that policy can be convergent. This has relevance to satisfaction theory and ECT, planning.

Second, theoretically the implications of the research lie in forming the concept of ECT application and government commitment. Government commitment is very important in this process, where the Government must take proactive steps to support the development of ECT, both in terms of technology investment and policies that support efficiency and transparency. This commitment includes funding allocation, personnel training, and collaboration with international institutions and the private sector to ensure successful implementation of ECT. With a mature ECT application concept and strong government commitment, countries can improve international trade supervision, increase customs revenues, and facilitate the flow of goods across national borders. This is related to design theory, dependencies and stakeholders.

2) Practical Implications

In this research, the practical implications of this research can be used as practical input for the government, stakeholders and communities related to Musrenbang in East Kutai Regency. First, this research presents measurements of community and stakeholder satisfaction with Musrenbang. This has implications for the results of implementation evaluations in formulating public policies.

Second, starting from the combination of design, development realization and policy making, this research presents a concept related to the method of achieving satisfaction in the implementation of Musrenbang. This is important, because the assessment of community and stakeholder satisfaction in East Kutai is still not optimal for Musrenbang.

Third, the level of satisfaction is not only to be measured and produce an assessment level, but also to know the influencing factors. The discovery of these influencing factors makes it easier to improve the performance and quality of Musrenbang implementation. Mainly in adjusting development planning to the realization of development programs that involve community participation and government encouragement.

C. Suggestions

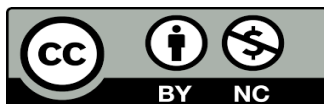To follow up on the results of this research, below are several suggestions that can be considered, as follows:

1) All elements related to the development program, especially in terms of planning, require synergy in formulating the development direction expected by the people of East Kutai Regency.
2) Because planning problems are closely related to people's aspirations, it is necessary to provide wide public space to express their ideas regarding development programs in an atmosphere of expression, criticism and testing of opinions in musrenbang forums.
3) The East Kutai Regency Government and all development pillars in this area need to have a regular agenda to discuss community aspirations.

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