

JOINT COMMITMENT TO DEVELOP INTEGRITY ZONE
TOWARDS CORRUPTION-FREE REGION (WBK)

**HAPPY CHILD,
IDENTITY EXISTS,
BRIGHT FUTURE**

TANA TIDUNG REGENCY GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION
AND CIVIL REGISTRATION

**CHILD IDENTITY,
THEIR RIGHT,
OUR SHARED
FUTURE**

INNOVATION PROPOSAL

IMBAYA TAKA

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION AND CIVIL REGISTRATION,
TANA TIDUNG REGENCY

“ INITIATIVES TO DELIVER CHILD HAPPINESS THROUGH INTEGRATED,
ACCESSIBLE, COLLABORATIVE, FAST, AND ACCURATE POPULATION
IDENTITY SERVICES ORIENTED TOWARDS COMMUNITY NEEDS ” ”



INTEGRATED
Collaboration for
Better Services



ACCESSIBLE
Easily Reachable
by All



COLLABORATIVE
Together to Realize
Stronger Services



FAST
Responsive and
Efficient Services



ACCURATE
Valid Data,
Assured Future



**COMMUNITY-
ORIENTED**
Because the Community
Is Our Priority

*Together to Realize A Tana Tidung Generation
That is Intelligent, Protected, and Competitive*

**# ADVANCED AND
PROSPEROUS
TANA TIDUNG**

IMBAYA TAKA Innovation Proposal

Department of Population and Civil Registration

Tana Tidung Regency

An innovation to bring happiness to children through population identity services that are integrated, accessible, collaborative, fast, accurate, and community-oriented.

INNOVATION OVERVIEW

1. Background

Fulfilling a child's right to a population identity is fundamental to guaranteeing the realization of children's rights and serves as a gateway for children to access various basic and public services. A population identity functions not merely as administrative proof of a person's existence but also as a crucial instrument ensuring children can access education, healthcare, social protection, government assistance, banking services, legal protection, and various development programs that rely on valid population data.

In the context of population administration services, a child's identity is not defined by a single document alone. It requires the interconnection of the **Population Identification Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA)**. Therefore, the quality of child identity services cannot be measured solely by the ability to issue a single document; it must also be assessed based on the ease with which the public can ensure these documents are linked and data-consistent, as well as the accessibility of the process and the speed and accuracy of service delivery.

Tana Tidung Regency possesses geographical characteristics that present unique challenges for the delivery of public services. According to the official portal of the Tana Tidung Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil), the regency currently comprises **five districts and 32 villages**, with a population of approximately **30,925 individuals and 10,707 households** recorded in the service system. The region's geography, population distribution, and the distances between the administrative center and communities in the districts and villages necessitate a population administration service model that is more accessible and not solely reliant on in-person office visits.

On the other hand, the provision of child identity documents still faces issues regarding the **fragmentation of service processes**. Residents seeking child identity documentation must navigate various service types, requirements, and administrative stages. For instance, the agency's official portal lists services such as **birth registration, adding a child to the Family Card (KK), and issuing the Child Identity Card (KIA)** as distinct service categories. This



situation suggests that, from the public's perspective, the process of securing child identity documentation may be perceived as a series of separate administrative tasks, even though the documents are substantively interconnected and could—and should—be managed within a single, integrated service ecosystem.

This issue is increasingly critical because **the birth of a child presents a key opportunity for the government to ensure the comprehensive fulfilment of the child's civil identity.** If birth reporting is immediately followed by the updating of the Family Card (KK) and the issuance of the Population Identification Number (NIK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA), the public avoids the need to repeatedly process interrelated documents. Conversely, if the process remains fragmented, there is a risk that citizens may only secure some of the necessary documents, experience delays in establishing the child's identity, or encounter data inconsistencies across documents that subsequently require rectification.

The need for integrated services is also evident in the evolution of digital services provided by the Tana Tidung Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil). The agency has launched **SIDAKO (Sistem Informasi Daring Administrasi Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Optimal) or Optimal Online Information System for Population Administration and Civil Registration**, an online channel offering various services—including Birth Certificates, Family Cards, and Child Identity Cards. This demonstrates that the foundation for digital service transformation is already in place. However, the next challenge lies not merely in providing online services, but in transforming these various offerings into a unified, **integrated service experience centered on public needs**—particularly regarding the establishment of a child's identity.

Data on public complaints further indicates that civil registration documents remain a category of issues requiring attention. During the **April–June 2026** period, the Tana Tidung Regency Disdukcapil received **44 public complaints**, 20 of which concerned civil registration documents such as the Resident Identity Card (KTP), Family Card (KK), and Child Identity Card (KIA). Although all complaints were addressed and fully resolved, the data highlights a persistent, high demand for civil registration services, underscoring the need for an approach that is simpler, faster, more responsive, and focused on the needs of service users.

At the same time, existing service achievements should not lead to complacency or a halt in innovation. Department of Population and Civil Registration of Tana Tidung Regency achieved a **Public Satisfaction Index score of 89.03** in the second quarter of 2026, earning a "Very Good" rating. This achievement serves as a crucial foundation for the next phase of innovation: shifting the paradigm from merely **"providing document**

services" to "ensuring children obtain full civil registration identities through integrated, community-oriented services."

Beyond service considerations, the need to integrate children's identity records also aligns with local government requirements for **accurate and up-to-date population data**. Such data serves as a foundation for the planning, targeting, implementation, and evaluation of various government programs. The Tana Tidung Regency Statistics Agency (BPS), for instance, publishes **Tana Tidung Regency in Figures 2025**—drawing on data from local government agencies and relevant institutions—to support development planning and policy formulation. Consequently, the quality of children's identity data is not only vital for individuals and families but also holds strategic value for the government in ensuring the effective targeting of development programs.

Given this context, there is a need for an innovation that not only accelerates document issuance but also **integrates the entire process of establishing a child's identity into a single, community-oriented service approach**. This innovation must simultaneously address several challenges: fragmented service processes; the burden on the public to visit multiple locations or submit separate applications for different services; limited access for residents in certain areas; potential data inconsistencies across documents; the need for inter-agency coordination; and the demand for public services that are fast, convenient, accurate, and transparent.

Stemming from these needs, **IMBAYA TAKA** was created—an innovation designed to **"Bring Happiness to Children through Integrated, Accessible, Collaborative, Fast, and Accurate Population Identity Services Oriented toward Community Needs."**

IMBAYA TAKA was developed based on the principle of "one child, one integrated service process," ensuring that all aspects of a child's population identity are addressed holistically. The innovation goes beyond the isolated issuance of Birth Certificates or Child Identity Cards (KIA); instead, it establishes a connected workflow—ranging from updating family data and issuing or validating the National Identity Number (NIK) to issuing Birth Certificates and KIAs—supported by technology, proactive outreach services (proactive outreach), and collaboration with local government agencies and relevant stakeholders.

The novelty of IMBAYA TAKA lies in **shifting the service approach from one based on document types to one centred on the child's needs**. The public is no longer positioned as the party required to navigate the entire administrative process to obtain various documents; instead, the government proactively integrates service processes based on a key life event—namely, **a child's birth and the need for their identity documentation**.

Through this approach, IMBAYA TAKA integrates five key service characteristics:

1. **Integrated**, by linking the processes for obtaining the Population Identification Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA), thereby ensuring the public receives interconnected services;
2. **Accessible**, through the use of digital services and proactive outreach (mobile services), as well as expanded access for individuals facing limitations in visiting service offices in person;
3. **Collaborative**, by fostering synergy between the Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil) and regional government bodies, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, village/urban village administrations, and other relevant stakeholders;
4. **Fast and accurate**, through process simplification, the use of information technology, data verification, and document quality control, thereby reducing process redundancy and the risk of data errors; and
5. **Community-oriented**, by placing children and families at the center of service delivery, rather than viewing them merely as applicants for administrative documents.

Thus, IMBAYA TAKA represents more than just digitalization or the addition of service channels; it signifies a **transformation in the service model for child population identity**. This innovation enables the government to take a proactive approach in ensuring that every child obtains a complete population identity easily, quickly, accurately, and sustainably.

Ultimately, IMBAYA TAKA aims to build an ecosystem for child identity services that goes beyond merely producing administrative documents; it seeks to **provide identity certainty, facilitate access to basic services, improve population data quality, and create a simpler, more positive public service experience for children and their families**.

Therefore, IMBAYA TAKA serves as a response to the genuine need for population administration services that are more **integrated, proactive, collaborative, inclusive, and community-oriented**, while simultaneously supporting effective governance and regional development grounded in accurate and up-to-date population data.

1. Objectives

The **IMBAYA TAKA innovation (an initiative to bring happiness to children through integrated, accessible, collaborative, fast, and accurate population identity services oriented toward community needs)** aims to transform child population administration services in Tana Tidung Regency.



It shifts the approach from one based primarily on document types to an **integrated service model centered on children's needs and birth events**.

Specifically, the objectives of IMBAYA TAKA are:

1. **To increase coverage of child population identity ownership**, particularly the National Identity Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA).
2. **To simplify service processes**, eliminating the need for the public to handle child identity documents repeatedly and separately.
3. **To accelerate service completion times** through process integration, the use of information technology, data verification, and inter-stakeholder coordination.
4. **To improve the accuracy and consistency of child identity data**, ensuring that information across the NIK, KK, Birth Certificate, and KIA is interconnected and aligned.
5. **To expand service access**, particularly for communities facing challenges related to distance, transportation, and physical access to service offices.
6. **To enhance service collaboration** between the Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil) and health facilities, village/urban village governments, educational institutions, regional government agencies, and other stakeholders.
7. **To improve the quality of the public's service experience**, reflected in increased public satisfaction, fewer complaints, and reduced repetition of service processes.
8. **To support the availability of accurate and up-to-date child population data** as a basis for planning and target setting for various development and public service programs.

Expected Outputs

Outputs are the direct results generated from the implementation of IMBAYA TAKA. Expected outputs include:

1. Availability of an integrated child identity service mechanism

Establishment of a service mechanism linking the processes of fulfilling child identity requirements—ranging from updating the Family Card (KK) and NIK to issuing Birth Certificates and Child Identity Cards (KIA).

Target:

- 1 IMBAYA TAKA service mechanism/model implemented;
- integration of at least four child identity components: the Child Identity Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA);



- documentation of workflows and service standards for the entire process.

2. Availability of SOPs and operational standards for IMBAYA TAKA

Availability of SOPs governing service workflows, data verification and validation, stakeholder coordination, document issuance and delivery, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Targets:

- SOPs established for 100% of key service stages;
- availability of at least one core IMBAYA TAKA SOP;
- availability of service monitoring and evaluation instruments.

3. Implementation of integrated and accessible services

Service delivery is conducted through a combination of digital channels, in-person services, and proactive outreach (proactive outreach), tailored to regional characteristics and community needs.

Targets:

- at least one digital service channel is utilized;
- proactive outreach services (bringing services directly to the community) are conducted periodically;
- the coverage of target villages/urban villages increases annually;
- at least 90% of applications submitted via the IMBAYA TAKA mechanism are processed without requiring the public to resubmit documents for interconnected requirements.

4. Establishment of a collaborative network

Formation of a cooperation network with stakeholders directly linked to services and the fulfilment of children's rights to identity.

Targets:

- at least five stakeholder groups are involved, including the Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil), village/urban village governments, health facilities, educational institutions, and relevant regional government agencies/stakeholders;
- there are documented commitment/cooperation agreements or other forms of documented collaboration;
- at least 80% of the stakeholders designated within the network actively support the implementation of the innovation.

5. Increase in the number of child identity documents issued in an integrated manner

Through IMBAYA TAKA, the public obtains multiple interconnected documents via a single service process.

Targets:

- at least 90% of target children included in the integrated service obtain the identity documents targeted by the service;
- coverage of Birth Certificate and Child Identity Card (KIA) ownership increases annually;
- the gap between Birth Certificate ownership and KIA ownership narrows.

6. Improvement in data quality and accuracy

Verification and validation of child data are conducted, along with checks on data linkages with Family Cards (KK) and National Identity Numbers (NIK).

Targets:

- at least 98% of issued documents require no corrections due to administrative errors;
- 100% of data processed through IMBAYA TAKA undergoes verification/validation in accordance with regulations;
- a year-on-year decrease in cases of data inconsistency across documents.

