



Management of The BAWASLU Oversight Strategy in The Vote Count Stages in The 2020 Concurrent Regional Head Elections for North Halmahera Regency

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ABSTRACT

Elections are required to be supervised. This is to maintain the sovereignty of the people, the quality of the RHE and to build public confidence in the holding of the RHE. Supervision of RHE implementation is also to maintain the continuity of democratization in Indonesia. Oversight of the RHE implementation process was also institutionalized with the Election Supervisory Body (ESB). In Law 10 of 2016, regarding RHE, it is the Provincial ESB to oversee the Election of the Governor and Deputy Governor and to oversee the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent is the Regency/City Supervisory Committee now changed to ESB in the Regency or City. This study aims to identify and analyze the management of ESB oversight strategies in the vote-counting stages in the 2020 North Halmahera District Election. Simultaneous RHE of North Halmahera Regency in 2020. Researchers focused on the strategic management of ESB supervision in the voting stages of the Simultaneous RHE of North Halmahera Regency using a Strategic Management theory approach according to Fred R. David (2011: 6). The results of this study are the Formulation of the ESB Strategy for North Halmahera Regency to carry out supervision based on ESB Regulations, circular votes and decisions of the Indonesian ESB, as well as supervise according to the schedule and stages in accordance with the applicable General Election Commission Regulations. Monitoring patrols during the quiet period until voting day. Furthermore, carrying out supervision attached to the process of voting and recapitulation of communication votes between ESB organizers and the General Election Commission of North Halmahera Regency is more inclusive so that the supervision process carried out later is not hampered only by the problem of poor communication patterns which are guided by statutory regulations and other derivative regulations, namely ESB Regulations, RI ESB Decrees and pay attention to the 2020 RHE Simultaneous Local Election Circular and Vulnerability Index, surveillance patrols during the calm period until voting day. Furthermore, carrying out supervision attached to the process of voting and recapitulation of votes. Ensuring that equipment for voting and recapitulation of votes is available according to the needs of each polling place.



INTRODUCTION

Badan Pengawas Pemilu (BAWASLU) or Regional head election (RHE) is a means to realize people's sovereignty. Through RHE, the people will choose a pair of candidates who will become leaders in an autonomous region so that there is a rotation or change of power. RHE is held routinely, which is every five years. In its implementation, RHE is required to be supervised. This is to maintain the sovereignty of the people, the quality of the RHE and to build public confidence in the holding of the RHE. Supervision of RHE implementation is also to maintain the continuity of democratization in Indonesia. Thus supervision is carried out intentionally, consciously, and planned based on the applicable laws and regulations. The implementation of RHE without a free and independent monitoring mechanism and climate will make RHE a power-building process filled with fraud. Thus the election will lose legitimacy and the resulting government also tends to be corrupt and absolute.

Oversight of the RHE implementation process was also institutionalized with the Election Supervisory Body (ESB). ESB is an election management body that oversees the holding of elections throughout Indonesia. ESB is hierarchical in form consisting of the Republic of Indonesia ESB, Provincial ESB, Regency/city ESB, as well as sub-district Election Oversight Committee (EOC), Kelurahan/Village EOC, Overseas Election Oversight Committee (EOC) and polling place supervisors (PPS). Furthermore, ESB, Provincial ESB, and Regency/City ESB are permanent. Meanwhile, the sub-district EOC, Village EOC, Overseas EOC and PPS Supervisors are ad hoc in nature. In "law Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, And the Mayor Becomes Law Becomes Law" stated, supervision in the implementation of regional elections is the Provincial ESB to oversee the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor and to oversee the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent is the Regency/City Supervisory Committee now changed to ESB in the region County or City.

Based on the provisions of the RHE law above, the General Election Commission issued Regulation "General Election Commission (General Election Commission Regulation) Number 05 of 2020" which regulates the stages, programs and schedules of the 2020 simultaneous elections. The RHE Law gives the General Election Commission authority to compile and stipulate General Election Commission Regulations and technical guidelines for each stage of the Election after consultation with the House of Representatives." According to the General Election Commission regulations, the 2020 simultaneous election voting will be held on December 9, 2020.

