



Improving Supervisory Consultant Performance in Construction Projects: Assessments in the LKPP's SIKaP Application for Enhanced Efficiency

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Abstract: This article focuses on enhancing the performance of supervisory consultants in construction projects through assessments conducted in the LKPP's SIKaP application. Supervision plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth execution of construction activities and addressing potential obstacles. The quality and safety of construction operations have become increasingly important, necessitating effective supervision. The article highlights the importance of conducting assessments to measure the success of supervisory consultants in meeting project objectives and adhering to established standards. It emphasizes the evaluation of various performance criteria, including human resources, equipment, materials, costs, time, and quality. The assessment process enables the identification of strengths and weaknesses, facilitating corrective measures and improving future performance. The article also emphasizes the interconnectedness of construction supervision and project management, with project management playing a pivotal role in achieving project goals. Communication management is highlighted as a crucial aspect for effective project execution. The regulatory framework governing technical supervision activities in construction projects is discussed, along with the roles and responsibilities of construction management and construction supervision service providers. The article emphasizes the importance of on-site inspections, project administration, progress monitoring, and quality management in construction supervision. Lastly, the article discusses the evaluation of providers' performance in goods/services procurement, emphasizing the importance of quality, cost efficiency, and adherence to standards. The implementation of the SIKaP application is seen as a means to enhance transparency, accountability, and project quality in the construction industry, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and industry benchmarking.

Keywords: Consultant, Construction Projects, Assessments, LKPP's SIKaP Application

Introduction

Supervising construction activities is a vital service aimed at ensuring projects are executed smoothly and correctly, as emphasized by Ervianto (2023). This process is essential for preempting any deviations from predetermined plans or operations, as highlighted by Gafar, T. F., Octavia, S., and Wijaya, M. (2022). The primary goal of supervision is to guarantee the efficient and effective implementation of activities (Mjakuškina, S., Kavosa, M., & Lapiņa, I., 2019), thereby addressing potential obstacles and facilitating seamless project progression. Ensuring the quality and safety of construction operations has become increasingly important due to the enhanced role of supervision.

According to Kertonegoro (1998: 163 in Fitri, Y. E., 2019), supervision involves a systematic process to verify adherence to initial plans, aiming to prevent deviations in operations or plans and ensuring that implementation proceeds not only in line with the blueprint but also with optimal efficiency and effectiveness (Siagian, 2002: 259 in Akbar, M., 2014). Construction supervision encompasses performance criteria that span various facets, including human resource management, equipment, materials, costs, time, and quality, as elucidated by Naibaho (I. Y., 2023). Moreover, construction project management plays a pivotal role in supervision, entailing methodologies or processes geared towards achieving objectives efficiently and effectively through resource optimization (Danniyanti, E., & Sudaryanto, B., 2011). Management functions such as planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling are integral components of construction supervision (Rumane, A. R. (Ed.), 2016).

To achieve optimal supervisory goals, it is essential to conduct assessments of supervisory performance (Falender, C. A., & Shafranske, E. P., 2007). This evaluation aims to measure the degree of success within an organization or company regarding a construction project. Through such assessment, the adequacy of the supervisor's adherence to established standards and fulfillment of duties can be determined. A thorough literature review covering supervision, supervisory performance, construction project management, and communication within construction projects facilitates a deep understanding of crucial aspects that support effective supervision in construction activities, thereby improving overall project effectiveness and efficiency (Loosemore, M., 2014).

In the realm of supervising construction endeavors, three primary facets warrant consideration: the Cost Budget Plan, Scheduling/Time Schedule, and Activity Report, as outlined by Darmawan, I., & Agus, M. (2022). Additionally, performance criteria for supervisory consultants are outlined, encompassing various elements such as human resources/labor, tools/equipment, materials, costs, time, and quality.

