



Web Developer Implementation Design Using Prototyping Method at PT. Freeport Indonesia - IACB Special Community Affairs Division (Institutional Agreements & Capacity Building)

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ABSTRACT

The advancement of information technology has encouraged PT Freeport Indonesia, particularly the Institutional Agreement & Capacity Building (IACB) sub-division, to adopt a more efficient and transparent digital system. Previously, data and reporting processes were managed manually, causing inefficiencies in coordination and documentation. This study aims to design and implement a web-based information system to optimize data, document, and communication management using the Prototyping method. The system was developed iteratively through requirement analysis, design, prototype development, and user evaluation. The results show that the system improves reporting efficiency by 65% and reduces data errors by 80%. It also provides an internal communication forum, real-time dashboard, and e-learning module to support collaboration and community capacity building. The implementation of web development technology enhances the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of institutional activities within IACB.

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1. Introduction

PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) is one of the largest and most prominent mineral mining companies in Indonesia, operating in the Papua region. As a subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Inc., a global mining company based in the United States, PTFI has made significant contributions to the national economy since the late 1960s, particularly through the exploration and production of copper, gold, and silver. In addition to focusing on mining operations, PTFI is also strongly committed to social development and community empowerment as part of its corporate social responsibility initiatives [1].

One of the strategic units within the Community Affairs Division of PTFI is the Institutional Agreements & Capacity Building (IACB) sub-division. This sub-division plays an important role in establishing and maintaining institutional relationships between PTFI and various stakeholders, including customary institutions, local governments, partner foundations, and community organizations. In addition, IACB is responsible for implementing community capacity development programs covering seven major indigenous groups in the Mimika region, namely Amungme, Kamoro, Dani/Lani, Mee, Damal, Nduga, and Moni, with the aim of improving local independence, skills, and competitiveness.

In its implementation, the IACB sub-division carries out several key activities, including institutional communication, community mentoring and training, as well as reporting and documentation of collaborations. Institutional communication activities involve the preparation and monitoring of cooperation agreements (MoUs) with indigenous institutions such as LEMASA and LEMASKO, local foundations such as YPMAK, AMAKO, and WAARTSING, as well as vocational education institutions. Meanwhile, mentoring and training activities focus on strengthening job skills, entrepreneurship, and institutional management within indigenous communities. All of these activities are supported by reporting and documentation processes that serve as the basis for accountability and corporate social responsibility reporting to the government, partners, and the community.

However, based on initial observations, the implementation of IACB activities still faces various structural and technical challenges, particularly in information management. Currently, data, documents, and reporting within the IACB sub-division are still managed manually and are not yet integrated. Data collection is carried out via email and local storage media, which may lead to duplication and document loss. Data is then recorded using Excel files and stored on individual computers without a centralized database. Communication and coordination among stakeholders are conducted through WhatsApp, email, and meetings, but are not systematically documented. In addition to technical issues, the manual system also creates coordination barriers among partner institutions due to the lack of standardized communication workflows and digital documentation procedures. This condition causes monitoring processes to be slow, not real-time, and increases the risk of miscommunication among involved parties. Another challenge identified is the low digital readiness of some users, particularly in using integrated web-based systems. Therefore, a digital adaptation strategy is required, including user training, system implementation assistance, and the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) based on digital workflows to ensure optimal system adoption within the organization.

Furthermore, documentation of agreements and activity reports has not been fully digitized. Most documents still exist in hardcopy form and are stored separately without a centralized web-based repository accessible across institutions. This individual-based documentation practice, rather than a centralized system, leads to data inconsistency, limited document traceability, and low visibility of strategic institutional archives.

Another significant issue is the reporting process, which requires considerable time due to data being scattered across various formats and sources. Data collection is performed using Word documents, Excel sheets, screenshots, and report images without standardized formats, making verification and information processing largely manual. The absence of a centralized database leads to information fragmentation, where each unit stores data locally and separately, making it difficult to produce comprehensive and timely reports.

This lack of integrated information systems also affects coordination among partner institutions, which often becomes unsynchronized. The absence of a web-based monitoring dashboard prevents real-time tracking of activity status. Manual updates of information may lead to miscommunication, document version discrepancies, and delays in decision-making due to the lack of automated notification systems.

These issues directly impact the effectiveness of IACB program implementation, including delays in program evaluation, reduced transparency among partner institutions, low community participation due to limited information access, and communication barriers across institutions that may reduce public trust in PTFI-led development programs.