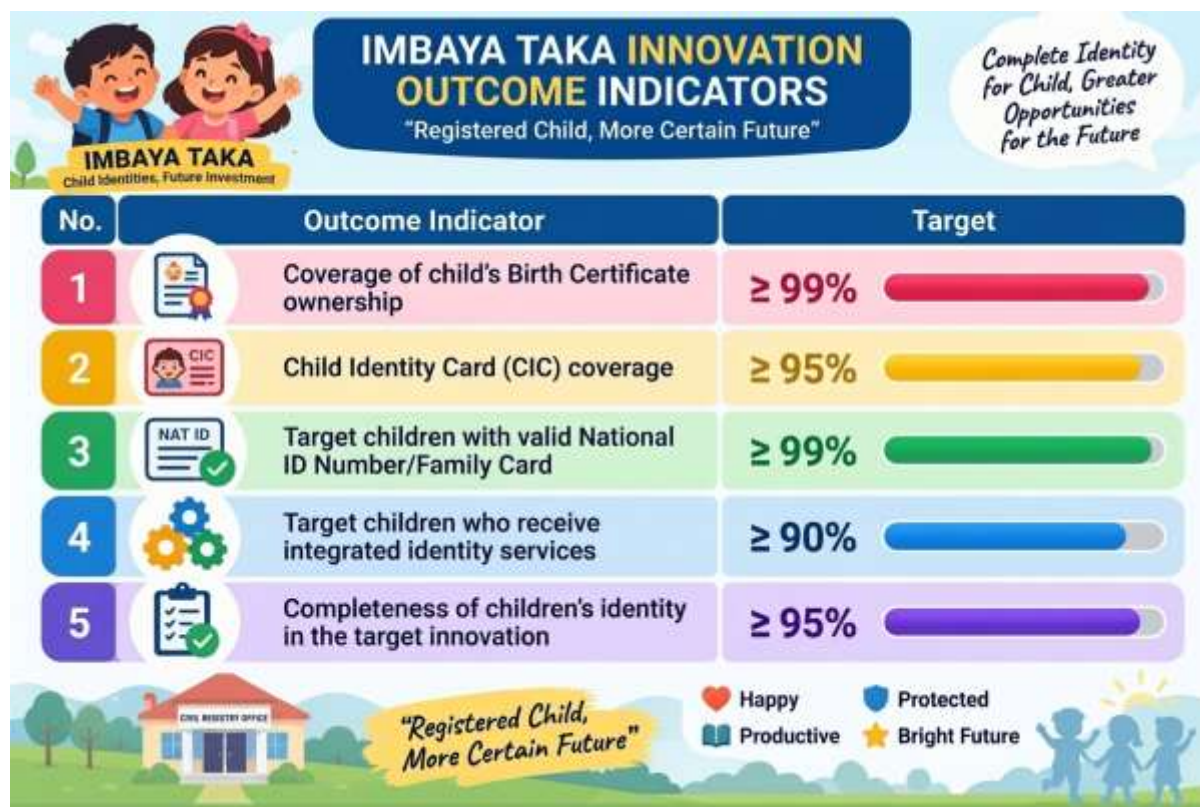


Expected Outcomes

Outcomes refer to the changes or benefits realized following the implementation of IMBAYA TAKA

1. Increased ownership of child population identity documents

The primary outcome of IMBAYA TAKA is an increase in the percentage of children possessing complete population identity documentation.



The target is intended to be achieved in stages, adjusting for baselines and regional service capacities.

2. Reduced administrative burden on the public

The public no longer needs to repeat the application process for each interrelated child identity document.



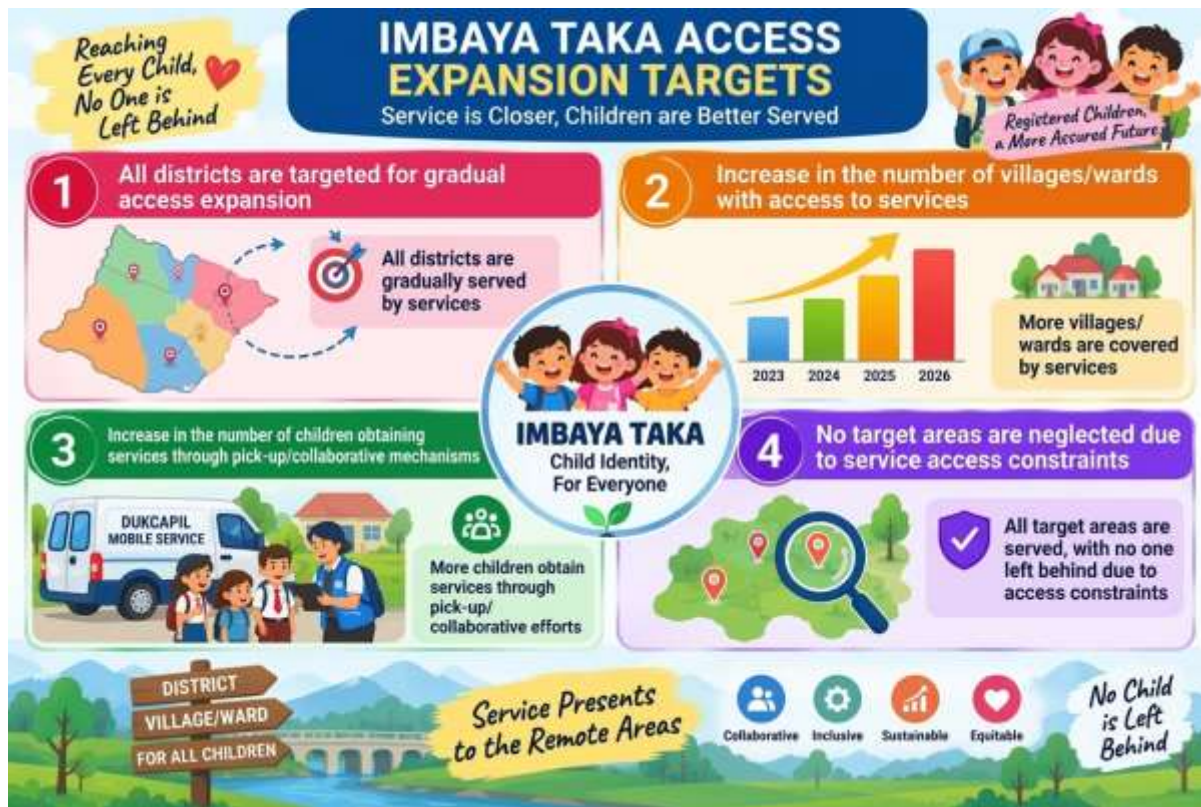
3. Increased service speed

Process integration and the use of technology are expected to accelerate service completion.



4. Increased public access to services

IMBAYA TAKA expands its service reach through digital services, proactive outreach, and collaboration with stakeholders at the village, school, and healthcare facility levels.



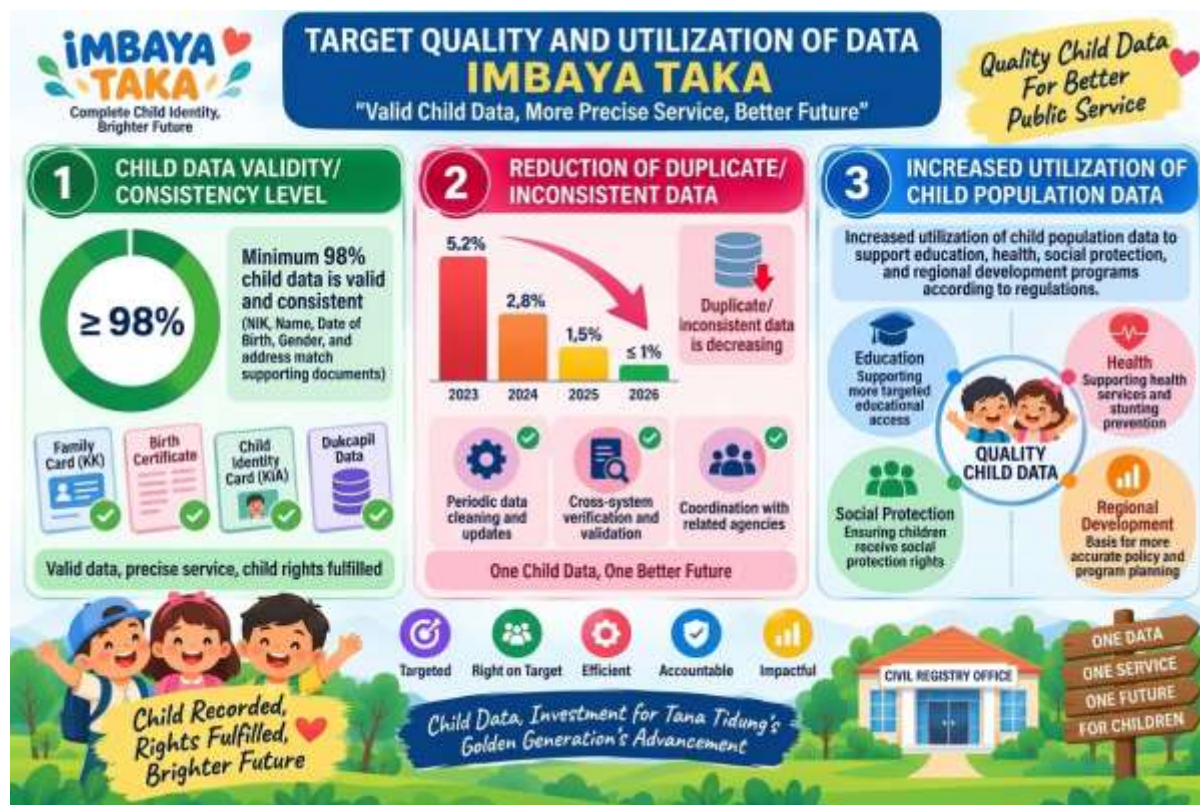
5. Increased public satisfaction

Services that are simpler, faster, easier, and integrated are expected to enhance the public's experience.



6. Improving the quality of child population data

Complete, valid, and consistent data on children's identities can support the availability of high-quality population data.



D. Matrix of Objectives, Outputs, Outcomes, and Targets

GOALS, OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND TARGET MATRIX IMBAYA TAKA "Integrated Services for Children, a Brighter Future"				
No.	Goal	Output	Outcome	Measurable Target
1	Increase child identity coverage	Integrated NIK, Family Card, Birth Certificate, and KIA services	Child has complete identity	≥95% of target children obtain complete identity
2	Simplify services	Interconnected service mechanism	Reduced repeated applications	Repeated application reduction ≥30%
3	Accelerate services	Integrated SOP and workflow	Faster completion	≥90% of complete services finished according to standard
4	Expand access	Digital and mobile service channels	Public has easier access to services	All districts targeted in stages
5	Improve data accuracy	Data verification and validation	More accurate child data	Accuracy/consistency ≥98%
6	Increase collaboration	Stakeholder network	Cross-sector services	≥5 stakeholder groups involved
7	Increase satisfaction	Complaint and evaluation mechanism	Improved public experience	SKM ≥90
8	Support data-driven development	Up-to-date child identity database	Data supports government programs	Data validity ≥98%

DISDUKCAPIL

One Identity, a Million Opportunities for Tana Tidung's Golden Generation

Inclusive, Collaborative, Sustainable, Innovative, Community Oriented

Registered Child, Rights Fulfilled, More Certain Future

Happy Child, Tana Tidung's Advancement

Ultimate Goal of the Innovation

By the end of the implementation period, **IMBAYA TAKA** aims to transform **fragmented child population administration services into child identity services that are integrated, accessible, collaborative, fast, accurate, and responsive to community needs.**

The innovation's success is measured not merely by **the volume of documents issued**, but by more substantive changes:

Children obtain an identity → families experience greater convenience → data becomes accurate → access to basic services expands → the quality of public services improves.

Thus, the success of IMBAYA TAKA is gauged across three levels of change:



3. How the Innovation Works

IMBAYA TAKA (an innovation designed to bring happiness to children through integrated, accessible, collaborative, fast, and accurate population identity services tailored to community needs) operates by shifting the service model from one based on document types to one based on the child's identity needs.

The core principle of IMBAYA TAKA is "**one child need, one integrated service sequence.**" When a birth occurs or a child requires population identity documentation, the public is not directed to handle each document separately; instead, they are facilitated through a single process sequence that links the updating of family data/NIK (Population Identification Number), the Birth Certificate, and the KIA (Child Identity Card).

The IMBAYA TAKA workflow is implemented through the following stages:

1. Identification and Outreach to Target Children

The Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil), together with stakeholders, identifies children who need to obtain or update their identity documents.

Identification is carried out via:

- population administration data;
- healthcare facilities;
- village/urban village governments;
- educational institutions;
- public reports or requests;
- proactive outreach service activities (mobile services); and
- digital service channels (WhatsApp, the SIDAKO website, the Silaris application, and other digital channels).

This stage enables the government to act **proactively** rather than simply waiting for the public to visit the Disdukcapil office.

2. Collection and Verification of Requirements

Staff or stakeholders assist the public in preparing the necessary requirements.