In carrying out prevention, the strategy carried out by ESB is to develop a monitoring strategy by issuing the 2020 simultaneous regional head Election Vulnerability Index. The 2020 RHE Election Vulnerability Index is an ESB effort in mapping and early detection of various potential violations and vulnerabilities for readiness to face the implementation of regional head elections simultaneously in 2020. The 2020 Election Vulnerability Index focuses on four main dimensions which are used as measuring tools related to the holding of elections that are democratic, of high quality, and with dignity. The four dimensions are (1) socio-political context, (2) free and fair elections, (3) contestation and (4) participation, as well as paying attention to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, the Regency ESB held a coordination meeting with the RI ESB, Provincial ESB and related agencies to carry out supervision at the upcoming and ongoing Election stages, then the RI ESB formulated and issued Election Supervisory Body Regulations. "Regulation of the Election Supervisory Body number 4 of 2020 concerning supervision, handling of violations, and settlement of disputes over the election of governors and deputy governors, regents and deputy regents, as well as mayors and deputy mayors simultaneously continued in conditions of the non-natural disaster corona virus disease 2019 (covid -19) and Election Supervisory Body Regulation number 16 of 2020 concerning Supervision of Voting and Counting of Votes for the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, Mayors and Deputy Mayors" are technical instructions for supervision of elections at the voting and counting stages. This is done to maximize the monitoring process effectively and efficiently.



In the supervisory process, Regency ESBs are tasked with "receiving reports of alleged violations of election implementation and resolving findings and reports of election violations and election disputes that do not contain elements of criminal acts." Furthermore, "submitting findings and reports to the District General Election Commission for follow-up." ESB also conducts Monitoring Patrols, Mapping the Voting Committee for vulnerable Votes and oversees the distribution of logistics up to the day of the Vote Counting and Voting (Pungut Count) stage. The supervision carried out by the ESB in North Halmahera Regency is part of the implementation of the strategy that was formulated previously.

In carrying out its supervision, the ESB of North Halmahera Regency still found a number of findings at several stages, including reports of alleged abuse of authority by the prospective candidate for Regent number 1, who in fact is an incumbent. The prospective candidate was suspected of abusing his authority in the form of distributing agricultural equipment (government program) when at that time the prospective candidate was about to take a campaign leave from his position as Regent. The alleged case is classified as an election administration violation which is regulated in "law number 10 of 2016 juncto Law No. 6 of 2020, article 71 paragraph (3)," which states "Governor or Deputy Governor, Regent or Deputy Regent, Mayors or Deputy Mayors are prohibited from using their authority, programs and activities that are beneficial or detrimental to one pair of candidates either in their own area or in another region within 6 (six) months prior to the date of determination of the pair of candidates until the determination of the pair of elected candidates" and district ESB North Halmahera has provided recommendations to the North Halmahera General Election Commission to be followed up in accordance with the provisions of the law. However, the North Halmahera General Election Commission decided not to follow up, because the alleged administrative violation alleged by ESB North Halmahera in its recommendation did not meet the elements of an administrative violation.

In addition, a noteworthy discovery made by the Voting Committee Supervisor pertained to a specific incident during the December 9, 2020 voting proceedings. This incident involved the utilization of electronic Identity Cards by two individuals in the Voting Committee 02 located in Tetewang village. Curiously, these individuals were added to the Voter List on that day. However, upon inspecting the electronic Identity Cards, it was revealed that these two individuals were not residents of Tetewang village. Moreover, they lacked the requisite Form Model A.5-KWK, which is necessary for changing one's designated voting location. Despite these discrepancies, the Voting Organizing Group opted to permit these individuals to cast their votes.

Consequently, this revelation prompted the ESB (Election Supervisory Board) of North Halmahera Regency to issue a recommendation to the General Election Commission of North Halmahera Regency, urging them to initiate a re-voting process. Moreover, the ESB addressed another concern brought forward by PT.NHM, a company operating in a mining area. The company expressed worries about the voting rights of 632 workers who, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, were constrained from leaving the company's premises to vote. PT.NHM formally requested the establishment of a special Voting Committee within the mining area. Despite these requests, as of December 9, 2020, no special voting committee had been arranged at PT.NHM. Consequently, these instances underscore the importance of ensuring fair and accurate voting processes, addressing anomalies to preserve the integrity of the democratic process.