In evaluating the performance of supervisors, it is imperative to assess the extent to which supervisory consultants have achieved the expected outcomes within the construction project (Chan, D. W., & Kumaraswamy, M. M., 1996). This evaluation involves examining the aforementioned elements, including the proficiency of human resources/manpower, adequacy of tools/equipment, utilization of suitable materials, effective cost management, adherence to time constraints, and attainment of necessary quality standards.

Performance appraisal is integral to supervisory roles as it offers insight into the extent of a supervisory consultant's contribution to achieving construction project objectives

(Yang, H., Yeung, J. F., Chan, A. P., Chiang, Y. H., & Chan, D. W., 2010). This evaluation serves to pinpoint the strengths and weaknesses of the supervisory consultant, thus facilitating the implementation of corrective measures to enhance future performance.

Project management refers to a methodology or process utilized to efficiently and effectively achieve specific goals through the utilization of available resources (Abdullah, H., 2017). Functions within project management include planning, organizing, leading, and controlling company resources to achieve predetermined short-term objectives. The approach to project management adopts a system-oriented perspective alongside vertical and horizontal hierarchical structures (Dinata, A., 2010).

On the other hand, communication management involves the integrated utilization of diverse communication resources throughout the planning, organizing, implementation, and control phases to accomplish predefined objectives (Braglia, M., & Frosolini, M., 2014). Within this framework, communication assumes a pivotal role in influencing the attitudes, opinions, and behaviors of others through the effective and efficient delivery of messages.

Regulation Number 22 of 2020 by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) governs technical supervision activities during the execution of construction work for State Building Buildings. Within this regulatory framework, distinct roles are assigned to construction management service providers and construction supervision service providers based on specific development criteria. Construction management service providers are tasked with overseeing projects that meet certain criteria, such as complex classification, a building area exceeding 5,000 m², maintenance of State Buildings, specialized building classifications, involvement of multiple service providers, or multi-year contract implementations spanning more than one budget year. Conversely, construction projects meeting other criteria may opt for the services of construction supervision service providers or require recommendations from technical agencies. Despite amendments introduced by Government Regulation Number 14 of 2021, the provisions outlined in Government Regulation Number 22 of 2020 remain applicable to unchanged articles, with the definition of "Construction Management" delineated within Construction Implementation Management pursuant to Article 51, paragraph (1) of Regulation 22/2020.

Construction supervision activities involve on-site inspections aimed at ensuring adherence to established plans and specifications (De Melo, R. R. S., Costa, D. B., Álvares, J. S., & Irizarry, J., 2017). The supervisory team conducts visual inspections, measurements, tests, and evaluations of ongoing work, while also identifying and rectifying any encountered issues or errors throughout project execution. Moreover, construction management service providers play a pivotal role in overseeing project administration aspects (Jackson, B. J., 2020). They manage project schedules, coordinate activities among involved parties, handle project budgets and costs, and ensure adherence to predetermined targets. Throughout project execution, construction managers diligently monitor progress, oversee work quality, and manage any changes that may arise during the project's lifespan.

Construction supervision and project management are two intricately connected and pivotal components essential for the successful execution of construction projects. While construction supervision ensures adherence to established standards and specifications, project management orchestrates all project facets, including schedule maintenance, budget management, and overall project success.

The performance of consultants in construction supervision is of significant importance in ensuring the smooth progress of construction projects in accordance with established standards. Supervisory consultants are responsible for overseeing construction work, verifying its quality, ensuring regulatory compliance, and providing improvement recommendations when necessary. Additionally, they are tasked with delivering comprehensive reports to project stakeholders—such as owners, users, or building managers—detailing the project's status and outlining measures to ensure the safety, quality, and sustainability of the structure.

In evaluating providers' performance in goods/services procurement, LKPP refers to LKPP Regulation Number 4 of 2021. Assessment primarily focuses on the quality and quantity of goods/services rendered, emphasizing the alignment between supplier promises and actual delivery during project implementation. LKPP ensures that providers deliver goods/services up to predetermined standards, utilizing the SIKaP – LKPP information system platform for performance evaluation. Moreover, cost efficiency remains a crucial evaluation factor, with LKPP scrutinizing providers' capability to manage costs effectively and offer competitive pricing while maintaining project budget integrity. Ultimately, LKPP seeks to ensure procurement is executed optimally, achieving cost efficiency without compromising the quality of goods/services obtained.

