



The Influence of Planning and Preparation Stage on the Success of Public Private Partnership Local Government Scheme (KPDBU) Availability Payment in Indonesia

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Abstract. Based on National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN Indonesia 2020-2024), the need for infrastructure development in Indonesia reaches IDR 6,445 trillion. One of the financing schemes pushed by the Government of Indonesia in infrastructure development is Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme. The PPP scheme rules in local government (namely KPDBU) with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No.96/2016 has been implemented in Indonesia since 2016, but until now, the number of successful infrastructure projects with the KPDBU Availability Payment (AP) scheme is only 1(one) project with a total investment of IDR 100.6 billion, namely Street Light Project Madiun City. This aims of knowing the influence of the planning and preparation stages on the success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment in Indonesia. Sample in this study was carried out using the slovin technique consisted of 70 respondents who had experience in implementing PPP schemes in Indonesia. The data was processed using documentation study analysis, statistical analysis of multiple linear regression, t-test and f-test. Furthermore, the results of this study are the planning and preparation stages of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment partially and simultaneously influencing the success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment in Indonesia.

Keywords: PPP, KPDBU, availability payment, planning, preparation.

1 INTRODUCTION

One alternative to financing the provision of public infrastructure is the Public Private Partnership (PPP). Based on Presidential Regulation 38/2015, PPP is a collaboration between the government or GCA and private in the provision of infrastructure for the public interest by referring to the specifications previously set by government or GCA, which partially or wholly use resources of the private by taking into risk allocation between the parties. PPP projects implemented by local governments are known as Local Public Private Partnership namely KPDBU. The source of return on investment received by private in the PPP scheme can come from tariffs charged by users (user

fees) or come from payments for service availability / availability payment (AP). (Presidential Regulation No.38, 2015)

Based on the RPJMN 2020-2024 (Medium Term Development Plan), infrastructure development needs reach IDR 6,445 trillion. The funding requirement that needs to be met with the PPP scheme is around IDR 2,707 trillion or around 42 percent of the total infrastructure investment needs. Economic growth is a indicator for social well-being because it is the means by which we improve our quality of life. (Hussein et al, 2021). Meanwhile good quality infrastructure increase service in the business sector. (Sunandar and Ainindiyasari, 2020).

Implementation of the AP scheme in the KPDBU/PPP project is still experiencing various challenges. Since of Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 96/2016, until now there is only one KPDBU/PPP project that has successfully carried out a transaction, namely the Street Lighting Equipment (APJ) project in Madiun Regency (MoNDP, 2022). The Regent of Madiun Regency as the GCA has entered into a PPP agreement with PT Tritunggal Madiun Terang as the private party on September 20, 2022 with a total investment of IDR 100.6 billion (MoNDP, 2022).

As shown in Figure 1, there are 79 PPP projects currently in progress spread throughout Indonesia with a total investment value of USD 29,304.7 million or IDR 446.8 trillion. From these data it can be concluded that the implementation of KPDBU/PPP projects using the AP scheme is still very minimal compared to the total PPP projects in Indonesia.