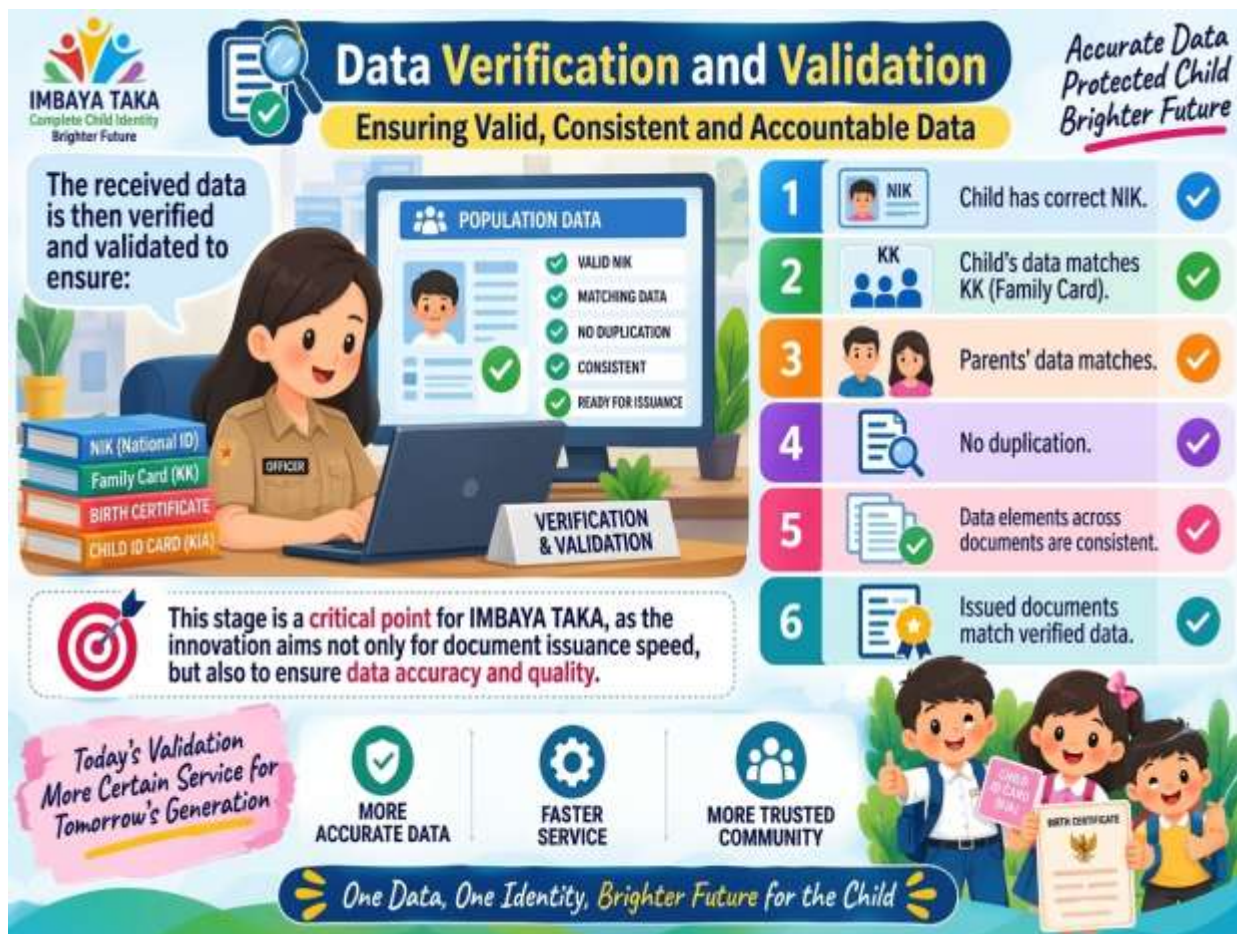
Staff verify the following:

- parents' identities;
- Family Card (KK);
- child's data;
- birth documents;
- parent-child relationship;
- NIK consistency; and
- other requirements specific to the service type.

If there are deficiencies or discrepancies, the public receives information and guidance to complete the documentation without needing to make repeated visits to the service office.

3. Data Verification and Validation

The received data is then verified and validated.



This stage marks a crucial milestone for IMBAYA TAKA, as the innovation focuses not only on **accelerating document issuance** but also on ensuring **data accuracy and quality**.

4. Integration of Service Processes

Once the data is confirmed to be complete and valid, the service process is carried out in an integrated manner.

Simply put, the workflow is as follows:



Through this workflow, a single service process can address multiple, interconnected child identity needs.

5. Utilization of Information Technology

IMBAYA TAKA leverages information technology already available within the population administration service ecosystem, including the Population and Civil Registration Agency's (Disdukcapil) online service channels (IKD, SIDAko App, Silaris App, WhatsApp Groups, and other online services).

Technology is utilized for:

- submitting applications;
- uploading required documents;
- data verification;
- administrative processing;
- monitoring service status;
- disseminating information to the public; and
- documentation and reporting.

This technological utilization is combined with face-to-face services and proactive outreach (proactive outreach), ensuring that digitalization does not become a barrier for community members with limited access to technology.

6. Cross-Stakeholder Collaboration

IMBAYA TAKA is implemented through a collaborative approach. Disdukcapil serves as the lead agency, while other stakeholders assist with outreach, facilitation, information dissemination, document collection, and data updating, in accordance with their respective mandates.

Stakeholders that may be involved include:

- sub-district governments;
- village/urban village governments;
- healthcare facilities;
- educational institutions;
- relevant local government agencies;
- community organizations/groups; and
- other stakeholders.

This collaboration enables services to be delivered closer to the community and expands the reach of services to more children.



7. Proactive Outreach Services (Jemput Bola)

For community members facing access barriers, IMBAYA TAKA is implemented through proactive outreach services.

Service teams visit target locations based on:

- identified needs;
- the number of target children;
- geographical conditions;
- coordination results with village/urban village governments;
- the needs of schools or healthcare facilities; and
- service priorities.

In this way, the principles of accessibility and inclusivity are realized.

8. Document Issuance and Distribution

Once the entire process is complete and the document is validated, the child's identity document is issued and delivered to the public through established mechanisms.

The public is informed about the completed document and the procedures for its collection or delivery.

9. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Continuous Improvement

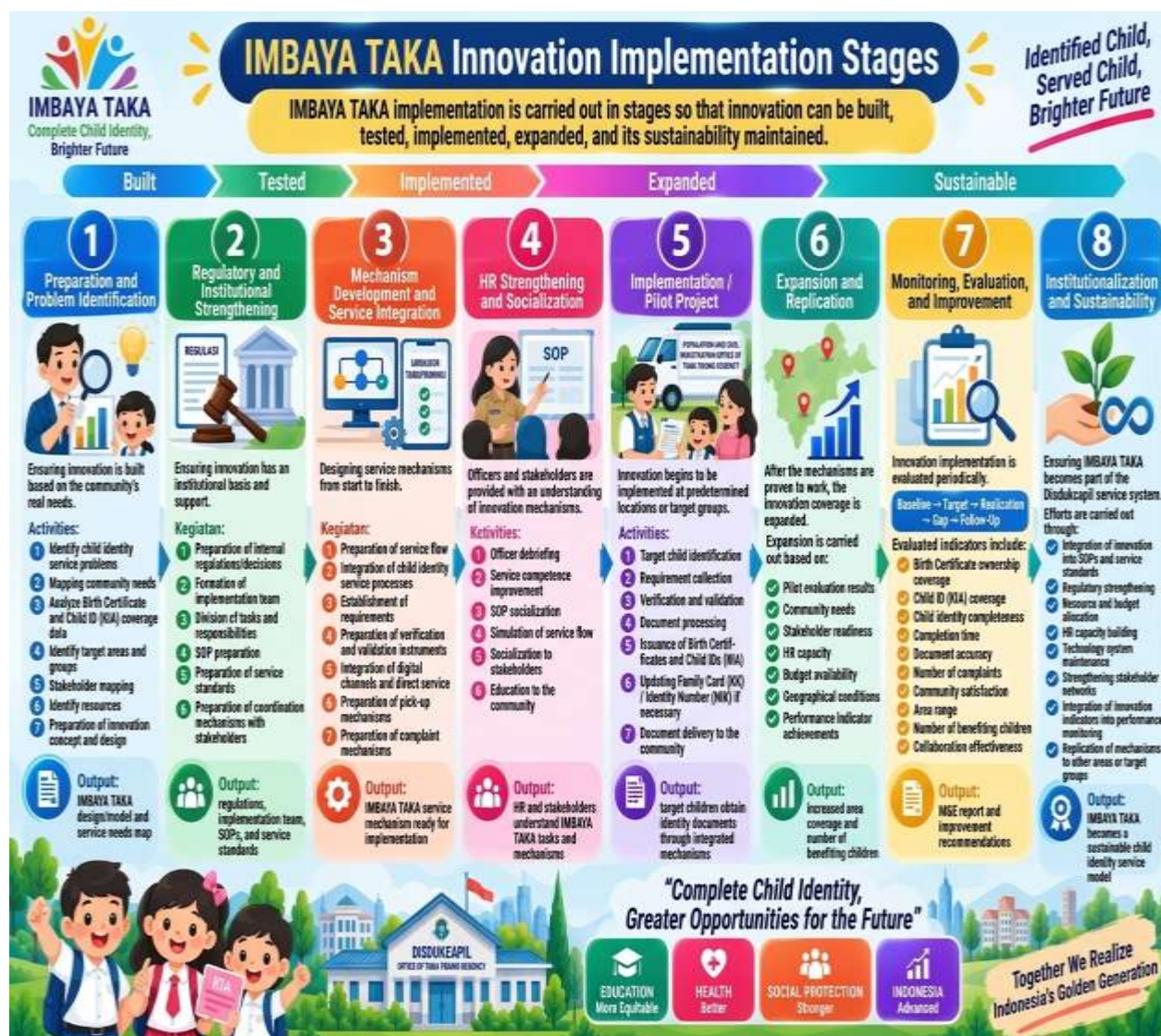
Each implementation of IMBAYA TAKA is monitored using established performance indicators.



Monitoring results serve as the basis for the continuous evaluation and refinement of the innovation.

B. Innovation Implementation Stages

The implementation of IMBAYA TAKA is carried out in stages to ensure the innovation can be developed, tested, applied, scaled up, and sustained.

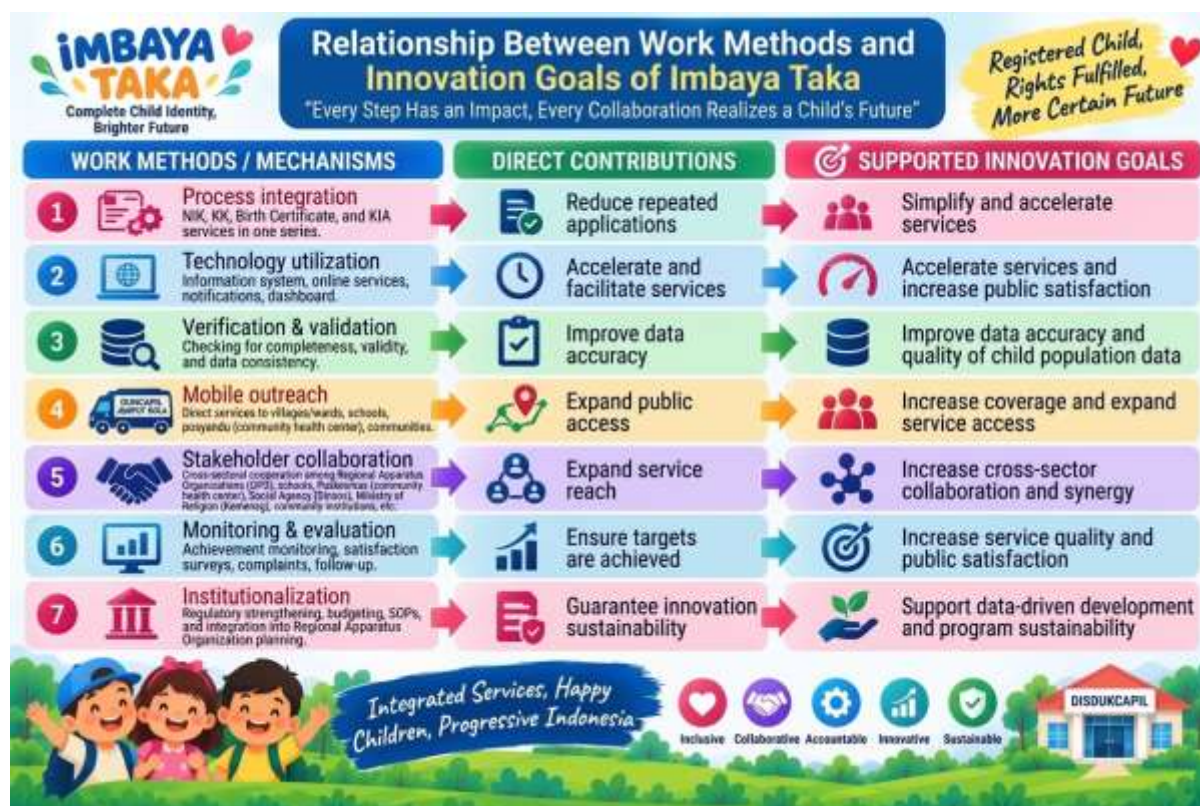


C. Implementation Phase Scheme



D. Relationship Between Operational Method and Innovation Objectives

The IMBAYA TAKA mechanism is designed so that each stage contributes directly to the innovation objectives.