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The assessment conducted by LKPP primarily focuses on three key aspects essential for ensuring that selected providers exhibit commendable performance throughout the goods/services procurement process. By emphasizing quality, cost, and time, LKPP can

effectively and efficiently attain procurement objectives, thereby facilitating the selection of providers capable of delivering optimal results to meet the needs of government or related agencies satisfactorily.

The implementation of SIKaP holds significant ramifications for the construction industry. Through a standardized evaluation process, SIKaP enhances transparency, accountability, and overall project quality. This system empowers consultants to glean actionable insights for performance enhancement and fosters a culture of continuous improvement. Additionally, SIKaP contributes to the formulation of best practices and industry benchmarking, thereby elevating performance standards and professionalism across the sector.

SIKaP serves as a valuable tool for evaluating consultant performance in construction projects. With its comprehensive methodology and advanced features, SIKaP presents promising solutions to address industry-standard performance evaluation requirements. By harnessing SIKaP, stakeholders in the construction industry can drive excellence, efficiency, and innovation in consulting services, ultimately leading to superior project outcomes and heightened client satisfaction.

Performance evaluations utilizing SIKaP indicators yield valuable insights into the assessed performance. Analyzed data aids in pinpointing strengths and weaknesses based on SIKaP indicators. For instance, in individual performance evaluations, results may illuminate areas necessitating improvement, such as productivity, teamwork, communication, and leadership. Similarly, organizational performance evaluations can identify strategic intervention areas to enhance overall performance, focusing on indicators like governance, leadership, and operational efficiency.

Discussions regarding performance evaluation with SIKaP indicators involve contextualizing results within broader goals and objectives, providing opportunities for performance enhancement. Furthermore, these discussions may include benchmarking evaluated performance against industry standards to comprehensively gauge performance levels. Additionally, discussions may delve into the implications of evaluation results on areas such as talent management and human resource development, aiming to bolster overall performance.

Moreover, the application of SIKaP (Construction Information System and Supervision) plays a pivotal role in enhancing construction supervision performance. This application empowers construction professionals to efficiently manage and monitor projects, facilitating easy access to project information, schedules, and other pertinent documents. Additionally, it streamlines reporting processes, enables real-time project monitoring, and fosters enhanced collaboration among project stakeholders. Thus, the adoption of SIKaP stands to enhance the transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of construction supervision.

This research aims to refine indicators within the SIKaP application by addressing pertinent questions: How can supervision or construction management indicators in the SIKaP application be enhanced to bolster effectiveness? What are the current indicators' weaknesses or drawbacks? How can the impact of indicator modifications on construction supervision or management within the SIKaP application be measured?

Methodology

This study aims to compare the anticipated outcomes with the actual performance of supervisory consultants or construction management. A disparity exists in the scope of activities between supervision and construction management: supervision primarily focuses on quality control of work, whereas construction management encompasses oversight of time and cost as well. Construction management assumes responsibility for executing projects from planning to physical construction completion in accordance with construction documents.

The research methodology employed in this study involves data collection and comparison against predetermined size standards. The objective is to achieve a goal through a systematic process involving searching, recording, formulating, analyzing, and compiling reports.

Data Types and Sources

This study employs a qualitative approach to comprehensively examine and delineate the performance of supervision and construction management in building projects. The objective is to acquire an in-depth understanding of the factors influencing the efficacy of construction supervision and management, alongside identifying challenges and potential solutions. This research methodology entails gathering descriptive and interpretive data, involving key stakeholders and respondents from diverse roles within construction projects. Additionally, expert consultants participate in workshops to deliberate on research findings.