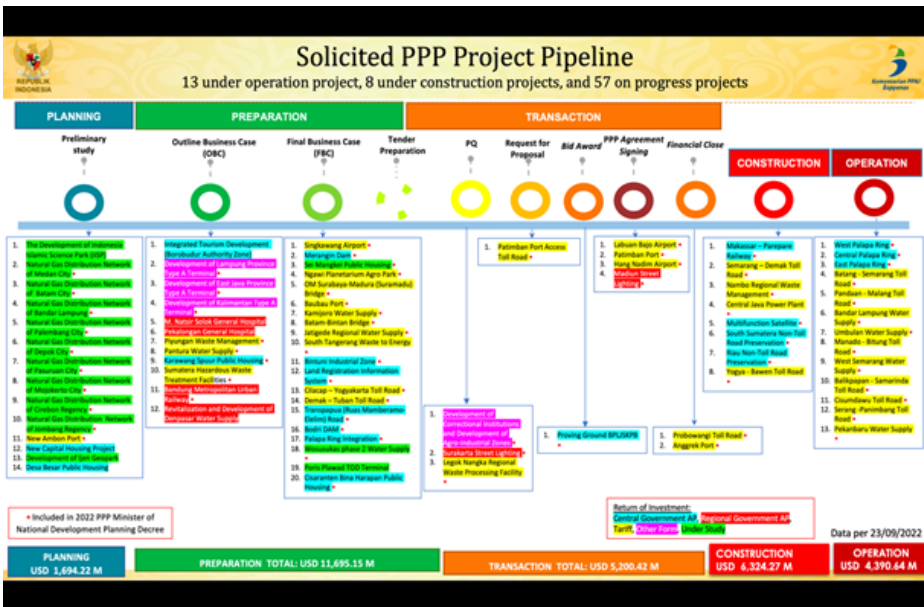


Fig. 1. Solicited PPP Project Pipeline Ministry of National Development Planning RI (MoNDP, 2023)

In this research, project success is the dependent variable identified starting from the PPP regulatory legal framework, institutions, business processes (Zayyanu, 2017), land acquisition risks (Mahani, 2022), to a dedicated professional team (Chileshe et al, 2020). Meanwhile, the influence of the planning stage such as preliminary studies (Osei Kyei Chan, 2017), value for money studies (Almarri and Boussabaine, 2017), to the support of DPRD/ local legislative (MoNDP, 2020) and the preparation stage such as understanding the GCA (Patu and Akhmadi, 2021), pre-study feasibility (Almarri and Boussabaine, 2017), availability of permits (Sesmiwati et al, 2022) are independent variables. The dependent and independent research variables were compiled from previous research and regulations from Indonesian Ministries/Institutions. This research aims to identify the extent to which the KPDBU/PPP local government scheme with AP can be used as an alternative to financing regional infrastructure provision in Indonesia. In order to achieve this aim, the following research questions are raised:

- First, how is the Planning Stage for Local Public and Private Partnership (KPDBU)/PPP with the Availability Payment scheme in Indonesia?
- Second, how is the preparation stage for Local Public and Private Partnership (KPDBU)/PPP with the Availability Payment scheme in Indonesia?
- Third, how success is the Local Public and Private Partnership Project (KPDBU)/PPP with the Availability Payment scheme in Indonesia?
- Fourth, how does the KPDBU/PPP Planning and Preparation Stage Influence the Success of the KPDBU/PPP with the Availability Payment in Indonesia partially?
- Fifth, how does the KPDBU/PPP Planning and Preparation Stage Influence the Success of the KPDBU/PPP with the Availability Payment in Indonesia simultaneously?

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Management

Management is a process or framework in which a group of people is directed towards the true goals of an organization. (Handoko, 2015). Meanwhile, management is an effort to achieve certain goals through the actions of others. Based on this understanding, management is a science to organize a group of people to achieve a certain goal. Experts also provide an explanation of the management function. The management function has a role in the management process and as a reference in carrying out each job assigned by the manager (Firmansyah and Mahardika, 2020).

2.2 Project management

Project management is the application of knowledge and/or skills, tools and techniques in project activities to meet project criteria. Project success is the level of achievement as seen from the performance objectives that have been determined and the expectations of participants in the implementation of construction facilities or services. Then it is

stated that project success is the result of collaborative adaptation of unique project objectives, stakeholders and environmental complexity in producing the desired results. (Project Management Institute, 2021). The existence of innovation in combining technology in the goods and services sector is to make it easier for project management to receive a goal. (Priyatna and Sunandar, 2021). Project management requirements determine which components of the project management plan and project documents are needed. (Sunandar and Alfian, 2020).

2.3 Public Private Partnership

In principle, a public private partnership is a collaboration between the government and private entities in providing infrastructure for the public interest. (MoNDP, 2020). In addition, public private partnership scheme projects are classified into two types, namely cooperation projects initiated by the government (solicited) and cooperation projects initiated by business entities (unsolicited). (Kristiana and Sunandar, 2020). E.R Yescombe (2018) in his book "Public-Private Partnership Principles of Policy and Finance" defines several main elements in PPP, namely:

- a contract with a relatively long period of time between the government or GCA and a private party;
- to design, build, finance and operate public infrastructure by private parties;
- with return on investment during the agreement period set forth in the contract to the private party for the use of infrastructure, paid by the government or the public as infrastructure users;
- with the ownership of infrastructure remaining with the government, or returning to government ownership during the contract or agreement period that has been completed.