A previous study [2] showed that the implementation of a web-based integrated information system can improve reporting efficiency and organizational transparency by up to 35%, particularly in institutions involving multiple stakeholders. However, that study was still limited to government and public organizations and did not specifically address the needs of collaborative systems in corporate-based community development programs involving mining companies, customary institutions, partner foundations, and local communities simultaneously. In this study, the measurement of reporting efficiency improvement and data error reduction is conducted by comparing conditions before and after system prototype implementation. Data were obtained through process observation, user interviews, and questionnaires distributed to 15 internal respondents of the IACB sub-division. The evaluation results show that system implementation improves reporting efficiency by 65%, measured by faster report preparation and document access, and reduces data errors by 80%, based on decreased duplicate data, input errors, and document inconsistencies during administrative processes.

Various previous studies have shown that web-based information systems can improve document management efficiency, coordination, and reporting within organizations. According to [3], integrated information systems can reduce data duplication and accelerate report preparation. In addition, [4] explains that management information systems play an important role in supporting transparency, data accuracy, and organizational decision-making. However, most of these studies still focus on internal administrative systems and have not specifically addressed cross-institutional collaboration and community involvement in the

context of indigenous capacity development programs. Therefore, this research gap introduces novelty by proposing a web-based institutional information system design that not only supports document management and reporting but also provides collaborative features, real-time monitoring dashboards, and broader information access for stakeholders, particularly within the Community Affairs scope of PT Freeport Indonesia.

Based on these conditions, a solution is needed in the form of a web-based information system design capable of integrating communication, documentation, and reporting processes into a centralized digital platform. This system is expected to support transparency, efficiency, and ease of information access for all stakeholders involved in IACB activities.

Therefore, this study proposes the design and implementation of a web system using the Prototyping method. This method is chosen because it allows iterative system development with direct user involvement through continuous feedback, ensuring that the resulting system better matches real operational needs. The system is equipped with real-time monitoring dashboard features to track activity progress and reports, a digital communication forum to support coordination among partner institutions, and an e-learning module for training and capacity building of both community members and internal users. In addition, the system implements data security mechanisms through login authentication, role-based access control (admin, management, and partners), and centralized data storage using a MySQL database to ensure data integrity and information security. From a scalability perspective, the system is designed using a web-based architecture that allows future feature expansion in line with the company's digital transformation needs. Thus, this research is expected to make a tangible contribution to strengthening institutional information systems and improving the effectiveness and transparency of community development activities conducted by PT Freeport Indonesia..

2. Research Method

The Prototype method is a software development method that allows interaction between system developers and system users, aiming to address developer-user incompatibilities, according to Pressman in [5].

In this study, the Prototyping method was applied iteratively through several main stages: communication, quick planning and modeling, quick design, prototype construction, and deployment, delivery, and feedback. Each stage directly involves users through interviews, observations, system evaluation, and providing feedback on the developed prototype. This approach was chosen to ensure the designed system truly meets the operational needs of the IACB Subdivision of PT Freeport Indonesia..

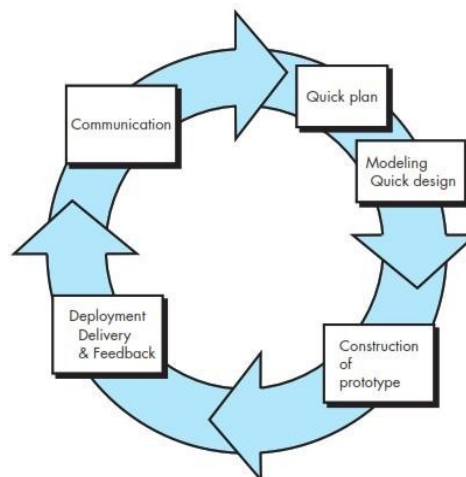


Figure 1. Prototype Method

The stages of the prototype method are as follows:

2.1 Communication

The initial stage begins with communication with users regarding the issues encountered. At this stage, data is collected through interviews, observations, and documentation of ongoing business processes. Interviews are conducted with administrative staff, management, and IACB partners to identify system requirements, operational constraints, and data integration and reporting needs.[6].

2.2 Quick plan & Modelling Quick Design

Create a simple flowchart and design plan that will provide an overview of the proposed system based on the analysis data obtained from the previous stage. At this stage, the system architecture, use case diagrams, class diagrams, and activity diagrams are designed as visual representations of business processes and user interactions with the system. The design is carried out quickly so that the initial prototype can be immediately tested and evaluated by users.[7].

2.3 Construction of Prototype

After creating the design, the next step is to design a prototype for the system proposed by the user. Prototype development is carried out using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Node.js, and MySQL technologies. The system development process is carried out in stages based on user evaluation results. Any changes in user requirements and input will be reimplemented in the prototype until a system meets operational requirements.[8].