ESB North Halmahera Regency also followed up on the request submitted by the company PT.NHM for the establishment of a special Voting Committee in the mining area in the form of a letter of appeal to the General Election Commission of North Halmahera Regency to protect voter rights in the mining area, because there are 632 workers who have the right to vote but have the potential to be unable to exercise their right to vote due to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic which requires a number of workers to remain in the company's territory, therefore the company has written to the organizers, both the General Election Commission, ESB, the Regional Government and the Task Force Covid North Halmahera Regency to provide services in the form of procuring a special Voting Committee at PT.NHM. However, until voting day on 9 December 2020 there was no special voting committee at PT. NHM.

The results of supervision carried out by the ESB of North Halmahera Regency at the Voting Committee 07 for Rawajaya Village on voting day December 9 2020 found voters using electronic ID cards and not domiciled in Rawajaya village as many as 107 Additional Voter Lists within 1 hour. RHE voting and counting on



December 9 2020 showed candidate pair number 1) Frans Manery and Muchlis Tapi-tapi received 50,697 valid votes, while candidate pair number 2) Joel Wogono and Said Bajak received 50,078 valid votes, out of the total number of votes valid for North Halmahera Regency 101,990 votes with a difference of 619 votes or less than 2% (2,016 votes).

The process of holding the RHE of the North Halmahera Regency Regent in 2020 continued with the Election Result Dispute (ERD) lawsuit at the Constitutional Court. And based on the Ruling of the Constitutional Court Number 57/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 regarding the case of Dispute over the Results of the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of North Halmahera, North Maluku Province, the year 2020 whose decision stated, among other things, "Ordered the General Election Commission of North Halmahera Regency to conduct a re-voting in 4 (four) Voting Committees (VC), namely, VC 02 Tatewang Village, Kao Teluk District; VC 07 Rawajaya Village, Tobelo District; VC 01 and VC 02 Supu Village, North Loloda District and conduct voting by establishing a special VC within PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals for employees who meet the requirements to vote and have not exercised their right to vote in the 2020 North Halmahera Regent and Deputy Regent Election or follow-up RHE."

Decree of the General Election Commission No. 26/PL.06.2-Kpt/8203/KPU-Kab/IV/2021 concerning the results of the Repeat and Supplementary Voting on April 28 2021, candidate pair number 1) Frans Manery and Muchlis Tapi-tapi received 930 valid votes while candidate pair number 2) Joel Wogono and Said Bajak received 773 valid votes. From the results of the repeat and follow-up voting, the total votes obtained by candidate pair number 1) were 50,745 valid votes, while candidate pair number 2) were 50,377 valid votes.

From the above facts, an assessment of the stages of voting and counting of votes becomes clear. This stage is not only important in the process, but also plays a crucial role in the RHE outcome. Therefore, voting is a crucial moment for voters to determine regional leaders, and the ESB of North Halmahera Regency must monitor it intensively. This process also determines the final result of the RHE vote. Supervision by the ESB in the counting at the VC is important to ensure compatibility between voter choices and vote counting. However, the election in North Halmahera Regency on 9 December 2020 still resulted in a lawsuit at the Constitutional Court due to violations in the vote count process. The decision of the Constitutional Court regarding the re-voting is an alternative to accommodate the applicant's objection to the election results. Therefore, this research entitled "Management of ESB Oversight Strategies in the Voting Stages of the 2020 North Halmahera Regency Regional Head Election" was conducted.

METHOD

The researcher wants to take a qualitative descriptive research method in order to be able to provide a detailed description of the phenomenon, especially regarding the Management of ESB Supervision Strategies in the Vote Count Stages in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election of North Halmahera Regency. In Sugiyono (2012: 9) says that, "qualitative research is a research method used to research on natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments), where researchers are key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out in combination, data analysis is inductive."

The data collection methods are as follows: 1. Literature study, namely the process of collecting data by reading several references from various sources such as books, journals, related articles; 2. Interviews were conducted by asking the interviewee directly about the data or information you wish to obtain; 3. Observations made by observing the location of the area where the problem of the absence of employees in the field often occurs (Romzi et al., 2019) and the documentation method, which was analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model in 3 stages, namely: data reduction, data display, data verification and drawing conclusions (Razak et al., 2021).