2.4 PPP project success

Kloppenborg et al. (2014) show that the dimensions of project success differ at stage of the project during the project end life cycle. According to Akintoye's opinion contained in the writings of Zayyanu and Johar, Akintoye (Zayyanu and Johar, 2017) suggests that in the implementation of PPP projects, project success can be seen from a identified Value for Money (VfM). Kandiyoh (2020) states that one of the factors for PPP success can be seen from macroeconomic conditions nationally and regionally. It has been identified through key to successful PPP implementation with the AP scheme is divided into three main groups, namely (1) regulations (legal certainty, flexible and innovative contracts, and government commitment), (2) institutions (PPP institutions, coordination with stakeholders, and government's fiscal capacity), and (3) business processes (Mahani et al., 2022); (Hai et al., 2022).

2.5 Implementation of the PPP Scheme in Indonesia

In its development, the Government of Indonesia continues to issue policies as an effort to increase private sector interest in investing in the provision of infrastructure in Indonesia. As time goes by, the need for infrastructure provision is increasing in line with Indonesia's increasing competitiveness in global competition and in order to improve the national economy/ (Presidential Regulation No. 38, 2015). There are several innovations in implementing the PPP scheme beside economic infrastructure, adding types of social infrastructure that can use the PPP scheme such as hospitals, schools and correctional institutions.

2.6 Scheme of AP PPP and Local PPP

Basically, the legal basis governing the procedures for implementing regional infrastructure provision through the PPP scheme also refers to the regulations previously mentioned. However, there are differences in the implementation of the PPP scheme for the provision of regional infrastructure using a service availability payment scheme because the budget source used is the APBD. (MoHA, 2016). The procedure for implementing payment for availability of services for the provision of regional infrastructure has been regulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 96/2016. In this regulation, the terminology regarding PPP has also undergone a slight adjustment to become Local Public Private Partnership or KPDBU.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The approach used is a mixed approach. Mixed methods incorporate philosophical assumptions, employs qualitative and quantitative approaches, and combines the two approaches in one study. (Creswell, 2010). Collecting data in this study in the form of primary and secondary data, primary data with questionnaires and interviews while secondary data is data taken from studies that discuss tourism village infrastructure. (Sunandar et al., 2022). In this study, researchers will start with the first stage, namely by collecting and analyzing qualitative data in answering the first, second and third problem formulation, namely how is the PPP/KPDBU planning stages with the AP scheme in Indonesia, how is the PPP/KPDBU preparation stages with the AP scheme in Indonesia and how success is of the project PPP/KPDBU with AP scheme in Indonesia. Then in the second stage, the researcher collects and analyzes quantitative data to answer the fourth and fifth problem formulations, namely how to influence the planning and preparation of KPDBU on project success both partially and simultaneously.

3.1 The first step

In this study, researchers collected sources of information regarding PPP theory from various reference sources, including reference books, and scientific journals.

Researchers also study the regulations regarding the implementation of PPP in Indonesia. In this study, researchers will start with the first step, namely by collecting and analyzing qualitative data in answering the first, second and third problem formulation, namely how is the PPP/KPDBU planning stages with the AP scheme in Indonesia, how is the PPP/KPDBU preparation stages with the AP scheme in Indonesia and how success is of the project PPP/KPDBU with AP scheme in Indonesia.

3.2 The second step

Then in the second step, the researcher collects and analyzes quantitative data to answer the fourth and fifth problem formulations, namely how to influence the planning and preparation of PPP/ KPDBU on project success both partially and simultaneously. According Firli and Dalilah (2021); Hendayani et al (2018) multiple linear regression to determine the linear relationship between several variables by knowing corellation coefficient. Then, the hypothesis was tested using the t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination. Finally, conclusions are drawn from the result of data calculation and analysis.