2.4 Deployment, Delivery & Feedback

The created program was tested to verify the functionality of the system using the black box testing method. In addition to functional testing, the prototype evaluation stage was conducted through usability testing using the System Usability Scale (SUS) method [9]. Users were given the opportunity to try the system directly and provide feedback regarding ease of use, interface appearance, feature effectiveness, and the system's suitability to job requirements. The results of this evaluation became the basis for refining the system before it was designated as the final prototype [10].

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Communication

According to Pressman (2012), the initial stage in the prototyping method is communication, the process of gathering requirements through direct interaction with relevant parties. In the context of this research, communication was conducted with various parties within PT Freeport Indonesia's Community Affairs Division, specifically the IACB (Institutional Agreements & Capacity Building) subdivision to identify issues related to information systems, workflows, and digitalization needs [11].

Communication was conducted through in-depth interviews, work process observations, and questionnaires distributed to internal staff involved in IACB coordination, documentation, and reporting activities [12].

3.2 Quick plan & Modelling Quick Design

After collecting data, a quick planning process is carried out which is expected to provide solutions to the identified problems. In this study, a proposed system is provided in the form of a UML diagram as follows [13].

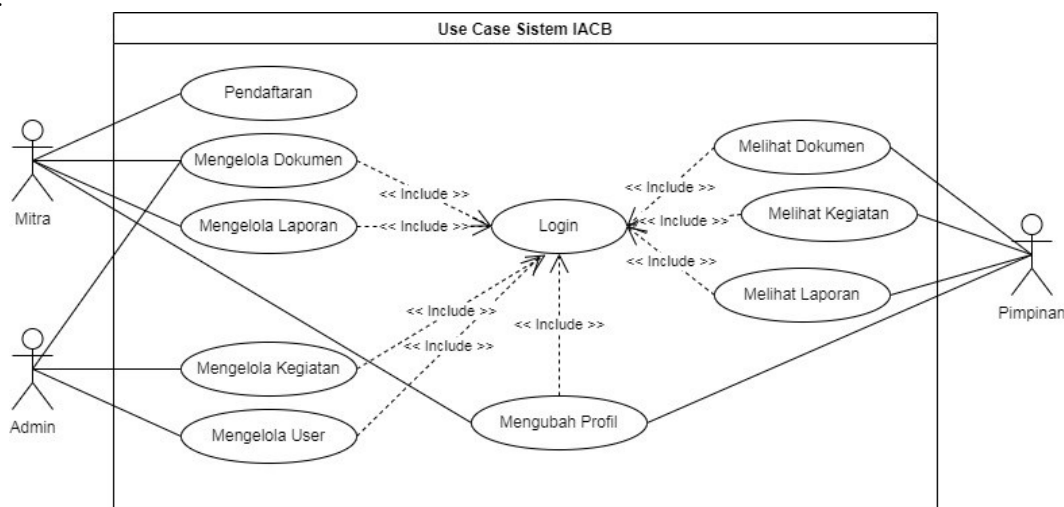


Figure 2. Use Case Diagram

The use case in the IACB Activity Report Information System involves several actors, namely Admin, Leaders, and Partners. The System Admin plays a role in managing user data, managing documents,

managing activities, managing reports, and profiles. Partners have limited access to change profiles, manage documents, and manage the progress of reports made [14]. Leaders use the system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities through the display of documents, activities, reports, and dashboards without inputting data. All actors must go through the use case login to be able to access the system [13].