Data reduction is a step carried out by researchers to determine the goals that will be produced, so that the main goal in qualitative research is what is found. In the data reduction process, if a process is found that is inappropriate or looks foreign, then that will become one of the focuses of the researcher's attention in the data reduction stage. Presentation of data is a process of systematically compiling data, so that it can be understood



easily and provides opportunities to produce appropriate conclusions in a study (Sugiyono, 2017). Conclusion and verification is the third stage in the analysis of qualitative research. This process is intended to see the meaning of a data that has been collected by looking for a relationship, similarities, and differences, then draw a conclusion from the problems found. This research was conducted during November 2022.

To obtain informants, researchers used a purposive sampling technique, namely the determination of informants based on the depth of information held, whether it matches the information needed by researchers (Umam & Rusli, 2021). The number of informants in this study were 6 informants, consisting of:

1. Chief Commissioner of ESB, North Halmahera Regency.
2. ESB Commissioner for Oversight and Inter-Agency Relations Division.
3. ESB Commissioner for Legal Division, Handling and Election Disputes.
4. Academics.
5. Chairperson of the Voting Organizing Group.
6. Witness Candidate Pair for Regent and Deputy Regent of North Halmahera Regency.

The triangulation technique used in this study is theoretical triangulation, namely using theoretical data, primary and secondary data and the author's perceptions. In this study, researchers focused on the management strategy of ESB supervision in the vote-counting stages of the simultaneous regional head elections in North Halmahera Regency with a Strategic Management theory approach according to Fred R. David (2011:6) "The strategic management process consists of three stages: strategy formulation, implementation strategy and assessment strategy." These stages are:

1. Strategy Formulation
Strategy formulation includes developing a vision and mission, identifying opportunities and threats from outside the organization, awareness of internal strengths and weaknesses, setting long-term goals, searching for alternative strategies, and selecting certain strategies to achieve goals.
2. Strategy Implementation
Implementation of the strategy requires an organization to set annual goals, formulate policies, motivate members and allocate resources so that the strategies that have been formulated can be executed.
3. Strategy Assessment
Strategy assessment is the final stage in strategic management. Organizational leaders really need to know when a particular strategy is not working well, strategy evaluation or evaluation is the main way to obtain information. "There are three basic activities in strategy evaluation namely: currently, (2) measure performance, and (3) take corrective action. "Strategy evaluation is needed because the success experienced today does not guarantee success in the future. Success always creates new and different problems.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At this stage the researcher will discuss ESB's strategic management in the vote-count stage in the 2020 North Halmahera Regency simultaneous local head election, especially in the formulation of a supervisory strategy by the North Halmahera Regency ESB in the vote-count stage. Based on the information the researchers found in the field through an in-depth interview process with informants (Three ESB Commissioners of North Halmahera Regency and academics) regarding the ESB Supervision Strategy Management in the Compute Counting Stage at RHE Serentek North Halmahera Regency in 2020, the researcher found that in the ESB Strategy Formulation stage process North Halmahera Regency conducts supervision according to the Election Supervisory Body Regulations, circulars and ESB RI decisions, and supervises according to the schedule and stages in accordance with the applicable General Election Commission Regulations. Formulation of the next strategy ESB Halmahera Utara collaborates with security officers such as the TNI-Polri, then conducts outreach to the village head and then supervisory officers starting from the Panwascam to the Voting Committee Supervisors.



The ESB of North Halmahera Regency also carried out a Mapping of the supervision of the Voting Committee, Villages and Figures who were considered to have the potential to commit violations on the Vote Count Day. Improving the quality of human resources through special technical guidance for the preparation of the collection stage was also carried out by ESB Halmahera Utara. Then provide socialization to the community regarding voter data, then to the sub-district and village governments to remind the community participation issue to come to the Voting Committee. Furthermore, ensuring that all logistics are safe and ready to be distributed properly and always coordinating with District Election Committee officers, Voting Committees, Voting Organizing Groups. ESB of North Halmahera Regency conducts prevention, supervision and action when violations occur in the Voting Committee at the Vote Count stage. The 2020 Election Vulnerability Index is the raw material for conducting election risk management. Election risk management is intended in preparing potential violations that will occur. Its nature mitigates potential violations. At this stage the researcher will discuss ESB's strategic management in the vote-count stage in the 2020 North Halmahera Regency simultaneous regional head election, especially in the implementation of the Supervision Strategy by North Halmahera Regency's ESB in the vote-count stage.