Through this mechanism, IMBAYA TAKA is expected to drive a tangible shift from **fragmented document processing to integrated child identity services**, thereby providing the public with services that are easier, faster, more accurate, and better aligned with their needs.

Ultimately, the success of this innovation is measured not merely by an increase in the number of documents issued, but by **ensuring that every target child possesses a complete and valid civil identity**, while simultaneously making it easier for the public to access public services.

4. Strengths of the Concept

The novelty of the **IMBAYA TAKA concept** (an innovation designed to bring happiness to children through civil identity services that are integrated, accessible, collaborative, fast, accurate, and responsive to public needs) lies in shifting the approach to child civil administration services. It moves away from a **document-type orientation toward a model centered on the child's needs and life cycle**.

Under conventional service models, the public typically handles civil registration documents separately based on the specific document required. IMBAYA TAKA introduces a new concept by adopting a **child-centered service approach**. A single event or need in a child's life serves as the entry point to link several interconnected civil identity services: the National Identity Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA).

This novelty is realized through the following aspects:



Therefore, the innovation indicators encompass the scope of child identity coverage, service turnaround time, the reduction of repeat applications, data accuracy, service accessibility, and public complaints and satisfaction.

The Core Novelty of IMBAYA TAKA

Simply put, the novelty of IMBAYA TAKA can be described as follows:



Thus, the primary innovation of IMBAYA TAKA lies not merely in the use of technology or the addition of service channels, but in the comprehensive redesign of the child identity service experience.

IMBAYA TAKA integrates data, processes, technology, stakeholders, and service approaches into a single, child-centric model. This model enables the government to be more proactive in ensuring the fulfillment of children's identity rights while simultaneously making the process easier for families.

Summary of Innovation

"The innovation of IMBAYA TAKA lies in transforming child population administration services from a document-based system into one centered on the child's needs. This is achieved through the integration of the National Identity Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA)—supported by digital technology, proactive outreach services, cross-sector collaboration, data verification and validation, and continuous monitoring. With this approach, the government no longer simply waits for the public to handle documentation; instead, it proactively identifies and reaches out to



children to ensure they obtain a complete, accurate, and easily accessible civil identity.”

EFFECTIVENESS AND BENEFITS

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for IMBAYA TAKA are conducted systematically to ensure the innovation proceeds according to its objectives, measure the achievement of outputs and outcomes, identify the benefits experienced by the community, and ensure continuous improvement.

The M&E process measures not only the volume of documents issued but also the changes resulting from the innovation—including increased coverage of child identity registration, ease of access, service speed, data accuracy, collaboration effectiveness, public satisfaction, and a reduction in complaints—as well as the benefits for both the government and the community.

A. MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

The monitoring and evaluation instruments used for IMBAYA TAKA comprise administrative tools, digital systems, surveys, observations, public complaint mechanisms, and evaluation forums.

 MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS FOR IMBAYA TAKA <i>"Measured, Transparent, Accountable for Better Services"</i> 				
No.	M&E Instruments	Method Measurement	Period	Executor
1	 IMBAYA TAKA Dashboard/Register Data	Record target child numbers, applications, issued documents, service types, and completion status	Daily/weekly and aggregated monthly	Disdukcapil Implementation Team
2	 Verification & Validation Checklist	Compare compatibility of National ID, Family Card, Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card and requirement completeness	Every service	Service/verification officers
3	 Registe Time Register	Record service process start and end times to measure adherence to service standards	Every service, aggregated monthly	Service officers
4	 Summary of Ownership Coverage	Compare target child numbers with the number of children who already have identity documents	Monthly/quarterly	Data managers and related departments
5	 Public Satisfaction Survey (PSS)	Measure public perception of ease, speed, requirements, staff competence, and service quality	Periodic/quarterly/semesterly	PSS Team/Disdukcapil
6	 User Feedback Form/Input	Collect public experiences after receiving IMBAYA TAKA services	Every/periodically after service	Service officers
7	 Complaint Register	Record complaint quantity, types, causes, resolution time, and status	Every complaint, aggregated quarterly	PPID/complaint manager and service team
8	 Reaching Out Service Report	Record locations, target numbers, number of children served, and issued documents	Every activity	Coordinator/reaching out team
9	 Stakeholder Collaboration Report	Measure the number and activities of involved stakeholders and their contributions	Monthly/quarterly	Innovation coordinator
10	 Internal Audit/Review	Examination of process adherence with SOPs and service standards	Semesterly/annually	M&E leaders/team
11	 Evaluation Forum	Discuss achievements, constraints, target gaps, and improvement plans with stakeholders	Quarterly/semesterly	IMBAYA TAKA Leaders and Team
12	 M&E Report	Compare baseline, targets, and realizations, and formulate follow-up actions	Quarterly and annually	IMBAYA TAKA Team









*Quality Data
Happy Children
Advanced Tana Tidung*

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism for IMBAYA TAKA operates through the following cycle:



C. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERIOD

Monitoring and evaluation are conducted at several time intervals:



D. PARTIES CONDUCTING MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation are carried out at various levels.



E. INDICATORS AND THEIR RELEVANCE FOR MEASURING THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION

Indicators are designed to measure changes at three levels: output, outcome, and impact.



iMBAYA TAKA
Complete Child Identity,
Brighter Future

INDICATORS AND THEIR RELEVANCE FOR MEASURING INNOVATION IMPACT

Indicators are designed to measure changes at three levels:
OUTPUT, OUTCOME, and IMPACT.

*Recorded Child,
Rights Fulfilled,
More Certain Future*



No.	Indicator	Type	Target	Impact Measurement Relevance
1	Number of children receiving iMBAYA TAKA services	Output	Increasing annually	Measures direct innovation coverage
2	Child Birth Certificate coverage	Outcome	≥99%	Shows success in child identity fulfillment
3	Child Identity Card (KIA) ownership coverage	Outcome	≥95%	Measures increased child identity ownership
4	Child with complete identity NIK-KK-Birth Certificate-KIA	Outcome	≥95%	Measures successful identity integration
5	Service completed according to time standards	Outcome	≥90%	Measures innovation effectiveness and speed
6	Reduction in repeated applications	Outcome	≥30%	Measures reduction in community administrative burden
7	Document data consistency/accuracy	Outcome	≥98%	Measures innovation data quality
8	Children reached by mobile outreach services	Output/Outcome	Increasing annually	Measures service access expansion
9	Active stakeholder collaboration	Output	>=80% of defined stakeholders	Measures collaboration ecosystem effectiveness
10	Service Public Satisfaction Survey (SKM) score	Outcome	≥90	Measures benefits from community perspective
11	Percentage of users stating service is easy	Outcome	≥90%	Measures service ease
12	Number of complaints related to service process	Outcome	Decreasing annually	Measures service quality improvement
13	Percentage of complaints resolved	Outcome	100%	Measures service responsiveness
14	Document errors/corrections	Outcome	≤2%	Measures service quality and accuracy
15	Utilization of child identity data for government programs	Impact	Increasing	Measures innovation's strategic value for development



OUTPUT
Direct results from innovation implementation.

- Covers number of services, coverage, and stakeholder engagement.



OUTCOME
Changes occurring in society.

- Covers service quality improvement, satisfaction, and efficiency.



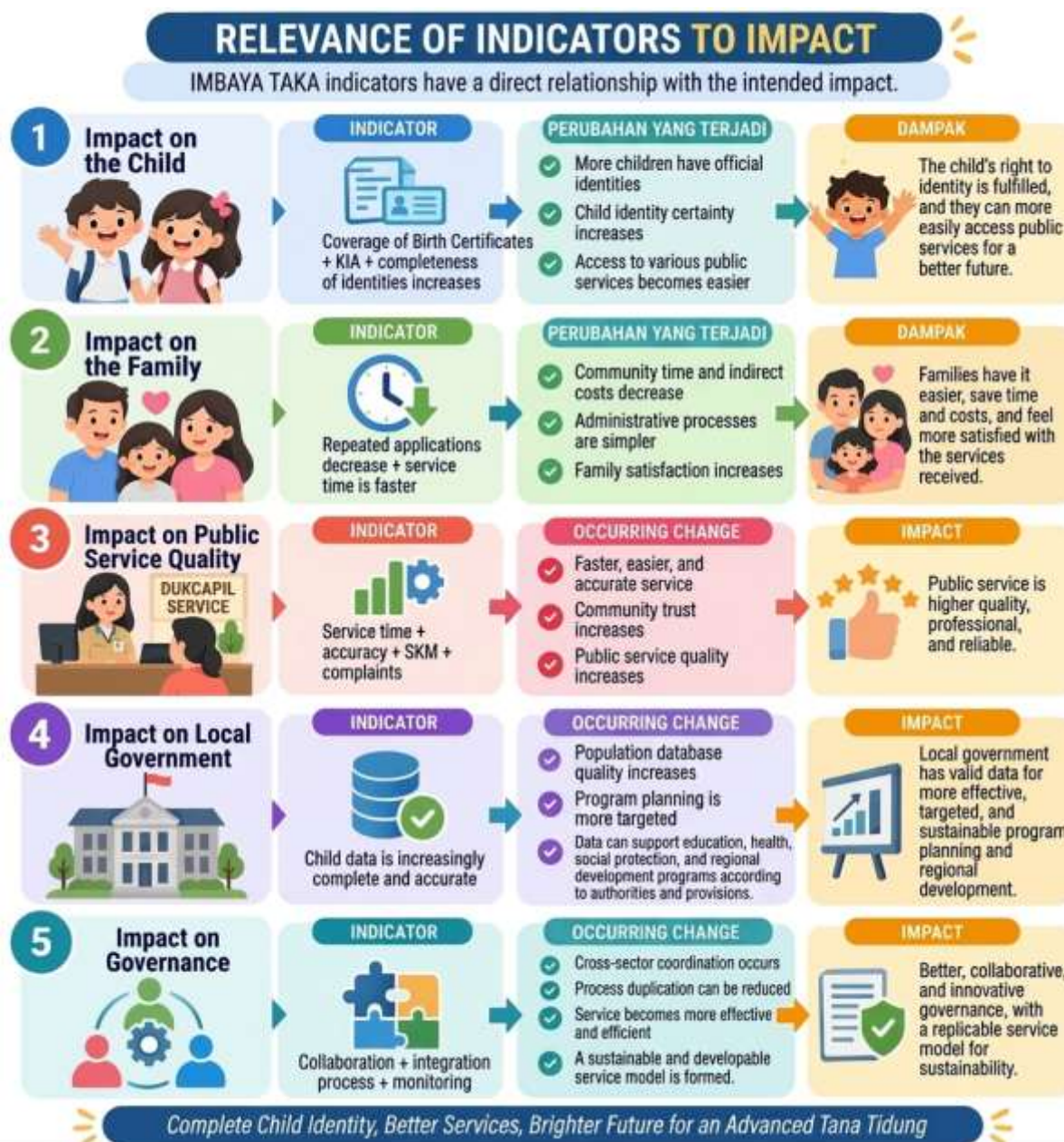
IMPACT
Long-term benefits for society and the region.

- Supports regional development and government programs.

*Quality Data, Optimal Service,
Better Child's Future*

F. RELEVANCE OF INDICATORS TO IMPACT

The IMBAYA TAKA indicators have a direct relationship with the intended impact.