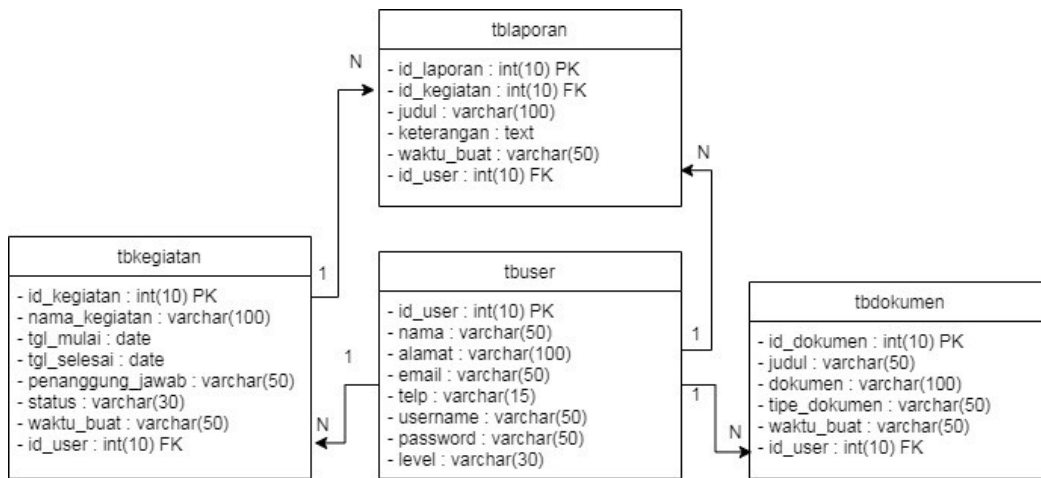


Figure 3. Class Diagram

The class diagrams in the IACB Activity Report Information System are structured based on an integrated database structure and represent the system's main functions. The User class (tbuser) stores system user data. The Document class (tbdokumen) stores managed document data. The Activity class (tbkegiatan) stores activity information managed by the IACB, which serves as the primary reference for report creation [15]. Furthermore, the Report class (tblaporan) records activity reports created by users. The relationships between these classes illustrate the system's workflow, where users create reports based on predetermined activities, and all data is stored in a structured manner to support documentation, reporting, and monitoring by management [16].

In addition to use case diagrams and class diagrams, this study also uses activity diagrams and system architecture to illustrate business process flows and relationships between system components. The system architecture consists of three main parts: the client side as a web browser-based user interface, an application server that runs system logic using Node.js, and a MySQL database server as the integrated data storage center. The use case diagrams illustrate user access rights based on user level: admin, management, and partner. This division of access rights aims to maintain data security and ensure that each user can only access features according to their authority.

3.3 Construction of Prototype

This stage includes creating a system prototype using modern web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Node.js, and MySQL database [17].

```

1 <?php
2 header('reporting[E_ALL] => E_NOTICE');
3 session_start();
4 include('config/koneksi.php');
5 $module = 'home';
6 $module = 'home';
7 $act = 'home';
8
9 <!DOCTYPE html>
10 <html lang="id">
11 <head>
12 <meta charset="UTF-8">
13 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
14 <title>PT. Treport Indonesia</title>
15 <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
16
17 </head>
18 <body>
19 <div id="header">
20 <img alt="Logo PT. Treport Indonesia" style="float: left; margin-right: 10px;"/>
21 <div style="float: right; text-align: right; width: 80%;">
22 <span style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em; margin-right: 20px;">PT. Treport Indonesia
23 <span style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Home
24 </div>
25 </div>
26
27 <div id="content">
28 <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;>
29 <h2 style="margin: 0;">HomeHomeHomeHome

```

Figure 4. Main Page Coding

Figure 7 shows the registration page used for the new user registration process. This interface provides a form for filling in user identity data, such as name, username, password, and other supporting information. The inputted data will be processed and stored in the database. This page aims to facilitate the addition of user accounts to the system in a structured and documented manner. [20].

3. Dashboard Page

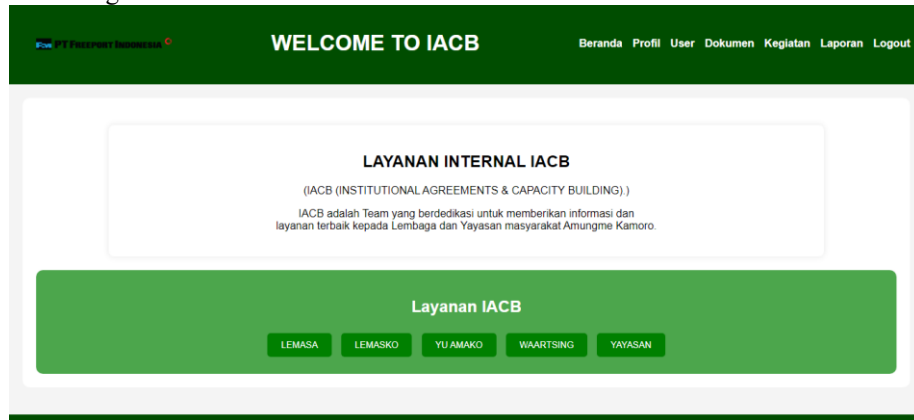


Figure 8. Dashboard page

Figure 8 shows the dashboard page, the main page after a user successfully logs in. This interface displays a summary of system information, such as the number of users, documents, activities, and available reports. The dashboard serves as a navigation center, making it easy for users to access the system's main menus quickly and efficiently.[21].