The population in this study is the number of members of the Indonesian PPP expert association, namely 180 members. To determine a sample with a known population, the minimum sample size is determined using the Slovin formula is 70 samples (Pahlevi, 2020). After obtaining the primary data from the questionnaire results, it is followed by testing the validity test, reliability test and multiple linear regression. (Sunandar and Tia, 2020). All of these variables are tested simultaneously using the F test or ANOVA. (Sunandar, et al., 2021). While the partial test (t) aims to determine whether the independent variable (X) partially (alone) has a significant influence on variable (Y).

3.3 Variable

Project Success is dependent variable. Meanwhile, the Influence of the Planning and Preparation Stages on the Success of Local Public Private Partnership (KPDBU) Availability Payment Schemes in Indonesia is an independent variable. In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 96/2016 it is explained that KPDBU is carried out in several stages, namely KPDBU planning and KPDBU preparation. The variables that make up the operational variables in KPDBU Planning and Preparation. According to Sugiyono (2018), variables are everything in any form that has been identified by researchers to obtain information and conclusions. All variables are summarized in table 1 and table 2.

Variables Planning PPP Phase

Table 1. Variables Planning PPP Phase

No.	Indicator
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1.	The Preliminary Study shows that there is a need for infrastructure services based on community demand
2.	Compliance with statutory regulations
3.	Compliance with national and/or regional planning documents
4.	Compatibility of the project location with the Regional Spatial Plan
5.	Conformity between infrastructure sectors and between regions according to the needs of the type of infrastructure to be collaborated
6.	Value for money and cost benefit analysis studies show that the project is suitable for using the PPP/KPDBU scheme
7.	Preliminary studies show that there is a potential for sustainable income during the partnership period
8.	There is support from the community who will be affected by infrastructure development
9.	The preparation of the Preliminary Study was facilitated by the ministry in charge of government affairs in the field of national development planning
10.	Availability of budget funds for PPP/KDBU planning, preparation, transactions, and management
11.	Availability of GCA fiscal capacity (regional financial capacity) for AP payments
12.	Availability of land for the construction of PPP/KPDBU infrastructure projects
13.	Availability of APBD budget for land acquisition
14.	Support from the local Legislative for the implementation of PPP/ KPDBU
15.	Availability and application of technical and implementation guidelines for the PPP/KPDBU project (planning stage)
16.	Availability of organized and committed government institutions
17.	Availability of a well-organized professional team (PPP team and PPP center) to oversee the implementation of project planning

Source: processed by researcher from various source (2023)

Variables Preparation PPP Phase

Table 2. Variables Preparation PPP Phase

No.	Indicator
1.	Project completion is done by GCA by hiring a Completion Agency
2.	Availability of a well-organized professional team (PPP Team and PPP center) to oversee the implementation of project preparation

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3. Availability and application of technical and implementation guidelines for the PPP/KPDBU project at the preparation stage
 4. Project preparation is carried out by the GCA with project preparation facilities and transaction implementation/ Project Development Facility (PDF) from the Ministry of Finance
 5. GCA understanding of the concept and completion of the PPP/KPDBU project
 6. Local Government experience in implementing PPP/KPDBU
 7. The Pre-feasibility Study has identified the best form of PPP/KPDBU
 8. Pre-feasibility study has described the existence of demand (demand) and industry (market)
 9. The Pre-feasibility Study has clearly identified the income and financial structure of the PPP project
 10. The Pre-feasibility Study has identified the environmental and social impacts of the PPP project
 11. The pre-feasibility study has identified the need for Government Support and/or Guarantees
 12. Availability of procedures and regulations related to the provision of government support and clear guarantees
 13. Appropriate risk allocation between public and private parties
 14. There is support from the community who will be the recipient of the service as well as from the affected community
 15. There is interest in PPP/KPDBU from potential investors, banking, insurance and market players
 16. Availability of all types of permits/approvals needed in a timely manner
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Source: processed by researcher from various source (2023)

4 RESULT

4.1 Planning Stage for Local Public Private Partnership (KPDBU) with the Availability Payment Scheme in Indonesia

In Indonesia, Local Public Private Partnership (KPDBU) has been supported by established rules and implementation guidelines. PPP/KPDBU scheme begins with the planning stage carried out by the government together with Bappenas/MoNDP. The planning stage aims to obtain information regarding the need for infrastructure provision based on the KPDBU scheme (MoNDP, 2022 and MoHA, 2016). In this planning stage, some of the activities carried out include:

- Project Identification involves identifying suitable projects to work on through PPP/KPDBU and the availability payment scheme involves analyzing and evaluating projects that meet the criteria.
- Preliminary studies, are carried out by the GCA, at least containing needs analysis, compliance criteria, income potential analysis and project financing schemes, benefit analysis (value for money) as well as recommendations and follow-up.
- Public consultation is the process of involving the community and stakeholders in the planning stages of a project to obtain their input, suggestions and approval.