G. IMPACT MEASUREMENT METHOD

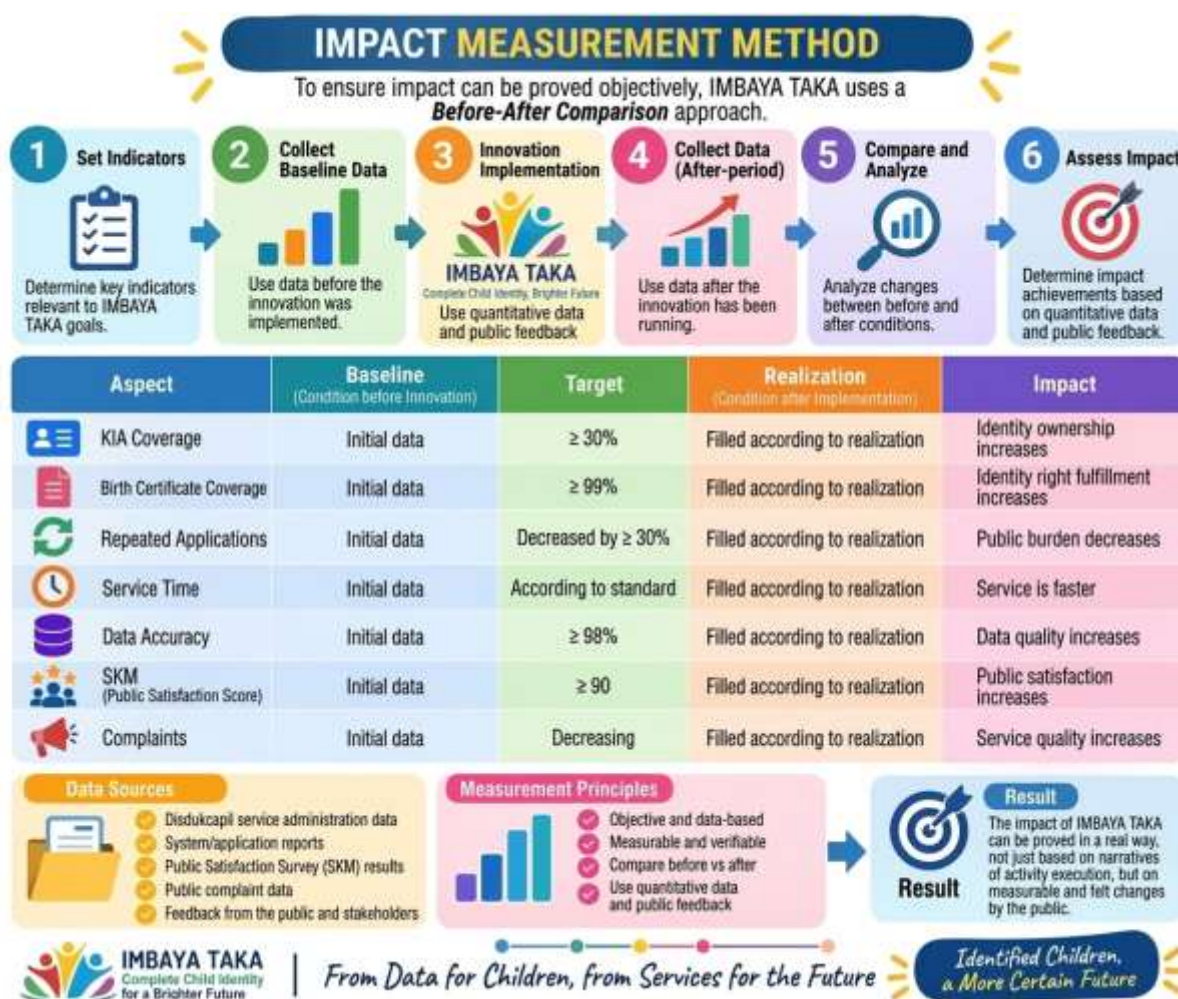
To ensure that the impact can be objectively demonstrated, IMBAYA TAKA employs a "Before-After Comparison" approach.

The comparison is made between:

Conditions prior to the innovation (Baseline)

vs.

Conditions following the implementation of the innovation



Through this mechanism, the success of IMBAYA TAKA can be demonstrated based on quantitative data and community feedback, rather than solely on narratives regarding the implementation of activities.

H. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT CYCLE

The results of monitoring and evaluation are used in the cycle:

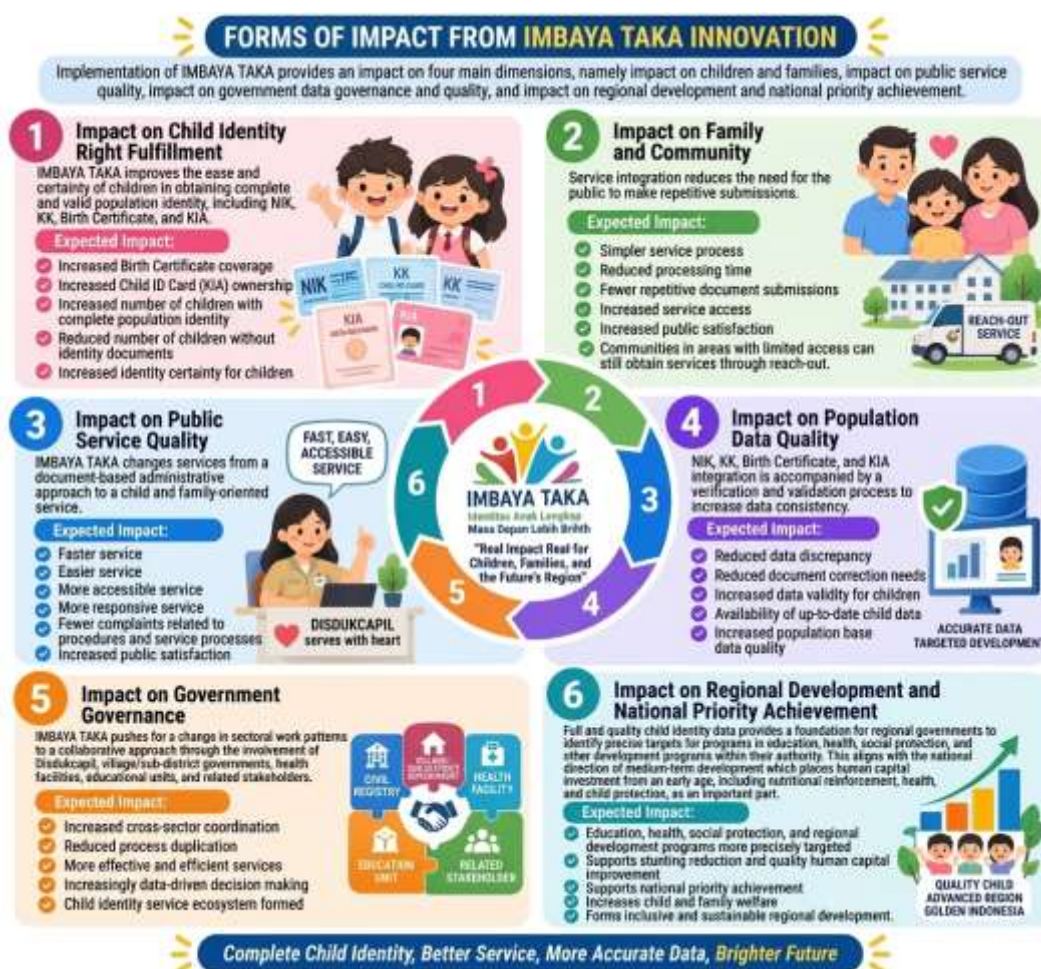


Thus, the monitoring and evaluation of IMBAYA TAKA serves not merely as a reporting activity but as an instrument for organizational control and learning, ensuring that the innovation continues to evolve and deliver tangible benefits specifically regarding **the certainty, quality, and efficiency of public services** to children, families, the community, and the Tana Tidung Regency Government.

1. Impact of Innovation

a. Forms of innovation impact

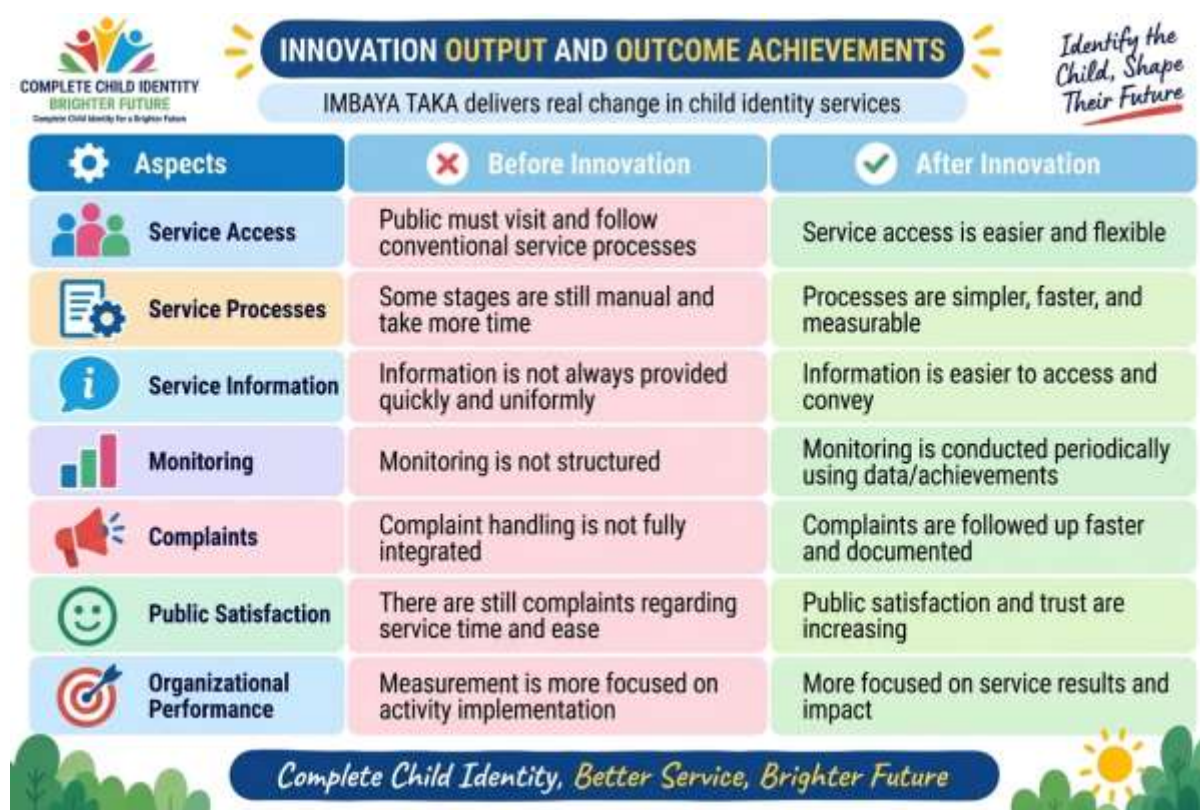
The implementation of IMBAYA TAKA has an impact across four key dimensions: **the impact on children and families; the impact on the quality of public services; the impact on governance and the quality of government data; and the impact on regional development and the achievement of national priorities.**



b. Innovation Output and Outcome Achievements

The implementation of the innovation has brought about tangible changes in the delivery of population administration services. The innovation's **output** consists of a service mechanism that is faster, easier, integrated, and responsive, supported by periodic monitoring and evaluation. The **outcomes** achieved include improved service quality, public satisfaction,

and operational effectiveness, as well as the utilization of population data to support public services and development programs.



c. Impact of the Innovation on **Asta Cita** / The President's Priority Programs

A. Selected *Asta Cita* Category

Asta Cita 4: Strengthening human resource (HR) development, science, technology, education, health, and sports achievements, as well as gender equality and the empowerment of women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

IMBAYA TAKA has the strongest link to **Asta Cita** 4 because the innovation places the child at the center of service delivery and ensures that every child obtains a complete and accurate civil registration identity through a process that is both easy and fast.

Human resource development does not begin only when a person reaches school age or enters the workforce; it starts at birth. Therefore, establishing a

child's identity serves as a crucial administrative foundation, enabling the child to access various basic services and government programs.