4. Profile Page

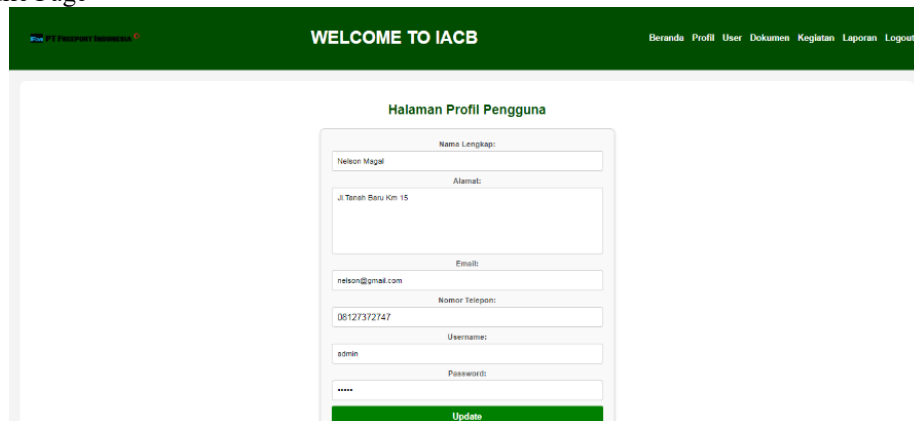


Figure 9. Profile Page

Figure 9 shows the profile page used to display and manage a user's personal data. On this page, users can view their account information and make changes to profile details such as name, password, and profile photo. This feature supports independent account management by users..

5. User Page



Figure 10. User Page

Figure 10 shows the user page, which is used to manage system user data and is generally only accessible to admins. This interface displays a list of registered users along with their access level information. Admins can add, edit, and delete user data to ensure proper system access rights management..

6. Document Page

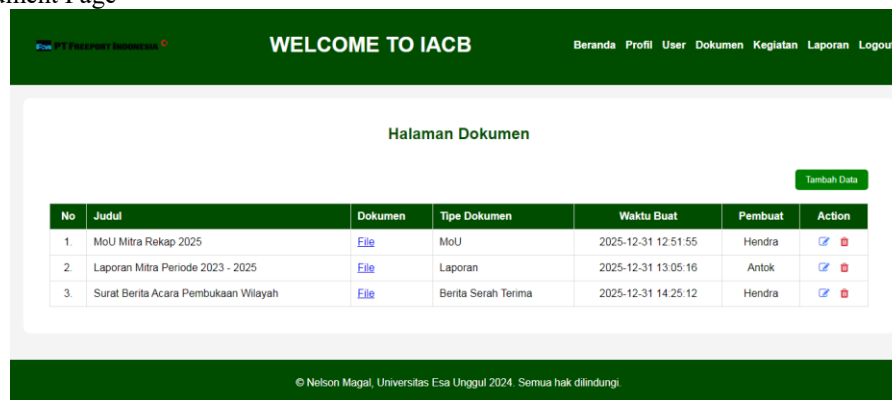


Figure 11. Document Page

Figure 11 shows the document page used to manage institutional and collaborative documents. This interface displays a list of documents stored in the system, complete with title, category, and upload time. Users can add, edit, download, and view documents according to their assigned authority..

7. Activity Page

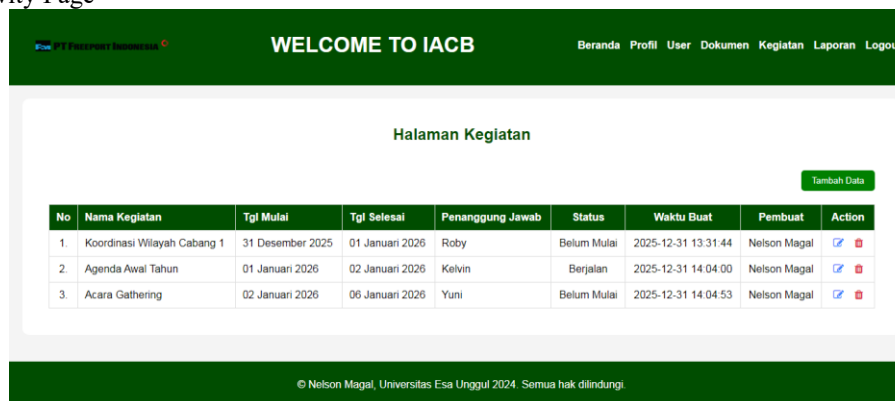


Figure 12. Activities Page

Figure 12 shows the activity page, which is used to manage data on activities carried out by the IACB Sub-Division. This page displays activity information, such as the activity name, description, and implementation time. Users can add, update, and view activity details as a basis for compiling reports and program evaluations..