Based on the information that researchers found in the field through analysis of literature studies from the 2020 RHE Comprehensive Report book as secondary data or support for this research. The Comprehensive Report Book published by ESB North Halmahera Regency is closely related to the focus of research on Management of ESB Supervision Strategies in the Compute Counting Stage at RHE Serentek North Halmahera Regency in 2020. Researchers found that in the Implementation of the Supervision Strategy carried out by ESB North Halmahera Regency implemented a strategy namely carrying out surveillance patrols during the quiet period until voting day. Furthermore, carrying out supervision attached to the process of voting and recapitulation of votes. Ensuring that equipment for voting and vote recapitulation is available according to the needs of each Voting Committee. Ensuring accuracy of voter lists by controlling form C and A5 notifications. Carry out inherent supervision of the voting process in hospitals and prisons to ensure that voters in those places are properly accommodated. Through the Voting Committee supervisor, ESB Halmahera Utara supervises the voting procedures and procedures at the Voting Committee. Doing documentation of Results C Form, Copy of Results C, C Plano and Attendance List Form. Carry out direct supervision of the possibility of the movement of money politics activities by candidate pairs/success teams, or other actors as mapped out by the supervisory ranks. Attend directly at voting and vote counting implementation meetings to ensure the implementation of activities is in accordance with voting and vote counting procedures which include the process before voting, during voting, during vote counting, until the casting of the vote counting results. Conduct tiered supervision of Plano Meetings on the vote recapitulation process.

However, there are still violations that occur in several voting committees. This does not escape the duties and responsibilities of supervisors at the district level to the Voting Committee. The performance of public service organizations is becoming increasingly important as seen through the quality of their services. This is because the quality of public services is a benchmark for society in assessing public services, through whether the services provided are satisfied or not. So that the level of community satisfaction can be an indicator of evaluating the performance of public organizations. Information about community satisfaction with public services can be obtained easily (mass media or public discussion), so that it becomes an advantage in assessing community satisfaction, and can be an easy-to-use measure of the performance of public organizations. The performance of public organizations can be seen through the level of community satisfaction. Thus, public satisfaction with services can be used as an indicator of the performance of public organizations. The main advantage of using community satisfaction as a performance indicator is that information on community satisfaction is often easily and inexpensively available. Information about satisfaction with service quality can often be obtained from the mass media or public discussion. Because access to information regarding public satisfaction with service quality is relatively high, this can be a measure of the performance of public organizations that is easy and inexpensive to use. Community satisfaction can be a parameter to assess organizational performance.



The service quality of the Service in carrying out port service retribution activities is still not good, why is that the researcher said so because in terms of supervision it has not been tightened at Nusantara Tahuna Port there are no officers supervising passengers to buy boat tickets together with tickets to enter the port, this is the problem so that many ship passengers don't buy boat tickets at the ticket sales counter but on ships with cheaper prices but don't get insurance if something happens that we don't want. Then in terms of community dissatisfaction with the existing infrastructure at the Pananaru Ferry Port they object to the high amount of levy payments but the infrastructure facilities they use are not comparable to what they pay for, as well as the mechanism for billing port service fees which is irregular in the sense that there are billing and payment must have a queue number so that those who have paid follow the existing route to raise their vehicle on the ship, so that there is no chaos when raising the vehicle on the ship. Continuing complaints from users of port retribution services at the Pananaru Ferry Port, infrastructure facilities, especially roads that have been damaged, are also caused because the vehicles they carry are overdimensional and overloaded, the overdimensional referred to is a condition where the dimensions of the vehicle carrier are not in accordance with production standards and regulations regulations, while overload is a condition in which a vehicle carries a load that exceeds the specified load limit.

Responsiveness is a capability possessed by the bureaucracy in knowing the wants and/or needs of the community, in preparing plans or agendas and priority services, as well as the ability to develop service programs in accordance with the needs and voice of the public. In short, it can be said that responsiveness is a measure of the responsiveness of a bureaucracy to the dreams, aspirations, wishes, and voices of the people, as well as the demands of the people who use the services of the bureaucracy. Responsiveness is very necessary in every public service, this is because responsiveness is an ability possessed by the bureaucracy in knowing the wants and/or needs of the community, in preparing plans or agendas and priority services, as well as the ability to develop service programs according to needs. and public voice. Responsiveness can also be an indicator of service related to the responsiveness of the apparatus to the wishes and needs of people who need services as stipulated in the law. At this stage the researcher will discuss ESB's strategic management in the vote-count stage in the 2020 North Halmahera Regency simultaneous regional head elections, especially in the Evaluation of Supervision Strategy by the North Halmahera Regency ESB in the Count-Pick stage. Strategy assessment is the final stage in strategic management. Organizational leaders really need to know when a particular strategy is not working well, assessment or evaluation of the strategy is the main way to obtain information.