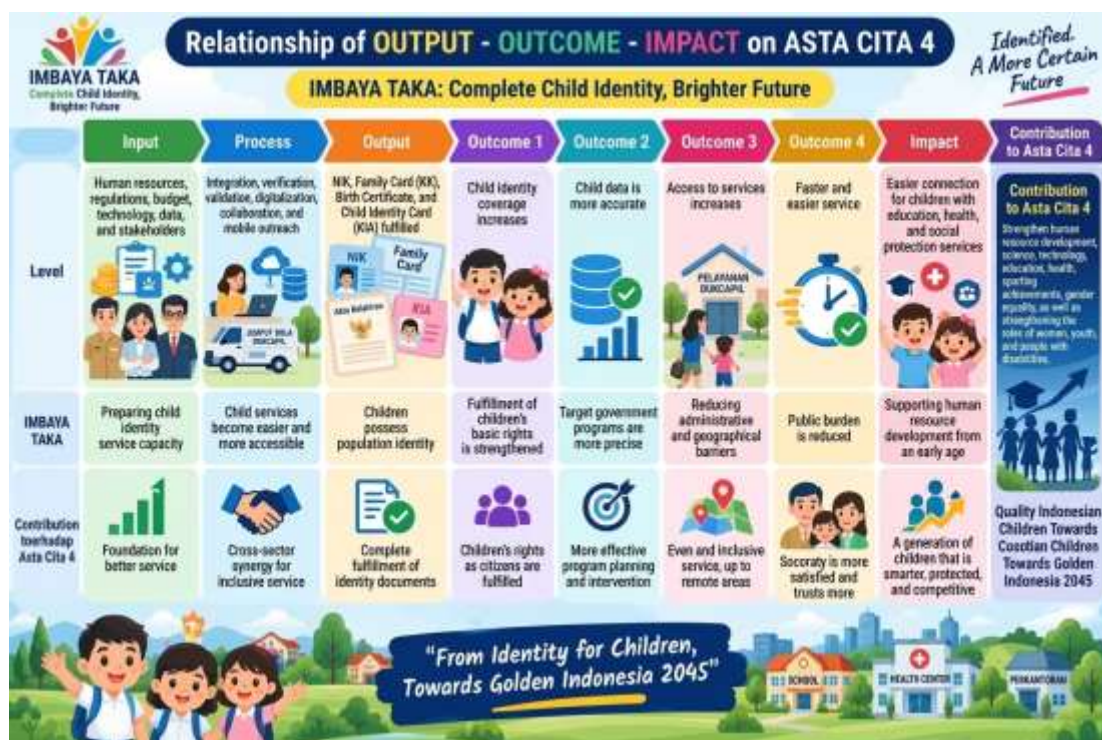
The direction of national development also prioritizes the provision of basic services—specifically health, education, and social protection—as a vital component of social transformation for the 2025–2029 period.

B. Forms of IMBAYA TAKA's Contribution to Asta Cita 4

IMBAYA TAKA contributes to Asta Cita 4 through five main channels:



C. Relationship between Output, Outcome, and Impact on Asta Cita 4



D. Measurable Contribution Targets

IMBAYA TAKA's contribution to Asta Cita 4 is measured through the following indicators:

MEASURABLE CONTRIBUTION TARGETS

IMBAYA TAKA's contribution to Asta Cita 4 is measured through the following indicators:

No.	Indicator	Target
1	Child Birth Certificate Coverage	≥ 99%
2	Child Identity Card (KIA) Coverage	≥ 95%
3	Children with complete identity: National ID (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA)	≥ 95%
4	Data accuracy/consistency	≥ 98%
5	Services completed within standard time	≥ 90%
6	Reduction in repetitive submissions	≥ 30%
7	Peers state the service is easy to use	≥ 90%
8	Public Satisfaction Survey (SKM) Score	≥ 88.5
9	Complaint resolution	100%
10	Children reached through outreach services	Increasing annually
11	Utilization of child identity data for government programs	Increasing annually

ASTA CITA 4
Building Superior Human Resources for an Advanced Indonesia

"Identified Child, Brighter Future"

"Complete Identity for Children, Real Contribution for an Advanced Indonesia"

From Child Identity for Indonesia Emas 2045

The target links the service performance of Disdukcapil to broader changes in human resource development.

E. Contribution to the President's Priority Programs

IMBAYA TAKA also supports the national development agenda, which emphasizes **the provision of basic services, the enhancement of human resource quality, the strengthening of health and education services, and more inclusive development.** Bappenas identifies the improvement of human resource quality and the provision of basic services as key components of the development direction for 2025–2029.

IMBAYA TAKA's contribution can be outlined as follows:



ADAPTABILITY

1. Diffusion and Replication of Innovation

A. Potential for Innovation Replication

IMBAYA TAKA possesses **high replication potential** because its concept, technical mechanisms, and management model do not rely on characteristics unique to Tana Tidung Regency. The core of the innovation—**providing integrated, accessible, collaborative, rapid, and accurate child population identity services**—addresses a need relevant to all regions across Indonesia.

Replicating IMBAYA TAKA involves an **adoption-adaptation** approach: adopting the core elements of the innovation's success and then tailoring implementation details to the specific conditions—such as local geography, regulations, human resources, technology, budget, and community characteristics—of the adopting agency.

This replication potential encompasses the following three key components.

1. Idea/Information Component

The replicable core idea is a paradigm shift in service delivery: moving from a **document-request-based model** to one **centered on the child's needs**.

The essence of the IMBAYA TAKA concept involves:

1. integrating the provision of the **National Identity Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA)**;
2. identifying children who lack complete identity documentation;
3. providing proactive, outreach-based services;
4. offering services through multiple channels tailored to community conditions;
5. engaging cross-sector stakeholders;
6. conducting verification and validation to ensure data quality; and
7. carrying out monitoring and evaluation based on output, outcome, and impact indicators.

This concept is easily transferable because it addresses common challenges—specifically, the ongoing need to improve the coverage, convenience, speed, accessibility, and quality of child identity services.

Information that can be transferred to other agencies includes:

- background and issues;
- innovation concepts and objectives;
- service model;
- process workflow;
- target groups;
- success indicators;
- collaboration strategies;
- outreach strategies;
- monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- success factors;
- challenges and solutions; and
- documentation of best practices.

Consequently, recipient agencies do not need to build an innovation from scratch; instead, they can utilize the **IMBAYA TAKA knowledge base** as a reference to develop innovations tailored to their respective regional needs.

2. Technical Components

The technical components of IMBAYA TAKA are replicable because they utilize a relatively simple service mechanism that can be adapted to available infrastructure and facilities.

Technical components that can be adopted include:

- integrated child identity service workflow;
- service Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
- mechanism for identifying target children;
- requirements checklist;
- verification and validation mechanism;
- document submission and processing mechanism;
- digital services;
- in-person services;

- proactive outreach services;
- stakeholder coordination mechanism;
- service registry;
- complaints registry;
- satisfaction survey instruments;
- monitoring of indicator achievements; and
- evaluation and follow-up for improvements.

The technology employed is also **adaptive**. Replication does not require the adopting agency to use the exact same application; agencies can utilize their existing population administration systems, service applications, official communication channels, dashboards, databases, or digital tools.

With this approach, the innovation can be implemented in:

- urban areas;
- rural areas;
- remote areas;
- archipelagic regions;
- border regions; and
- areas with limited internet connectivity.

3. Managerial Components

From a managerial perspective, IMBAYA TAKA can be replicated through a governance model that emphasizes **leadership, role allocation, collaboration, control, and continuous improvement**.

The replicable managerial components include:

a. Innovation leadership

Leadership sets the direction, provides resource support, mobilizes stakeholders, and ensures that innovation becomes an integral part of improving service quality.

b. Implementation team

Formation of a team involving representatives from service delivery, data management, information technology, complaint handling, and relevant stakeholders.

c. Task allocation

Each implementer has a clear role, covering stages such as target identification, document receipt, verification, processing, issuance, distribution, and monitoring.

d. Collaboration

Building networks with village/sub-district governments, health facilities, educational institutions, and relevant regional government agencies or stakeholders.

e. Monitoring and evaluation

Utilizing the following cycle:

Baseline → Target → Implementation → Measurement → Evaluation → Follow-up → Improvement.

f. Sustainability

The innovation is integrated into the organization's operational mechanisms so that it does not rely on specific individuals.

4. Suitability of the Concept within the Regional Context

IMBAYA TAKA is highly suited to the characteristics of Tana Tidung Regency, which features a dispersed service area and requires a service approach capable of reaching the community more directly.

In this regional context, a combination of **digitalization and proactive outreach** is crucial. Digitalization serves to enhance speed and convenience, while proactive outreach acts as a mechanism to overcome geographical barriers and limited access.

This model can also be implemented in other regions, subject to appropriate adjustments.



Thus, **it is not all elements that are rigidly replicated, but rather the principles and innovation models**, while implementation is adapted to local needs.

5. Suitability within the Institutional Context

IMBAYA TAKA is most easily replicated within regency/city Population and Civil Registration Agencies, given the shared duties and functions regarding population administration.

However, certain components of the innovation can also be replicated by:

- Population and Civil Registration Agency service units;
- sub-district governments;
- village or urban village governments;
- healthcare facilities;
- educational institutions;
- relevant local government agencies;
- other public service agencies.

The collaboration model can be adapted to the specific institutional structure of each region.

6. Alignment with the National Context

At the national level, IMBAYA TAKA is relevant because fulfilling children's civil registration and identity needs is a universal requirement.

Replication can be achieved through the following progression:

Regency/City → Province → Inter-regional → Scaling Up → National-Level Best Practice

The IMBAYA TAKA model also supports the direction of public service transformation through:

- service integration;
- technology utilization;
- improved data quality;
- easier and faster service delivery;
- inclusive services;
- cross-sector collaboration; and
- a focus on community needs.

Thus, the innovation possesses **scalability**; as more regions adopt it, the impact of improved child identity service quality becomes more widespread.

B. EFFORTS MADE TO DIFFUSE THE INNOVATION

The diffusion of IMBAYA TAKA is carried out by disseminating **ideas, information, experiences, operational mechanisms, and good practices** to both internal and external environments.

Diffusion is conducted in stages using three primary approaches: **publication, knowledge transfer and learning, and replication/scaling up.**

1. PUBLICATION

Publication efforts aim to raise awareness among the public and stakeholders regarding the existence, objectives, benefits, and mechanisms of IMBAYA TAKA.





2. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND LEARNING

Knowledge transfer is carried out to ensure that innovations are not merely known, but also **understood and capable of being implemented by other parties.**



3. INNOVATION REPLICATION AND SCALING UP

Efforts to replicate IMBAYA TAKA are aimed not only at expanding the number of service recipients but also at broadening the scope of **units, regions, and stakeholders, as well as the application of the innovation model.**



C. STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL REPLICATION

To ensure the success of the replication, IMBAYA TAKA applies several principles:



E. DIFFUSION AND REPLICATION MATRIX

DIFFUSION AND REPLICATION MATRIX OF IMBAYA TAKA INNOVATION				
Aspect	Form of Effort	Target	Expected Outcome	Supporting Evidence
Publication	Website/social media/information channels	Public & stakeholders	Innovation information is disseminated	Screenshots/publication links
Socialization	Meetings/forums/gatherings	Employees & stakeholders	Understanding of the innovation increases	Invitations, materials, attendance lists
Knowledge Transfer	Coaching, briefing, sharing	Internal executors	Competence of executors increases	Minutes of meetings, documentation
Learning	Monitoring and evaluation (Monev)	Innovation team	Continuous improvement	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Collaboration	Coordination forums	Villages, health services, education, Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD)	Innovation network is formed	MoU/MoA, official records, minutes of meetings
Internal Replication	Expansion of service mechanisms	Other units/divisions	Innovation becomes the organization's working method	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Team Appointment Letters
External Replication	Best practice sharing	Department of Population and Civil Registration (Disdukcapil)/other agencies	Innovation is adopted/adapted	Official letters, documentation, reports
Scaling Up	Expansion of region and target audience	Children across all regions	Impact of the innovation becomes broader	Recap of achievements, activity reports

F. STRATEGIC VALUE OF DIFFUSION AND REPLICATION

The diffusion of IMBAYA TAKA holds strategic value because the innovation generates **reusable knowledge**, extending beyond the mere delivery of services in a single region.

This knowledge encompasses:

problems → solutions → mechanisms → resources → collaboration → implementation → evaluation → learning → improvements.

Thus, the innovation's success is not limited to the achievements of the Tana Tidung Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil); it can also serve as **a reference for other regions seeking to establish child identity services that are more integrated and community-oriented.**



c. Number of work units and/or agencies that have replicated the innovation

"Number of work units and/or agencies that have replicated the innovation: 2 units, namely the Population and Civil Registration Agency of North Kalimantan Province and the Population and Civil Registration Agency of Malinau Regency. The innovation has also been disseminated through outreach, the sharing of best practices, and knowledge transfer to relevant work units/agencies as an initial step to encourage the replication and further development of the innovation."

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Resources

The implementation of IMBAYA TAKA is supported by resources available within the Tana Tidung Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency, as well as support from relevant stakeholders. Resource management is conducted based on principles of **effectiveness, efficiency, integration, and sustainability**, optimizing existing resources so that the innovation does not rely on the creation of new structures or the provision of new, specialized resources.

The resources utilized include **facilities and infrastructure, information/data resources, human resources, and budgetary resources.**

A. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

1. Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure

The implementation of IMBAYA TAKA utilizes existing facilities and infrastructure within the Tana Tidung Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil), which can be shared to support population administration services.