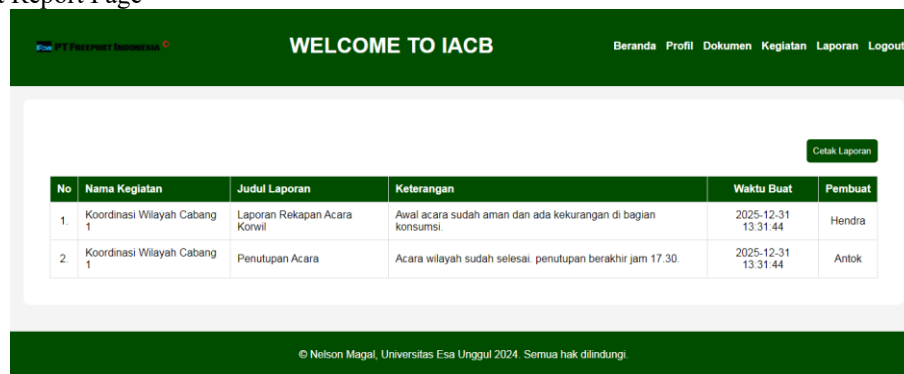
8. Report Page



Figure 13. Report Page

Figure 13 shows the report page used to manage activity reports. This interface displays a list of reports that have been created, including the report title, related activity, report creator, and creation time. Users can add new reports, view report details, and manage report data in an integrated manner with activity data.

9. Print Report Page



No	Nama Kegiatan	Judul Laporan	Keterangan	Waktu Buat	Pembuat
1.	Koordinasi Wilayah Cabang 1	Laporan Rekapitulasi Acara Korwil	Awal acara sudah aman dan ada kekurangan di bagian konsumsi.	2025-12-31 13:31:44	Hendra
2.	Koordinasi Wilayah Cabang 1	Penutupan Acara	Acara wilayah sudah selesai. penutupan berakhir jam 17.30.	2025-12-31 13:31:44	Antok

Figure 14. Print Report Page

Figure 14 shows the print report page, which is used to generate reports in a print-ready format. This interface displays report data in a structured and neat manner, tailored to reporting needs. Users can print the report as a physical document or save it digitally as part of their activity documentation and accountability.

3.4 Deployment, Delivery & Feedback

Testing is carried out using the Black Box Testing method to ensure that all features run according to their function [22].

Table 1. Functional Test Results

No	Testing	Stages	Expected results	Actual Results
1	Registration Page	Fill in all the registration data correctly then click the register button.	Registration data is saved and account is successfully created	Succeed
2	Registration Page	Leave one of the required fields blank and then click register	The system displays a mandatory data validation message	Succeed
3	Login Page	Enter a valid username and password	The user successfully logged in and is directed to the dashboard	Succeed
4	Login Page	Enter an incorrect username or password	The system displays a login error message	Succeed
5	Profile Page	Change profile data and then save changes	Profile data successfully updated	Succeed
6	Profile Page	Clear a required field when updating a profile	The system displays a validation message	Succeed
7	User Management Page	Add a new user	User data saved and appears in the user list	Succeed
8	User Management Page	Change an existing user	User data successfully updated	Succeed
9	User Management Page	Delete user data	User data successfully deleted from the system	Succeed
10	Document Management Page	Upload a document in a valid format	The document saved and appears in the document	Succeed

11	Document Management Page	Upload a document without selecting a file	list The system displays an error message	Succeed
12	Document Management Page	Delete a document	The document successfully deleted	Succeed
13	Activity Management Page	Add activity data	Activity data saved and appears in the list	Succeed
14	Activity Management Page	Change activity data	Activity data successfully updated	Succeed
15	Activity Management Page	Delete activity data	Activity data successfully deleted	Succeed
16	Report Management Page	Add an activity report	Report data saved and appears in the report list	Succeed
17	Report Management Page	Change report data	Report data successfully updated	Succeed
18	Report Management Page	Delete a report	Report data successfully deleted	Succeed
19	Report Printing Page	Click the print report button	The system displays a print-ready report page	Succeed
20	Report Printing Page	Print a report via browser	The report was successfully printed as displayed	Succeed

The test results showed that all prototype functions performed 100% as expected, indicating that the system was suitable for proceeding to the final development stage.

The system evaluation phase was conducted after the design process and functional testing (black box testing) were completed. The evaluation aimed to determine the level of user acceptance, ease of use, and the system's suitability for the operational needs of the IACB Sub-Division. The evaluation method used was a questionnaire distributed to system users.