Based on the information that the researchers found in the field through an in-depth interview process with informants (Three ESB Commissioners of North Halmahera Regency and academics) about ESB Monitoring Strategy Management in the Compute Counting Stage at RHE Serentek North Halmahera Regency in 2020, the researcher found that communication between ESB organizers and the Commission The General Election for North Halmahera Regency is more inclusive so that the supervision process that will be carried out later is not hampered only by the problem of poor communication patterns. Involvement of stakeholder friends, election monitors, traditional leaders, religious leaders, friends of the community pillars of the family to carry out participatory supervision by prioritizing informal and formal communication patterns. In addition, the readiness of human resources from supervisory officers needs to be improved for all ad hoc ranks. Organizers, election participants and the community are always in synergy.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research by researchers in the field, the ESB Oversight Strategy Management in the Voting Stages in the simultaneous regional head elections in North Halamahera Regency, has been guided by statutory regulations and other derivative regulations, namely ESB Regulations, RI ESB Decrees and taking into account RHE Circulars and Kerwanan Index Simultaneously 2020, the stages listed in the General Election Commission Regulation for the supervision process. ESB North Halmahera also establishes communication between institutions such as the TNI and POLRI in the supervision process. ESB North Halmahera also



conducted mapping of villages, leaders, and voting committees that had the potential to commit violations and then instructed all levels of supervisory officers to monitor them intensely as a preventive measure. ESB North Halmahera also conducts Technical Guidance as an effort to improve the quality of human resources in supervising the Pick Count stage. Technical guidance is held before voting day and vote counting. Conduct outreach to sub-district and village governments as well as to the community regarding community participation in voting. ESB North Halmahera also ensures that all voting and vote counting preparations, such as the availability of logistics, VC and Form C notifications, have been properly distributed. Then always coordinate between organizing institutions such as the District Election Committee, VC, and the Voting Organizing Group to facilitate the supervision process at the Vote Count stage. However, the researchers found that community involvement in conducting participatory supervision was still not visible in the monitoring process at the Pick Count stage.

Based on the information the researchers found in the field through an analysis of the literature study from the 2020 RHE Comprehensive Report book relating to the Management of the ESB Oversight Strategy in the Counting Stages in the 2020 North Halmahera District Concurrent Regional Head Elections, the researchers concluded that the North Halmahera ESB had implemented an oversight strategy in it conducts surveillance patrols during the quiet period until voting day. Furthermore, carrying out supervision attached to the process of voting and recapitulation of votes. Ensuring that voting equipment and recapitulation are available according to the needs of each VC. Ensuring accuracy of voter lists by controlling form C and A5 notifications. Carry out inherent supervision of the voting process in hospitals and prisons to ensure that voters in those places are properly accommodated. Through the VC supervisor, ESB Halmahera Utara supervises the collection procedures and procedures at VC. Doing documentation of Results C Form, Copy of Results C, C Plano and Attendance List Form. Direct supervision of possible movements of money politics activities by candidate pairs/success teams, or other actors as mapped out by the supervisory ranks. Attend directly at voting and vote counting implementation meetings to ensure the implementation of activities is in accordance with voting and vote counting procedures which include the process before voting, during voting, during vote counting, until the casting of the vote counting results. Conduct tiered supervision of Plano Meetings on the vote recapitulation process.

The researcher concluded that communication between ESB organizers and the General Election Commission of North Halmahera Regency was more inclusive so that the monitoring process that was carried out later was not hampered only by problems with poor communication patterns. Involvement of stakeholder friends, election observers, traditional leaders, religious leaders, friends of the community pillars of the family to carry out participatory supervision by prioritizing informal and formal communication patterns. In addition, the readiness of human resources from supervisory officers needs to be improved for all ad hoc ranks. Organizers, election participants and the community are always in synergy.

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