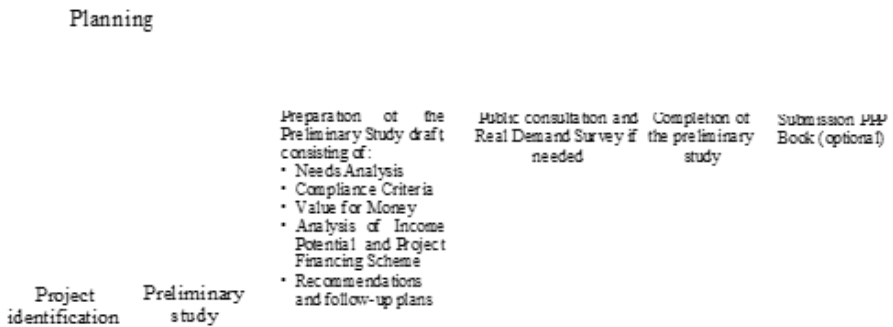


Fig. 2. PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment Planning Stage (processed by researcher from various source, 2023)

4.2 The Preparation Stage for Local Public Private Partnership (KPDBU) with the Availability Payment scheme in Indonesia

In PPP/KPDBU scheme on the Initiative of the Government in Indonesia (Solicited), According to Bappenas/MoNDP (2022) and MoHF (2016) at the PPP/ KPDBU preparation stage, the preparation documents prepared are Pre-Feasibility Studies (Outline Business Case-OBC), and Final Pre-Feasibility Studies (Final Business Case-FBC), and market sounding.



Fig. 3. PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment Preparation Stage
(processed by researcher from various source,2023)

The preparation of the pre-feasibility study has 2 options stages where, the pre-feasibility study becomes 1 stage (only the initial pre-feasibility study (OBC)) will be chosen if the project being collaborated is a National Priority/Strategic project and or has been implemented and has absorbed large market interest. On the other hand, the pre-feasibility study will consist of 2 stages Initial Pre-feasibility Study (Outline Business Case/OBC), and Final Pre-Feasibility Study (Final Business Case/FBC) if the project being collaborated is not a National Priority/Strategic project, has never been implemented and has not can attract market interest.

- OBC during the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project preparation stage are needs analysis, market analysis, financial analysis, risk analysis, and environmental analysis
- FBC stage of a PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment include reviewing the feasibility study that has been done previously, update the latest project data and information, describe in detail the financing strategy and sources of project funding, including details regarding the investment value, operating and maintenance costs, and projected revenue, ensuring compliance with applicable rules and regulations, develop a project management plan and risk management (Chen et al, 2017)
- Market Interest (Market Sounding), the aim is to gain a better understanding of market needs and preferences, and help improve and strengthen project feasibility. According to Chileshe et al (2020) at this stage, the market sounding process is carried out by holding meetings or discussions with potential investors and/or potential service users, and presenting the PPP/KPDBU project plans that are being prepared.

4.3 The success of the Local Public Private Partnership (KPDBU) with Availability Payment scheme in Indonesia

It has been identified through key to successful PPP implementation with the AP scheme is divided into three main groups, namely (1) regulations (legal certainty, flexible and innovative contracts, and government commitment), (2) institutions (PPP institutions, coordination with stakeholders, and government's fiscal capacity), and (3) business processes (Mahani et al., 2022); (Hai et al., 2022).