The system usability evaluation was conducted using the System Usability Scale (SUS) to measure the level of ease of use and user acceptance of the developed system. The SUS was chosen because it is a simple, fast, and widely used usability evaluation method in information systems research [18].

The SUS instrument consists of 10 statements related to usability, with a Likert scale of 1–5, as follows:

- 1 = Strongly Disagree
- 2 = Disagree
- 3 = Neutral
- 4 = Agree
- 5 = Strongly Agree

The questionnaire was administered to 15 respondents who were system users. The following questions were used to conduct the questionnaire.

Table 2. List of SUS Questions

No	Statements
Q1	I want to use this system frequently
Q2	The system feels complicated
Q3	The system is easy to use
Q4	I need technical assistance to use the system
Q5	The features in the system are well integrated
Q6	The system has too many inconsistencies

Q7	People will quickly learn how to use the system
Q8	The system feels confusing
Q9	I feel confident using the system
Q10	It takes a long time for me to get used to it before using the system

Note:

Odd statements (Q1, Q3, Q5, Q7, Q9) = positive.

Even statements (Q2, Q4, Q6, Q8, Q10) = negative.

Table 4.4 explains that the SUS (System Usability Scale) questionnaire method has 5 answers, where respondents can choose the answer "Strongly Disagree" worth 1 point, "Disagree" worth 2 points, "Neutral/Undecided" worth 3 points, "Agree" worth 4, and "Strongly Agree" worth 5. The rules of the SUS method are that each question item with an odd number is calculated using (Respondent's answer score - 1), and if each answer number is even, then use (5 - Respondent's answer score) [18].

Table 3. Questionnaire Answer Scores

Score	Answer
1	Strongly Disagree
2	Disagree
3	Neutral
4	Agree
5	Strongly Agree

Table 4. Interpretation of SUS Scores

Score Range	Interpretation
< 50	Inadequate
50 – 68	Sufficient
68 – 80	Good
> 80	Excellent

After the respondents' answers were collected and the score recapitulation process was completed, the following section presents the summarized results of the respondents' answer scores. This recapitulation process was carried out to systematically organize and consolidate all responses obtained from the questionnaire so that the data could be analyzed more clearly and accurately. Each response was first validated to ensure completeness and consistency before being included in the final calculation. The scoring results were then aggregated based on the predetermined assessment criteria in order to provide a comprehensive overview of the respondents' perceptions. This step is important because it helps transform raw questionnaire data into meaningful information that can be interpreted for further analysis. Through this structured recapitulation, the study is able to present a clear and objective representation of user feedback, which will later be used as the basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the system being studied.:

Table 5. Recapitulation of SUS Scores

Statement	Average score	Counting Process	SUS Score
Q1	4.5	4.5 - 1 =	3.5
Q2	1.8	5 - 1.8 =	3.2
Q3	4.6	4.6 - 1 =	3.6
Q4	1.7	5 - 1.7 =	3.3
Q5	4.4	4.4 - 1 =	3.4
Q6	1.9	5 - 1.9 =	3.1
Q7	4.5	4.5 - 1 =	3.5
Q8	1.6	5 - 1.6 =	3.4
Q9	4.6	4.6 - 1 =	3.6
Q10	1.8	5 - 1.8 =	3.2

Total SUS score:

$$3.5 + 3.2 + 3.6 + 3.3 + 3.4 + 3.1 + 3.5 + 3.4 + 3.6 + 3.2 = 33.8$$

Final SUS score:

$$33.8 \times 2.5 = 84.5$$

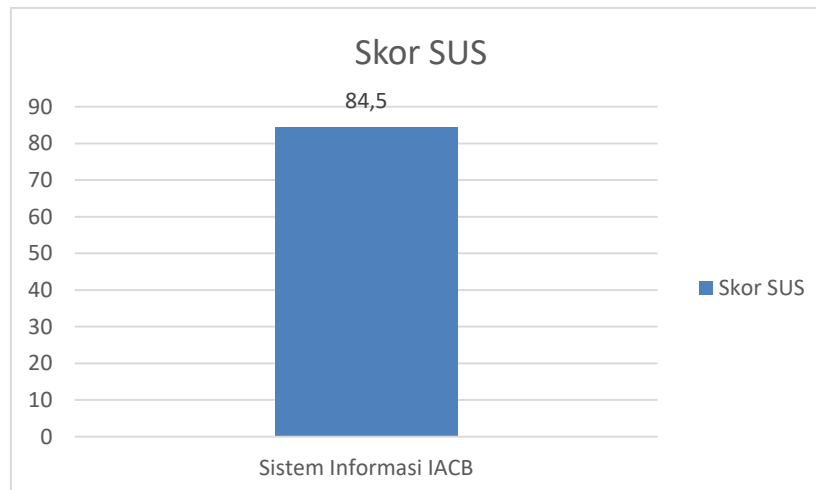


Figure 15. System Usability Scale (SUS) Score Bar Chart

Based on testing results using the System Usability Scale (SUS) method, the system obtained a score of 84.5, indicating excellent usability. This score indicates that the system is easy to understand, comfortable to use, and has a high level of user acceptance[18].