Key facilities and infrastructure include:



2. Effective Utilization

Facilities and infrastructure are not used solely for IMBAYA TAKA but are **integrated with other civil registration and population administration services.**

This approach avoids the purchase or construction of duplicative facilities.

Utilization is managed through:

- scheduling equipment usage;
- shared use across units;
- periodic maintenance;
- utilization of existing digital devices;
- optimization of electronic communication channels; and
- prioritizing the use of facilities for areas or target groups in need.

3. Efficiency

Efficiency is achieved by optimizing existing facilities and combining multiple types of services into a single activity.

For instance, in outreach activities, services can be delivered in a unified and integrated manner; a single visit can address needs regarding the **National Identity Number (NIK), Family Card (KK), Birth Certificate, and Child Identity Card (KIA)** based on each child's specific circumstances.

Consequently, a single activity can generate multiple outputs simultaneously while reducing transportation costs, staff time requirements, and the burden on the public.

B. INFORMATION/DATA RESOURCES

1. Data Availability

Data is a key resource in the implementation of IMBAYA TAKA.

The required data includes:

2. Data Management

Data is utilized through the following stages:

Identification → Verification → Validation → Updating → Service Delivery → Monitoring → Evaluation.



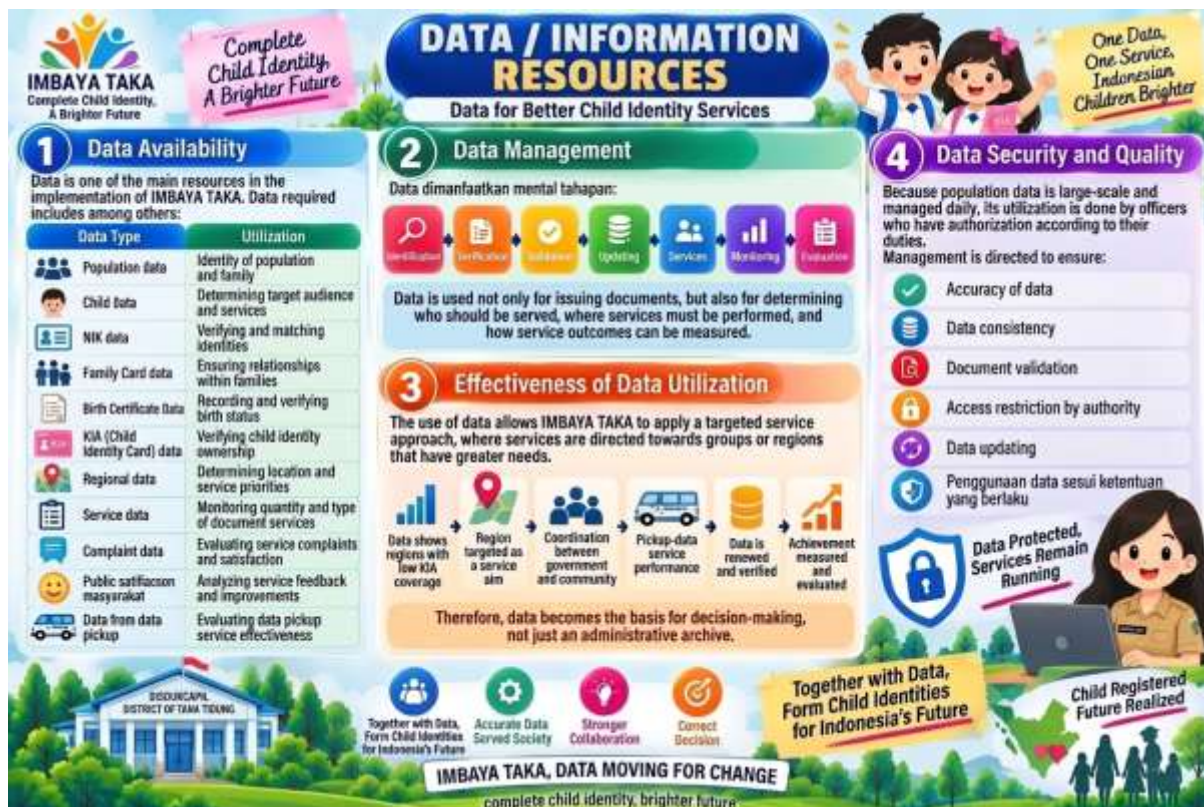
Data usage extends beyond merely issuing documents; it is also used to **determine who requires service, where services should be delivered, and how service outcomes can be measured.**

3. Effectiveness of Data Utilization

Data usage enables IMBAYA TAKA to implement a **"targeted service"** approach, whereby services are directed toward groups or regions with greater needs.

4. Data Security and Quality

Given that population data requires careful management, its utilization is restricted to authorized personnel acting within the scope of their duties.



C. HUMAN RESOURCES



D. BUDGETARY RESOURCES

1. Financing Principles

IMBAYA TAKA applies the principle of budgetary efficiency by optimizing the existing budget during the execution of the duties and functions of the Population and Civil Registration Agency (Disdukcapil).

Innovations do not necessarily require a dedicated, standalone budget, as most activities can be integrated into population administration services, outreach services (mobile services), public awareness campaigns, data management, service quality improvements, and other supporting activities.

2. Budget Sources

Funding sources may include:

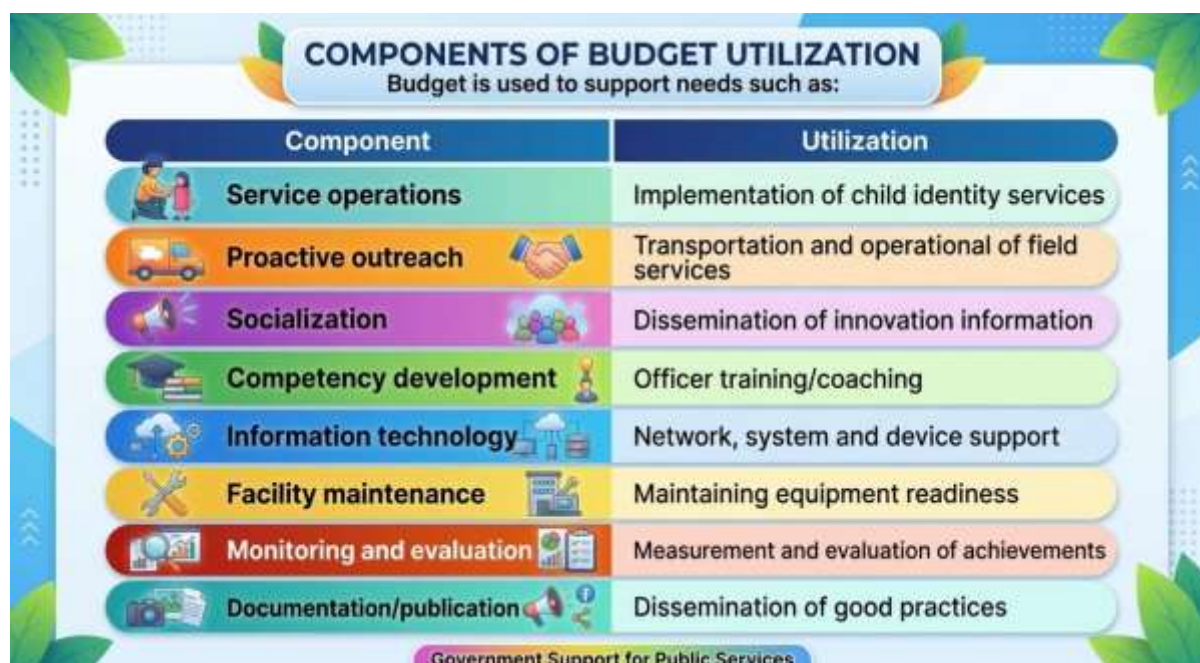
1. The Tana Tidung Regency Regional Budget (APBD), specifically through the budget of the Population and Civil Registration Agency;



2. Funding support for activities related to population administration services;
3. Support for collaborative activities from regional government agencies or stakeholders, in accordance with their respective authorities and applicable regulations; and
4. Other legitimate funding sources in accordance with statutory regulations.

3. Budget Utilization Components

The budget is used to support needs such as:

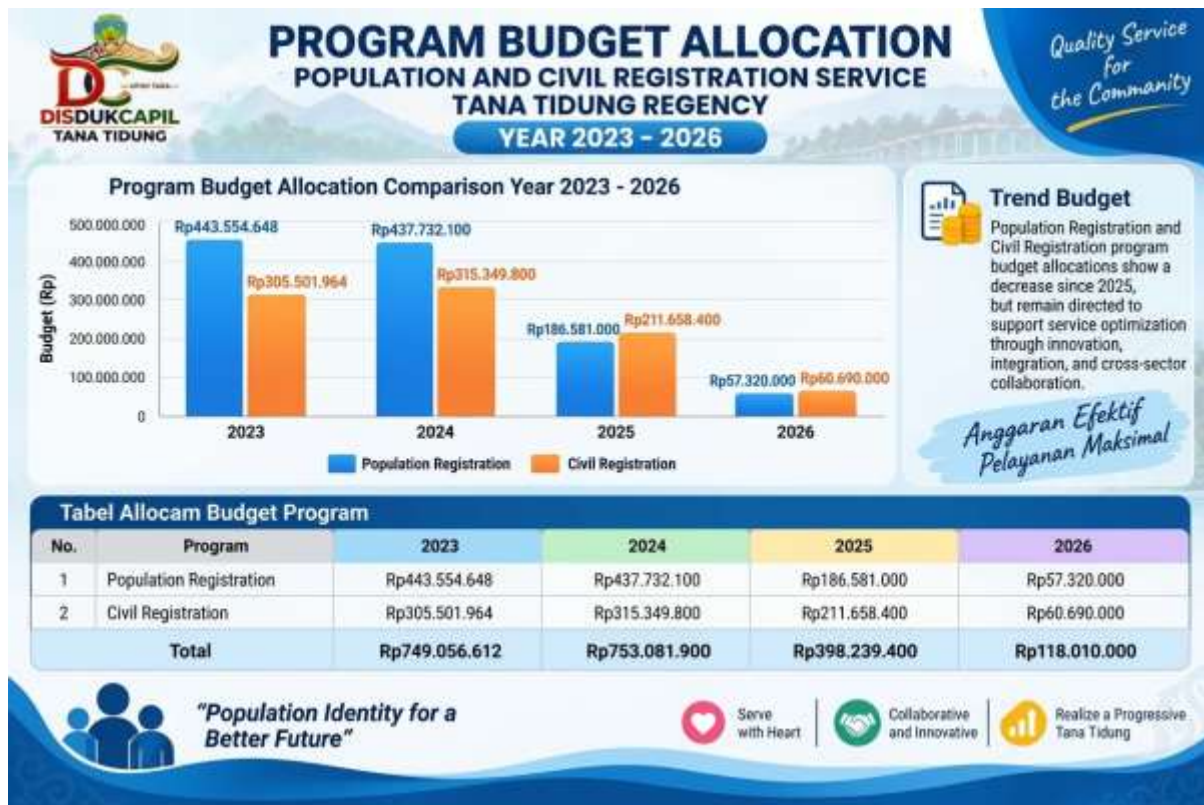


4. Budget Amount

IMBAYA TAKA does not have a specific budget code or dedicated budget line; instead, funding for the innovation **is integrated into various activities within the Budget Implementation Document (DPA) that support the innovation's implementation.**

The budget allocated to support IMBAYA TAKA is derived from the Population Registration Program and the Civil Registration Program. Based on data for 2023–2026, the combined allocation for both programs amounts to Rp749,056,612 in 2023, Rp753,081,900 in 2024, Rp398,239,400 in 2025, and Rp118,010,000 in 2026. Despite the reduction in budget

allocation, the implementation of IMBAYA TAKA remains focused on optimizing available resources through service integration, cross-sector collaboration, the utilization of data and technology, and the effective and efficient delivery of services.



E. RESOURCE UTILIZATION EFFICIENCY

The efficiency of IMBAYA TAKA can be explained through the following changes:



F. RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION MATRIX



The availability of resources for IMBAYA TAKA is relatively adequate, thanks to an innovation strategy that **optimizes existing organizational assets** including infrastructure, data, human resources, and budget. Resources are utilized in an integrated manner to avoid redundant costs or the creation of unnecessary new organizational structures.

Effectiveness is achieved by **using data to set targets, assigning tasks based on competency, leveraging technology, integrating services, and fostering cross-sector collaboration**. Meanwhile, efficiency is realized by utilizing existing facilities, integrating proactive outreach activities, employing digital communication channels, and aligning innovation funding with relevant activities in planning and budgeting documents.