The success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project has a level of achievement that is felt from the goals that have been determined from the expectations of both public (community/government) and private (investor/business) parties at the planning stage (public/community side) and the preparation stage (private side/investors). In practice, the success of KPDBU projects with AP schemes can vary depending on many complex factors. Therefore, good project management and strong partnerships are needed to achieve success in this cooperation scheme. Some important things that need to be considered in the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment:

- There are business regulations (certainty from law relating to business, contracts made in flexibility and innovative space, as well as commitment or seriousness from the central and regional governments); good institutional management (there is a PPP institution, easy coordination between stakeholders, and fiscal capacity); business processes in the local area (agreement on measurable performance indicators, return on investment with a clear payment mechanism, agreement on the risk allocation of the parties, as well as transparency and credibility)
- Proposing PPP regulations, availability of strong central and regional government support, transparent and competitive business entity procurement processes with appropriate risk allocation agreements. (Kristiana and Sunandar, 2020).
- Risk of land acquisition and administrative approval, community conflict or rejection, reduction in construction costs, reduction in operational costs, expenditure risk, technical risk, risk of providing landfills, risk of decision making by the government, incomplete regulations or changes to regulations, and delays in project completion time. (Sunandar and Aszhari, 2021);
- Professional team built to manage PPP projects (Kristiana, Sunandar, and Sedyanto, 2022), there are inspections, availability of government support in the form of infrastructure guarantees, conducting inspections and supervision from the design stage, financial close to construction, inspecting PPP project proposals and integrity and trust.

4.4 Characteristics of Respondents

Respondent characteristics will describe the results of primary data that has been filled in by 70 respondents to answer the fourth and fifth problem formulation, namely how the influence of planning and preparation of KPDBU has on project success both partially and simultaneously. This sub-chapter will present characteristics based on gender, level of education, work experience, and field of work.

- Gender, based on the data from the questionnaires distributed, the distribution of respondent data based on age showed that men were 61%, while women were 39%.
- Level of education, who are more educated are Bachelor (S1) graduates, namely as much as 67%, while respondents with Masters (S2) education levels are as much as 29%. For respondents with a PhD (S3) amounting to 4%. In this case, 2/3 of the respondents have Bachelor (S1) education and another 1/3 are above Bachelor (S1), namely Masters (S2) and Doctor (S3).
- Work Experience, in fig. 4 work experience it can be seen that many respondents have 3-5 years working experience with 31%, then there are respondents who have 6-10 years work experience with 26%. While respondents who have work experience over > 10 years amounted to 43%. In this way, the work experience of respondents above >10 years is the largest in the group of respondents to this questionnaire.
- Field of Work, the largest work area of 49% is the Engineering field, after that it differs slightly in the Finance/Business with 44%. While the field of Law is only

7%. Therefore, if it is seen that the composition of the Engineering and Finance/ Business fields is almost balanced.

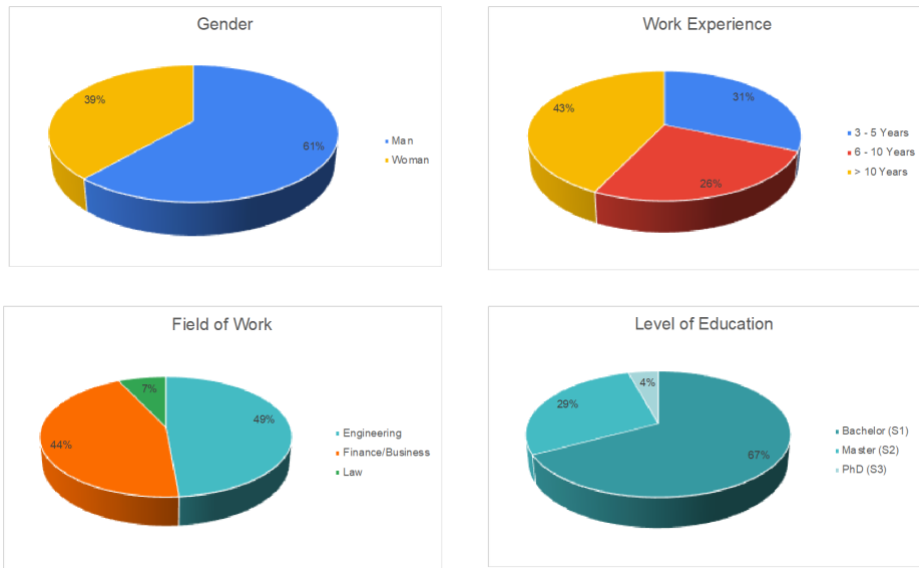


Fig. 4. Characteristic of Respondents (processed by researcher, 2023)