High scores on positive statements indicate that users feel the system helps with their work and improves efficiency. Meanwhile, low scores on negative statements indicate that the system is not confusing, consistent, and does not require special technical assistance in its use.

Thus, it can be concluded that the developed web-based information system meets good usability standards and is suitable for use as an operational support system for the IACB Sub-Division of PT Freeport Indonesia[23].

Based on the results of the questionnaire and functional testing, it can be concluded that the implementation of the web-based information system prototype in the IACB Sub-Division has been running according to user needs. The system is able to integrate data management processes, documents, activities, and reporting into a single centralized platform. This has resulted in reduced data duplication, increased speed of information access, and enhanced data transparency and accuracy[24].

Analysis of the implementation results shows that the system is not only technically functional but also provides added value operationally. Ease of use, clarity of display, and feature suitability are key factors contributing to user satisfaction. Therefore, the system designed using the prototyping method was deemed effective as a solution to data management and reporting issues previously handled manually[25].

Implementation results showed that the system increased reporting process efficiency by 65% compared to the previous manual process. Measurements were based on the average report preparation time before and after system implementation. Before using the system, the report preparation process took a relatively long time because data was scattered across various documents and communication media. After the system was implemented, all data was integrated into a single platform, making the report preparation process faster and more structured.

Furthermore, the data error rate decreased by 80%, as measured by the number of data input errors, document duplication, and report discrepancies before and after the prototype implementation. This decrease indicates that the system successfully improved data accuracy and the consistency of activity documentation.

However, system implementation still faces several challenges, such as differences in user digital capabilities, adaptation to the new system, and network infrastructure limitations at some operational locations. To overcome these obstacles, a digital adaptation strategy was implemented in the form of system usage training, implementation assistance, and the preparation of system usage guidelines for internal users and external partners.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the primary problem identified in this study, namely the low efficiency of data, document, activity, and reporting management at PT Freeport Indonesia's Institutional Agreements & Capacity Building (IACB) Sub-Division due to manual and unintegrated processes, has been successfully addressed through the design of a web-based information system. The initial situation, characterized by work process delays, potential data duplication, and difficulties in searching and preparing reports, indicated the need for a centralized and structured information system solution.

The design of the web-based information system using the Prototyping method successfully met the research objectives, producing a system design that met user needs and supported improvements to the IACB workflow. The designed system integrated user registration, login, profile management, user management, document, activity, and reporting functions into a single, centralized digital platform. The prototyping approach enabled direct user involvement, making the system design more relevant to operational conditions in the field.

Black Box testing results indicated that all key system functions performed according to established functional requirements. Each test scenario, including the registration, login, data management, and report printing pages, produced output that met the expected results, with no functional errors found. Therefore, the designed system prototype was deemed functionally feasible.

The system implementation also had a practical impact on the company, increasing reporting efficiency by 65% and reducing data error rates by 80% through data integration and automation of the documentation process. The presence of a real-time monitoring dashboard, digital communication forum, and e-learning modules also supported more effective coordination, activity monitoring, and user capacity development.

This research contributes to digital transformation within PT Freeport Indonesia, particularly in the management of Community Affairs activities involving multiple stakeholders. Furthermore, the implementation of a web-based system with data security mechanisms and user access rights management is a strategic step in supporting more structured, secure, and sustainable information management.

For further development, the system can be enhanced by adding automatic notification features, mobile application integration, implementing cloud computing, and strengthening the data security system based on encryption and automatic backups to support long-term scalability and sustainability.

Furthermore, the usability evaluation using the System Usability Scale (SUS) method involving 15 respondents yielded an average score of 84.5. This score is above the usability standard (68) and falls into the Excellent category, indicating that the system is easy to use, easy to learn, and very well-received by users. The SUS test results confirm that the system not only functions well technically but also offers a high level of comfort and ease of use.

Thus, it can be concluded that the designed web-based information system is able to answer the research problem formulation and achieve the research objectives, namely increasing work effectiveness, data transparency, reporting accuracy, and supporting coordination between stakeholders within the IACB of PT Freeport Indonesia.

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