Data Sources

This research draws upon diverse data sources, including officials from settlement infrastructure work units, housing provision work units, employees of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) involved in building construction, supervisory consultants, and construction service implementation centers. These individuals were subjected to in-depth interviews to glean insights into the performance of construction supervision and management, as well as the factors shaping it, and the challenges encountered within the building project environment.

A total of 20 representatives from the project owners, supervisory consultants, and construction management teams were selected as primary respondents to complete a tailored questionnaire. This questionnaire aimed to elucidate their perspectives on the performance of supervision and construction management, along with the factors influencing it.

Furthermore, workshops involving a consortium of consultant experts and representatives from various associations and related committees were conducted to discuss research findings, analyze encountered challenges, and devise solutions or recommendations to enhance the performance of supervision and construction management in building projects.

Time and Place of Research

This research spanned six months, commencing in June and concluding in December 2023, with a focus on research locations in Central Java Province and the Yogyakarta Special Region. The interview process with resource persons was conducted online at various intervals. Interviews were held with the Head of Sub-Directorate General of Housing Flats on June 23, 2023, Kasatker Balai Prasarana Perumahan on July 2, 2023, Satker Perumahan

Jawa Tengah on July 18, 2023, PPK Satker Perumahan DIY on August 24, 2023, the Head of Section BPPW DIY on August 25, 2023, followed by subsequent interviews with various stakeholders at the Pasar Jongke project in Surakarta City on September 22, 2023. Field visits were conducted on October 7, 2023, at the same project and on October 26, 2023, at the PCNU student dormitory apartment project. Questionnaires were distributed via Google Form from August to October 2023.

The research findings were disseminated through two workshops: Workshop I at the Semarang Public Works Polytechnic on November 17, 2023, and Workshop II at the DIY Housing Center on November 24, 2023.

Population and Sample

The study encompassed a diverse population, including construction supervisory and management consultants, job owners, and employees of contracting companies handling building work packages. The sample consisted of respondents from each group, totaling 6 individuals in the construction supervisory and management consultant group and 6 individuals from the contractor company employee group. The group of job owners' respondents included officials from the construction and housing sectors. This selection of population and sample was conducted to ensure the acquisition of relevant data aligned with the research objectives.

The research findings will be presented in a workshop involving a panel of consultant experts. Discussions and interactions during the workshop will facilitate the examination of research findings and the generation of solutions or recommendations applicable to enhancing the performance of supervision and construction management in building projects. The workshop will also provide a platform for participants to exchange knowledge and experiences in construction supervision and management.

This research methodology adopts a qualitative approach to delineate the performance of supervision and construction management in building projects. The methodology entails conducting in-depth interviews with resource persons who serve as supervisors and construction managers, collecting data from key respondents through questionnaires, and engaging a panel of consultant experts in workshops. Analytical methods such as content analysis for qualitative data and descriptive analysis for quantitative data will be employed to analyze the collected data. The research findings will then be presented in the workshop to facilitate the generation of solutions or recommendations aimed at enhancing the performance of supervision and construction management in building projects.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data collected in this study underwent analysis using comparative descriptive analysis methods. Data acquired from interviewees underwent analysis utilizing a content analysis approach. Interview transcripts were encoded, and key themes were identified. This analysis facilitated the mapping of construction supervision and management performance, as well as the identification of influencing factors.

This analysis involved initially annotating significant words in questionnaire responses. Subsequently, analysis sentences were formulated based on these important words, serving as a means of paraphrasing the questionnaire responses to enhance comprehension. Responses from each group of respondents were compared to discern differences and similarities.

Data analysis commenced by reviewing the conversational content of conducted interviews. Notable statements from sources were recorded, and a review of these statements was conducted based on existing literature. Furthermore, analysis proceeded with questionnaire data by recording and comparing responses from contractors, supervisory consultants or construction management personnel, and project owners.

The analysis results, based on interviews and questionnaires, were subsequently reassessed in conjunction with the outcomes of workshop discussions involving knowledgeable speakers who received interim findings from the analysis. These findings were synthesized into bullet points to facilitate conclusion drawing and the formulation of recommendations for contractors, supervisory or construction management consultants, and project owners.