4.5 Analysis of the Influence of the KPDBU Planning and Preparation Stage on the Success of the KPDBU Project with the Availability Payment in Indonesia, both Partially and Simultaneously

The validity test is based on the Pearson correlation formula to be used as a result and analysis tool in SPSS. Based on the output, it was concluded that the validity test of the Indicator validity test which influenced the success of the PPP/KPDBU scheme in the Planning Stage (X1) and Project Preparation (X2) showed that all prices $r_{count} > r_{table}$ at a significance value of 5%. The following is Table 3 and Table 4 Testing the Validity of Indicators Affecting the Success of the KPDBU Scheme in the Planning (X1) and Project Preparation (X2) Stages.

Table 3. Test the Validity of Indicators in the Planning Stage (X1)

Indicator	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	r table	Decision
X1_1	0.682	0.235	Valid
X1_2	0.715	0.235	Valid
X1_3	0.716	0.235	Valid
X1_4	0.689	0.235	Valid
X1_5	0.744	0.235	Valid

X1_6	0.612	0.235	Valid
X1_7	0.766	0.235	Valid
X1_8	0.690	0.235	Valid
X1_9	0.644	0.235	Valid
X1_10	0.454	0.235	Valid
X1_11	0.721	0.235	Valid
X1_12	0,729	0.235	Valid
X1_13	0,773	0.235	Valid
X1_14	0,691	0.235	Valid

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

Table 4. Test the Validity of Indicators in the Preparation Stage (X2)

Indicator	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	r tabel	Decision
X1_1	0.520	0.235	Valid
X1_2	0.652	0.235	Valid
X1_3	0.568	0.235	Valid
X1_4	0.678	0.235	Valid
X1_5	0.768	0.235	Valid
X1_6	0.667	0.235	Valid
X1_7	0.694	0.235	Valid
X1_8	0.713	0.235	Valid
X1_9	0.646	0.235	Valid
X1_10	0.699	0.235	Valid
X1_11	0.738	0.235	Valid
X1_12	0,721	0.235	Valid
X1_13	0,721	0.235	Valid
X1_14	0,691	0.235	Valid
X1_15	0,752	0.235	Valid
X1_16	0,748	0.235	Valid

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

Based on the output it is concluded that the validity test of the Success Project Indicator Validity Test (Y) shows that all prices r count $>$ r table.

Table 5. Test the Validity of Indicators Success Project for the PPP/KPDBU (Y)

Indicator	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	r tabel	Decision
Y1	0.730	0.235	Valid
Y2	0.887	0.235	Valid
Y3	0.872	0.235	Valid
Y4	0.813	0.235	Valid

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

The reliability test to determine whether the consistency of the measuring instrument was reliable or not and remained consistent when the measurement was repeated or not. In addition, it also calculates reliability to determine whether the results of the answers given by respondents can be used for the next processing stage or not. The results of the reliability test of the Planning Stage (X1), Preparation Stage (X2), the Success of the PPP/KPDBU Project (Y) compared to the Cronbach's Alpha r table, the reliability score is very high, this means the all indicators are reliable.

Table 6. Reliability Test Data for the Planning Stage, Preparation Stage and Successful Project

Reliability Statistics Planning Stage	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,919	14
Reliability Statistics Preparation Stage	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,21	16
Reliability Statistics Suceccful Project	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,839	4

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

After conducting validity and reliability tests, then multiple linear regression analysis is performed.

Table 7. Linier Regression Test Outputs (Cefficients)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
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		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	-1,441	1,265		-1,139	0,259
1	Total_X1	0,074	0,036	0,202	2,047	0,045
	Total_X2	0,265	0,037	0,706	7,165	0,000

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

In Table 7, the equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = -1.441 + 0.074X1 + 0.265X2 \tag{1}$$

Information:

Y: Success Project of PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment in Indonesia

X1: PPP/KPDBU Project Planning Stage

X2: PPP/KPDBU Project Preparation Stage

Partial testing/T-test to find out how each independent variable influences the dependent variable by comparing T count with t table. The following table 8 Output t-test (Coefficients) and results in Table 9.