Resource sustainability is maintained through **human resource capacity building, knowledge documentation, facility maintenance, data updating, monitoring and evaluation, and by integrating innovation requirements into the Population and Civil Registration Agency's (Disdukcapil) planning and budgeting processes**.

Through this approach, IMBAYA TAKA does not rely on specific projects or funding sources; instead, it can be sustained as an integral part of the population administration service **mechanism, focused on meeting the needs of children and the community**.

2. Sustainability Strategy

The sustainability of IMBAYA TAKA is built upon three key strategies: **institutional, managerial, and social**. These strategies are designed to ensure the innovation does not depend on specific individuals, leadership, temporary activities, or particular funding sources, but



rather becomes an embedded part of the **service system** and **organizational governance**.

The sustainability principles for IMBAYA TAKA are:

Regulation → Planning → Human Resources → SOPs → Resources
→ Collaboration → Monitoring → Improvement → Development

A. INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY



B. MANAGERIAL STRATEGY



C. SOCIAL STRATEGY



D. SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY MATRIX



CIVIL REGISTRY & POPULATION OFFICE

TANA TIDUNG REGENCY

STRATEGY MATRIX

SUSTAINABILITY OF IMBAYA TAKA INNOVATION

"Children's Identity, Tana Tidung's Future Investment"

Population Admin

Service for All

TANA TIDUNG

BAIS

STRATEGY	EFFORT	IMPLEMENTER / STAKEHOLDER	OUTPUT	SUSTAINABILITY GUARANTEE
INSTITUTIONAL	Regulation and policy	Leadership/Disdukcapil	Innovation implementation base	Innovation has institutional foundation
INSTITUTIONAL	Planning and performance integration	Disdukcapil	Included in planning and performance docs	Support becomes part of planning and performance cycle
INSTITUTIONAL	Team formation/establishment	Leadership/Disdukcapil	Team and clear task division	Not dependent on individuals
MANAGERIAL	SDM competency improvement	Innovation Team/SDM	Competent implementing SDM	SDM capacity continues to grow
MANAGERIAL	Knowledge transfer	Innovation Team	Documented knowledge and experience	Knowledge becomes organizational asset
MANAGERIAL	Standardization through SOP	Disdukcapil/Innovation Team	Service technical SOP and guidelines	Standardized service process
MANAGERIAL	Facility and infrastructure maintenance	Sarpras/TI Manager	Ready-to-use equipment and infrastructure	Uninterrupted service
MANAGERIAL	Budgetary support	Disdukcapil/Local Gov	Innovation activity funding	Innovation can be continuously implemented
MANAGERIAL	Monitoring and evaluation	Innovation Team/Leadership	Monitor report and RTL (Action Plan)	Sustainable improvement occurs
SOCIAL	Village/Kelurahan collaboration	Village/Kelurahan & Disdukcapil	Identified target children/families	Service reach wider
SOCIAL	Health collaboration	Health Facilities & Disdukcapil	Birth information/service target	More proactive service
SOCIAL	Education collaboration	Schools/Educational Units	Identified target children	Expansion of service coverage
SOCIAL	Cross-OPD collaboration	Regional Apparatus/Disdukcapil	Cross-sector service network	Innovation ecosystem formed
SOCIAL	Community participation	Family/Community & Disdukcapil	Feedback, aspirations, and participation	Innovation responsive to community needs

Ordered Administration, Strong Identity,

Advanced Tana Tidung



TANA TIDUNG

BAIS

A. IMBAYA TAKA SUSTAINABILITY MODEL

This model ensures that sustainability is established systemically, rather than relying solely on individual commitment.

IMBAYA TAKA employs a systematic sustainability mechanism: regulations and planning secure the continuity of the innovation; human resources and SOPs ensure consistent implementation; facilities and budgets guarantee operational continuity; and collaboration ensures the continued expansion of the innovation's reach and impact. Consequently, IMBAYA TAKA is designed to serve as a sustainable and scalable service model capable of delivering long-term benefits in fulfilling children's rights to legal identity.



The model ensures that sustainability is built **systemically**, rather than relying solely on individual commitment.

F. SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

The sustainability of IMBAYA TAKA can be demonstrated through the following indicators:



TABLE OF IMBAYA TAKA SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY "Population Administration Services for Children, Sustainable, Impactful, and Increasingly Widespread"				
No.	Strategy Stage	Brief Description	Main Goal/Output	Success Indicators
1	POLICY & REGULATION	Establishment of fundamental regulations/policies for IMBAYA TAKA implementation and strong legal and institutional foundations.	- Strong implementation foundation - Legal and institutional certainty	- Regulations/policies available - Leadership and institutional support
2	PLANNING & BUDGET INTEGRATION	Inclusion in regional apparatus planning, performance, and budgeting documents.	- Innovation integrated into planning and performance - Sustainable budget support	- Inclusion in Strategic Plan, Work Plan, DPA/DPPA - Availability of budget allocation
3	COMPETENT HR + KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER	Increasing HR capacity through training, coaching, and knowledge transfer.	- Competent implementing HR - Documented knowledge	- Training/coaching implemented - Availability of documentation/knowledge base
4	SOP & PROCESS STANDARDIZATION	Preparation and implementation of SOP for IMBAYA TAKA services.	Standardized, consistent, and easy-to-replicate service process	- SOP available and applied - Periodic SOP evaluation
5	MAINTAINED FACILITIES, DATA & TECHNOLOGY	Availability and maintenance of infrastructure, accurate data management, and technology utilization.	- Ready-to-use infrastructure - Well-managed data - Optimal technology utilization	- Infrastructure in good condition - Data quality maintained - System/technology functioning
6	STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION	Synergy with village/kelurahan, health facilities, education, OPD, and community.	- Formation of service networks and ecosystems - Cross-sector support	- MoU/PKS/joint work available - Collaboration activities running - Increased stakeholder role
7	SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION	Consistent implementation of innovations through easy, fast, and inclusive services.	- Services well-implemented - Increasingly widespread service reach	- Service delivery targets met - Community satisfaction increased
8	MONITORING & EVALUATION	Monitoring achievements, constraints, impacts, community satisfaction surveys, and preparation of follow-up plans.	- Measured and data-based performance - Formulation of improvement recommendations	- Monrev reports available - R/TI followed up - SKM results and complaints used as improvement material
9	CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT	Follow-up of evaluation results for process, service, and innovation improvements.	Innovations more effective and responsive to community needs	- Follow-up evaluations implemented - Innovation/service improvement present
10	INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT & EXPANSION	Replication to other work units/institutions and scaling up to wider regions.	Increasingly widespread innovation impact; Long-term sustainability	- Replication/scaling up implemented - Increased service coverage and benefit

Child Registered, Future More More Certain | IMBAYA TAKA Innovation for Children, Innovation for Indonesia

CONCLUSION

IMBAYA TAKA transforms available resources into an integrated ecosystem for child identity services. Regulations provide legitimacy; the budget offers operational support; human resources execute service processes; data forms the basis for decision-making; technology expands access; infrastructure supports implementation; and stakeholders strengthen reach and collaboration. All these inputs are processed through stages of identification, registration, verification, integration, processing, quality control, issuance, and evaluation.

The **IMBAYA TAKA innovation (an initiative to bring happiness to children through integrated, accessible, collaborative, rapid, and accurate civil identity services tailored to community needs)** stands as a tangible commitment by the Tana Tidung Regency Government, through the Population and Civil Registration Agency. It ensures that every child can easily, quickly, accurately, and sustainably exercise their right to a civil identity.

IMBAYA TAKA does more than simply alter service delivery methods; it builds **an ecosystem for child identity services** that engages village and sub-district governments, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, relevant local government agencies, as well as the community and families. Through this collaboration, services are brought closer to the public, made more responsive to children's needs, and enabled to reach groups that previously faced limited access.

The innovation's sustainability is secured through **human resource development, knowledge transfer, standardized SOPs, the utilization of technology and data, infrastructure maintenance, budgetary support, and continuous monitoring and evaluation.** Thus, IMBAYA TAKA is envisioned not merely as a temporary program or activity, but as **a service culture** that evolves and adapts to the changing needs of the community.

Ultimately, the success of IMBAYA TAKA is measured not only by the number of documents issued but also by the extent to which the innovation



ensures **children possess identities, families enjoy greater convenience, and the community experiences higher-quality public services.**

“One Child, One Identity, Achieved Together.”

Driven by a spirit of **heartfelt service, collaboration, continuous innovation, and a results-oriented approach**, IMBAYA TAKA represents a collective effort to realize inclusive and equitable population administration services.

IMBAYA TAKA — Bringing happiness to children, fulfilling the right to identity, and building a better future for Tana Tidung.



IMPLAMENTATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF IMBAYA TAKA



Signing of the IMBAYA TAKA Cooperation Agreement



Cooperation on Data Utilization



Tana Tidung Population and Civil Registration Agency Online Application



Siplikasi
SILARIS
Population Administration Important Event Reporting System

POPULATION AND CIVIL REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, REGUPNCY, TANA TIDUNG

TANA TIDUNG DUKCAPIL IS PRESENT FOR THE COMMUNITY

Data Accurate, Fast Service, Prosperous Prosperity

Admin Important Event Reporting Application

Hello Aulia Soraya, you are logged in as Administrator. You have full access to the system.

Welcome to the Population Administration Important Event Reporting Application (SILARIS ADMIN/OLK)

Death Data	Birth Data	User Data
Death Total: 123 Male: 66 Female: 47	Total Birth: 21 Male: 14 Female: 7	User Admin: 1 User OPD Dukcapil: 2 User OPD Dukcapil (External): 28 User Pending: 1

Valid
Fast
Accurate
Accountable
Transparent

SINGLE DATA FOR A BETTER FUTURE OF TANA TIDUNG

Clear Identity, Closer Service | Valid Data, Right Policy | Collaboration for the Community | Tana Tidung: Advanced and Prosperous



POPULATION & CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICE TANA TIDUNG REGENCY

SIDAKO
Online Information System for Population Administration and Civil Registration

Managing Population Documents Is Now Easier, Faster, and Convenient

• Manage birth certificates, e-KTP, Family Cards, and other population services online at Disdukcapil Tana Tidung.

Before Managing, please be willing to open the Public Information Menu - Requirements Forms to know the Procedures for Online Service.

FREE! Serving Wholeheartedly

SIDAKO Service (Online Information System for Population Administration and Civil Registration, Optimal)

Agree certificates, birth certificates, e-KTP, Family cards, and other population services completely online at Tana Tidung.

Before Managing, Please Be Willing to Open Public Information Menu - Requirements Forms to know the Procedures for Online Service (2022)

PPID STRUCTURE

Reporting Important Events | Population Data | Public Information & Forms | Easy, Fast, and Secure | Access Anytime, Anywhere

Clear Identity Service Closer | Serving Community Together | Collaboration for a Better Tana Tidung | Towards Progressive and Prosperous Tana Tidung



DOOR-TO-DOOR
POPULATION ADMINISTRATION
& CIVIL REGISTRATION SERVICES
IN
TENGKU DACING VILLAGE
02 September 2026

GOVERNMENT OF BELUMBAH DISTRICT,
TANAH TIDUNG DISTRICT
TENGKU DACING VILLAGE OFFICE

SERVING WITH 'BAIS'
Friendly Close Accountable Innovative Caring & Public

Facebook: @disdukcapil.tana.tidung
Instagram: @disdukcapil.tana.tidung
Twitter: @disdukcapil.tana.tidung
Website: www.disdukcapil.tana.tidung.go.id

Fast, Easy, and Confident Service!



MOBILE SERVICE
TANA LIA DISTRICT
15 - 16 JULI 2026
DISDUKCAPIL TANA TIDUNG
Serving with Heart, for the Tana Tidung Community

INTEGRATED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
KABUPATEN TANA LIA DISTRICT

- e-KTP Recording
- Family Card (KK)
- Birth Certificate
- Death Certificate
- and Other Population Services

Child Identity Issuance Service

and

Mobile Outreach Service of Disdukcapil

*Serving
Wholeheartedly
for the People of
Tana Tidung*

*Closer
Easier
More Beneficial*

*Child Identity,
Investment for the Future*



**Child Identity Issuance
Service in Village/Ward**



**Community Enthusiastic
Utilizing Mobile Service**



**Mobile Service to School
for Child Identity Issuance**



**Collaboration and Synergy
for Better Service**



Clear Identity,
Brighter Future



Protected Child,
Advanced Indonesia



Nearby Service
for All



Tana Tidung
Advanced and
Prosperous

Together, We Realize Better Population Administration



IMBAYA TAKA

(Innovation to Delight Children through Integrated, Accessible, Collaborative,
Fast, and Accurate Citizen Identity Services Oriented Towards Community Needs)