This research methodology adopts a qualitative approach to map the performance of supervision and construction management in building projects. It involves conducting in-depth interviews with resource persons serving as supervisors and construction managers, collecting data from key respondents through questionnaires, and engaging a panel of consultant experts in workshops.

Result and Discussion

Based on interview responses from sources at both Balai Perumahan and Cipta Karya, several preliminary conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, enhancing the supervision of construction projects is crucial for maintaining project quality and success. Addressing existing challenges and issues necessitates synergy between KDP, PK, and MK to fulfill their roles and responsibilities optimally. Implementing transparent and effective coaching, training, and mechanisms can enhance supervision quality and resolve emerging issues, thereby improving the overall performance of construction projects in the field.

Another observation pertains to the obstacles encountered in the implementation of building construction supervision and management. One such obstacle is the lack of synchronization between MK auctions and planning auctions, leading to unsupervised planning sub-activities. Additionally, there's a need to enhance the quality of contractor goods/services providers, planners, and supervisors, particularly in utilizing permanent and consistent experts. The adoption of technology such as BIM remains limited, mainly due to cost constraints and device qualification requirements. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts among stakeholders, regulatory enhancements, and increased utilization and understanding of technology in the construction sector.

Building construction supervision plays a pivotal role in ensuring compliance with established specifications and standards. Challenges like specification changes, work quality issues, inconsistent reporting systems, and disparities in MK and supervision comprehension need to be tackled through appropriate measures. Effective and efficient building construction supervision can result in the delivery of quality and safe buildings for end-users. With the implementation of suitable measures and enhanced collaboration, it is anticipated that building construction recording and supervision within the Ministry of Public Works will yield more effective outcomes, contributing to the development of quality infrastructure for the community.

Analysis of questionnaire data reveals several expectations and viewpoints from supervisory and construction management consultants regarding the performance of project supervision companies. Key focuses include company independence, adherence to quality as per the plan, and timely project completion. Responses from construction management indicate that the selection of project supervision companies is based on factors such as track record, mastery of knowledge, quality control, credibility, and established presence.

Expectations regarding the accuracy and efficiency of project monitoring encompass prudent monitoring practices to prevent failures and ensure high-quality work. The alignment between personnel and types of activities, as well as the company's commitment to employee welfare, is also deemed significant. Effective communication between supervisors and companies during the monitoring process is crucial, with weekly coordination and monthly field evaluations expected.

Challenges encountered in construction supervision encompass negotiating workload volumes, structural work intricacies, company support, welfare concerns, and discrepancies between planning data and on-site conditions. While the adoption of BIM technology is not uniform, its utilization is anticipated to enhance project monitoring efficiency by preempting potential clashes.

Various methods are employed for project progress monitoring, including S-curves, weekly monitoring, and generation of weekly reports. Monitoring intensity of at least once a week is deemed essential, utilizing tools such as Excel calculations, photo documentation, and BIM applications. The success of project monitoring activities is gauged based on criteria such as timeliness, budget efficiency, and overall satisfaction.

Challenges encountered in construction supervision encompass contractors reducing volume and specifications, communication with relevant parties, discrepancies between field installations and drawings, and limited human resources. Despite some challenges, the application of BIM technology holds the potential to significantly enhance the accuracy and efficiency of project monitoring.

According to responses from implementing contractors in the questionnaire, their expectations for the performance of construction management consultants or project supervisors revolve around aspects of quality, adherence to deadlines, and cost-effectiveness. Contractors seek consultants who are proactive, observant, and capable of making objective decisions when confronted with field-related issues. Achieving accuracy and efficiency in project monitoring is anticipated through objective coordination with the contractor team, while avoiding personal conflicts of interest.