Table 8. Output t-test (Coefficients)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
	(Constant)	-1,441	1,265		-1,139	0,259
1	Total_X1	0,074	0,036	0,202	2,047	0,045
	Total_X2	0,265	0,037	0,706	7,165	0,000

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Y

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

Based on the output t-test results below table 4.9 which X1 partially and significantly influence Y, meanwhile X2 partially and significantly influence Y. Both each of X1 and X2 have positive and significant relationship with variable Y.

Table 9. Conclusion T-Test Results

Variable	t count	Sig	Conclusion
X1	2,047	0,045	Positive and significant relationship X1 partially and significantly influence Y
X2	7,165	0,000	Positive and significant relationship X2 partially and significantly influence Y

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

From the analysis of the ANOVA test in Table 4.10, it can be seen that F count = 110,474. In multiple linear regression, using 2 independent variables and a total sample of 70. From table value, with a value of df(N1): 1, df(N2): 68 and a significance level of 0.05, the f table value is 3.98. So, f count > f table = 11.474 > 3.98 with a significance of 0.000. That is, the indicators at planning stage and project preparation stage, simultaneously and significantly affect the success project PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment.

Table 10. 10 ANOVA Test Output

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	356.792	2	178.396	110.474	.000 ^b
Residual	108.193	67	1.615		
Total	464.986	69			

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Total_X1, Total_X2

Source: processed by researcher (2023)

5 DISCUSSION

Administratively, stakeholders are involved in the PPP implementation process. The Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Ministry for Home Affairs, BKPM/ Ministry of Investment, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, LKPP, and Ministry of Finance, all play a role in project planning and preparation. The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas is responsible for evaluating project plans. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for providing fiscal facilities (MoNDP, 2022 and MoHF, 2016). The Availability Payment (AP) scheme is a form of local public private partnership in the development of infrastructure projects (KPDBU). Under this scheme, the business entity is responsible for constructing, operating and maintaining the infrastructure project, while the local government pays a certain

amount of money to the business entity in exchange for making the project available for use (Batubande, Perera & Adeniyi, 2018).

PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project planning stage, there are main processes, namely project identification, preliminary study and public consultation. It can be concluded that this stage is bigger from the point of view of the public (community/government), further from the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project planning stage it will be known whether the project is needed or not by the community and can provide significant benefits or not for society.

PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project preparation stage, there are main processes, namely outline business case (obc), final business case, and market sounding. It can be concluded that this stage is bigger from the perspective of private parties (investors/entrepreneurs), further from the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment preparation stage it will be known whether the project is in accordance with market/business needs and preferences, including encouraging innovation, skills management, the possibility of sharing appropriate risk allocation, as well as providing value for money.

The success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project has a level of achievement that is felt from the objectives that have been determined from the expectations of the parties, both public (community/ government) and private (investors/business) at the planning stage (public/community side) and the preparation stage (private/investor side).

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project planning stage has a positive and significant relationship. The PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project planning stage partially and significantly influences the success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project preparation stage has a positive and significant relationship, the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project preparation stage partially and significantly affects the success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project in Indonesia. Furthermore, planning and the preparation stage for the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project simultaneously and significantly affect the success of the PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project in Indonesia.

There are several suggestions as follows, for related stakeholders PPP/KPDBU projects, the findings of this study are that the importance of the planning and preparation stages in the success PPP/KPDBU Availability Payment project in Indonesia, so that various related parties are advised to pay attention to the indicators that have been compiled by researchers in parts previously. For further research, the transaction stage and the implementation stage in the Availability Payment PPP/KPDBU in Indonesia, it is necessary to carry out further research on the influence of the success of the Availability Payment PPP/KPDBU project in Indonesia after the development of several other projects up to the transaction stage and the

implementation stage, apart from the PPP/KPDBU project for lighting public roads in Madiun City, which is the only one that has successfully passed the transaction stage and entered the implementation stage.

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