Communication is deemed pivotal for success, and questionnaire results indicate that communication between executing contractors and consultants progresses smoothly, with consultants providing advice that contributes to the acceleration and quality of work. Challenges entail difficulties in implementing digitalization technology, a lack of a competent team of consultant experts, and decisions perceived as detrimental. Although the adoption of BIM technology in construction projects is welcomed, some respondents note that its application has not reached its full potential.

The success of project monitoring is evaluated through customer satisfaction surveys, progress alignment with the S-curve, and other criteria such as timely completion, quality,

and accurate administration. Despite the widespread use of BIM technology, obstacles such as expensive devices, insufficient understanding, and disparities in personnel capabilities persist. Training and skill development are deemed essential for enhancing the competence of project monitoring personnel.

In addition, measuring the success of project supervision involves evaluating the consultant's ability to identify and address problems, as well as comparing performance based on established technical specifications. In conclusion, the response of the implementing contractor underscores the need for proactive, communicative consultants who can optimize the utilization of BIM technology to ensure the successful implementation of construction projects.

In construction project management, monitoring plays a pivotal role in ensuring smooth and successful execution. The primary challenges encountered in project monitoring include insufficient planning, inadequate resource allocation, and ineffective project control. Project success hinges heavily on addressing issues such as schedule delays, cost overruns, and quality concerns, all of which require careful attention for the project to proceed as intended.

Indicators of project monitoring success comprise timely completion, adherence to budget, and meeting established quality standards. Additionally, monitoring should ensure that development proceeds in accordance with the plan and include measurement of the volume of work successfully executed. Success is also evident in the seamless execution of the project, prioritization of workplace safety, and involvement of auditors who identify no faults.

Project oversight companies confront a myriad of critical challenges, including administrative delays and consultants limited to documenting project progress. It is imperative to ensure consultants play a more proactive role and conduct constructive evaluations. Moreover, the lack of intensive supervision by field supervisors and personnel turnover can impede smooth project monitoring.

When selecting a supervisory company, factors such as experience, track record, and qualifications of experts are paramount considerations. Expectations for project monitoring activities encompass timeliness, quality, and cost, along with an active role in overall project evaluation and supervision. Effective communication between supervisors and the company is essential for ensuring adherence to plans and achieving project success.

To address the challenges of implementing BIM technology, efforts in socialization and training must involve all stakeholders. Despite its positive impacts, such as conflict anticipation and facilitating monitoring, some parties still lack technological literacy. Therefore, concrete steps are necessary to ensure that BIM is recognized as an integral component of construction projects.

The findings of this study underscore several critical aspects concerning the supervision of construction projects. Increased project supervision emerges as a pivotal element significantly influencing the quality and success of construction endeavors. Effective synergy among Project Supervisors (KDP), planners, and Construction Managers (MKs) is deemed essential for overcoming project challenges. Efforts to enhance supervision quality involve coaching, training, and the implementation of transparent mechanisms aimed at improving the competence and integrity of the project team and ultimately enhancing

project quality. Challenges such as lack of auction synchronization and the expanded utilization of Building Information Modeling (BIM) necessitate targeted strategies to optimize the auction process and enhance technology adoption.

Improving the quality of contractors, planners, and supervisory providers is deemed crucial, and the solution entails collaboration, regulatory enhancements, and technological applications. Emphasis is placed on the supervision of building construction as a pivotal element in ensuring compliance with specifications and standards. Challenges such as specification changes, quality of work, and disparities in understanding are addressed through appropriate measures, including enhancements to planning and communication processes. It is anticipated that the effectiveness of recording and supervision will be enhanced through concrete steps and robust collaboration among various stakeholders. Recognizing that monitoring construction projects is pivotal to success, with owners, supervisory companies, and appropriate technology playing critical roles, serves as the cornerstone for overcoming challenges. Factors such as planning, resource allocation, project control, and personnel development are regarded as strategic focal points requiring meticulous management and investment in human resource development.

Project supervision companies face administrative challenges and personnel turnover, necessitating stability. Synergy among consultants, supervisors, and contractors is deemed essential for successful project completion. The implementation of BIM requires training and cooperation among stakeholders. The success of project monitoring is gauged through seamless completion, budget efficiency, adherence to planning, and satisfaction with project outcomes. Effective communication, personnel training, and appropriate technology are pivotal to success in monitoring construction projects. Construction management with the POAC (Project Organization and Control) approach and the utilization of BIM are acknowledged as effective practices in managing information and ensuring compliance with plans. These findings collectively reinforce the conclusion that construction safety is paramount, involving the roles of stakeholders, KDP competence, and the application of technological innovations.

Findings from interviews with job owners elucidate several expectations for construction project supervision. Owners underscore several crucial aspects essential for achieving effective supervision and project outcomes aligned with expectations.

Regular and Comprehensive Reports: Owners demand regular and comprehensive reports prepared by both the supervisor and Construction Management (MK). These reports should encompass all facets of the project, from checklist ironing to work approvals, and should accurately reflect the MK's actions. Owners expect KDP to oversee these reports.

Proper Report Format Implementation: Owners advocate for the adoption of suitable and sufficient report formats. Although KDP may still employ outdated formats, owners hope for formats that align with current requirements. The standardized report format should be utilized by MK and supervision to ensure robust control.

Application of Modern Technology and Methods: Job owners prioritize the use of modern technology, including Building Information Modeling (BIM) and MS Project applications. They specifically highlight the implementation of BIM, particularly with Autodesk Revit, as a means to enhance the efficiency of human and material resource management.

Quality Assurance From the Beginning: Owners stress the necessity of quality assurance from the construction stage, commencing with planning as stipulated in the RKS. Supervisors play a pivotal role in ensuring the timeliness and quality of work, underscoring their significance in the process.

Schedule Adherence, Quality, and Safety: Supervisors are tasked with ensuring adherence to schedules, maintaining construction quality, and upholding work safety standards. Monitoring project progress, identifying potential constraints, and taking necessary actions are essential for ensuring seamless project advancement.

Effective Coordination and Communication: Seamless coordination among all relevant parties, including project owners, architects, engineers, and contractors, is paramount. Effective communication is vital for ensuring a clear understanding of project requirements, potential changes, and resolution of emerging issues.

Accurate and Timely Documentation: Accurate and timely documentation is deemed crucial for monitoring project progress, facilitating coordination among project teams, and meeting administrative requirements. Supervisors and MKs are expected to maintain comprehensive records of all project activities.

Selection and Monitoring of Competent Personnel: Job owners expect the supervisory team to comprise competent individuals proficient in necessary technical aspects. Personnel selection and periodic performance monitoring are crucial to ensuring the supervisory team possesses adequate capabilities.

Work owners hold high expectations for the efficacy of project supervision to achieve quality, safety, and timeliness in building construction project implementation. To achieve this, the aforementioned aspects serve as primary focal points in project monitoring and management.

Conclusion

Assessment indicators for consultant performance in SIKaP LKPP, encompassing quality and quantity, cost and time, exhibit deficiencies, especially as they fail to specifically address sectoral needs, particularly those pertinent to the performance of consultants in the construction sector. The impact of additional indicators, which can be incorporated, must be evaluated over a defined period to discern further patterns of performance.

One potential additional assessment indicator pertains to reporting and quality assurance of supervision. This can be measured through regular and comprehensive reports, adherence to appropriate report formats, utilization of BIM technology, ensuring quality assurance from project inception, as well as adherence to schedule, quality, and safety standards. Another relevant indicator concerns coordination and communication, with parameters focusing on principles of effective coordination and accurate, timely documentation.

Furthermore, an indicator related to personnel competence, primarily emphasizing the proficiency of experts involved in supervisory activities, could be incorporated. Additionally, indicators concerning project monitoring during implementation could be included, incorporating parameters such as meticulous planning, application of suitable technology, and seamless communication.

Lastly, a synergy indicator with contractors could be established, assessing the harmony between supervisors and implementers, technology application, as well as coordination and collaboration efforts.

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