

# Implementation of the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) Through Priorities of the Use of Village Funds in the Coastal Area, Aceh Barat Regency

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to find out how the Implementation of the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) through the priority use of village funds in the coastal areas of West Aceh Regency before and after the existence of village funds, and what the village government does in the coastal areas of West Aceh Regency in improve the community's economy. Village Funds are APBN funds designated for Villages which are transferred through the Regency / City APBD and are prioritized for the implementation of development and empowerment of rural communities. The purpose of the village fund is to improve services in the village, alleviate poverty, advance the village economy, overcome development gaps between villages, and strengthen village communities as development subjects. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis. The results showed that the implementation of the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) through prioritizing the use of village funds in the coastal areas of West Aceh Regency was not fully able to improve the community's economy which was influenced by the factors of implementing the Village Fund policy and Village Fund Allocation, including: communication, resources, employee attitudes, bureaucratic structure and environment.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In this reform era, village development has become a priority scale in the context of accelerating the achievement of community welfare levels. This is in line with the principle of regional autonomy as an instrument for improving people's welfare by always paying attention to the interests and aspirations that grow in society, especially rural communities. However, the broad authority granted to the village government and rural communities requires optimal assistance because without assistance there will be opportunities for irregularities and abuse of authority, which will result in state financial losses, and the realization of community welfare.

The enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages confirms the political commitment that the state protects and empowers villages to become strong, advanced, independent and democratic so as to create a solid foundation in implementing governance and development. Village arrangements are also intended to prepare villages to respond to the processes of modernization,

globalization, and democratization that continue to develop without losing their identity. The strengthening and empowerment of rural communities is in line with the third nawacita, namely "building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages".

One of the big agendas is to oversee the implementation of the Village Law with assistance. The placement of village assistants is reflected in the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) which was adopted since 2014. P3MD is a program to accelerate poverty reduction in an integrated and sustainable manner in order to improve community welfare. The approach of the Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) is in the form of providing employment and income for the poor, efficiency and effectiveness of activities, as well as successfully growing community togetherness and participation.

With the policy of assisting the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD), it is hoped that village financial management will be carried out properly and

accountably. This is important because the funds that enter the village are not small funds, but are very large to be managed by a village government. With the Village Fund policy, the management dimension in implementing the Village Fund policy needs to be implemented According to the meaning of the character of public policy put forward by Nugroho is: "One way for a policy to achieve its goals is to directly practice it in the form of programs or through policy formation derived from the public policy (Nugroho, 2004).

Villages in Aceh Barat Regency receive Village Funds (DD) every year. A number of villages in West Aceh Regency are recipients of DD in 2020 and 2020 based on West Aceh Regent Regulation Number: 17 of 2020 concerning Amendments to West Aceh Regent's Regulation Number 07 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Allocation, Distribution, Use, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Village Funds in West Aceh Regency for Fiscal Year 2020 and Regulation of the Regent of Aceh Barat Number: 06 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Distribution and Determination of Village Fund Details for Each Village in Aceh Barat Regency for Fiscal Year 2020. In connection with the Allocation of Village Funds in Aceh Barat Regency, it can encourage the acceleration of rural development Along with the population growth which is quite large, it requires equal distribution of physical development and community empowerment in various lives.

It is not yet the known how effective the implementation of policy assistance for development programs and community empowerment is in West Aceh Regency. Based on initial observations, it is shown that the implementation of policy development programs and empowerment of rural communities in West Aceh Regency has not been optimal. This P3MD policy in Aceh Barat Regency can be seen from the position of the diversity of education levels for assistant staff which reflects their ability to understand the problems that occur in the village to find solutions as well as the level of understanding in providing capacity building to village government officials and village community institutions. In addition, the problem faced is the problem of human resources or village officials who have not been able to carry out village financial management optimally and sometimes are not right on target, especially on a priority scale. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the program's policy assistance.

The term effectiveness contains the basic word effective, derived from English, namely effective which means successful or something that is done

successfully. Effectiveness is defined as the extent to which an organization realizes its goals (Robbins, 1995; Handayani, 1996). Called effective if the goal or target is achieved as determined (Indrawijaya, 2000). As for the criteria for To measure the effectiveness of an organization there are three approaches that can be used, as proposed by Martani and Lubis (1987), namely: (1) The source approach is to measure the effectiveness of the inputs. The approach prioritizes the success of the organization to obtain resources, both physical and non-physical in accordance with the needs of the organization. (2) The process approach is to see the extent to which the effectiveness of program implementation from all internal process activities or organizational mechanisms. (3) The target approach where the focus is on the output, measuring the success of the organization to achieve the results in accordance with the plan.

The concept of implementation in policy studies is commonly called implementation. Van Meter and Van Horn (quoted in Winarno, 2012; Wibawa, et al., 1994) state that policy mplementation is an action taken by the government and the private sector both individually and in groups intended to achieve goals. The term implementation is always attached to the policy, this means that what is implemented is policy. According to Anderson cited by Wahab (2004) policy is an action step that is intentionally carried out by an actor or a number of actors regarding the existence of certain problems or problems that are being faced.

One example of a policy is the Village Community Development and Empowerment the Program (P3MD), which is a national program in the form of a policy framework as a basis and reference for implementing community empowerment-based poverty reduction programs. P3MD is implemented through harmonization and development of program systems and mechanisms and procedures, provision of assistance and stimulant funding to encourage community initiatives and innovations in sustainable poverty reduction efforts. P3MD was developed by the government on the basis of the importance of more well-coordinated efforts to reduce poverty, not separately or separately, but sustainably. The general objective of P3MD is to create village independence in development participation, as well as to increase the welfare and employment opportunities of the poor in rural areas.

P3MD is made effective through mentoring. As stated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, village assistance is an activity to carry out community empowerment actions through village assistance, organization, direction and facilitation.

Village assistance is carried out by the Village Local Facilitator. Local Village Facilitator is someone who accompanies the village in administration of government, implementation of the development, community development and the of community empowerment and Village Assistant is someone who assists the village in the is administration of government, implementation of development, ommunity, development and the community impowerment, while an expert is someone who accompanies and provides technical assistance with expertise in management, studies, finance , training and capacity building, regeneration, rural infrastructure, and regulation. The In this study, mentoring refers to the activities of Local Village Facilitators to empower the community through assistance, direction and facilitation in the process of planning, implementing, and monitoring the DD Program. Furthermore, to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of mentoring used the effectiveness criteria of Martani and Lubis (1987) mentioned above.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Abdul Wahab (2012:67) the concept of implementation comes from language English namely to implement (implement) means to provide the means for carrying out (providing the means to carry out something), to give practical effect to (causes an impact or effect on something). This understanding means that to support the future will have an impact or effect on something. Nurdin Usman (2002:70) states that implementation boils down to on the activities, actions, actions or mechanisms of a system, implementation is not just an activity, but an activity that planned and to achieve the objectives of the activity. Guntur Setiawan (2004:39) argues, implementation is expansion of activities that mutually adjust the process of interaction between goals there are actions to achieve and require a network of implementers, bureaucracy effective. Muchlis Hamdi (2015:97) implementation or implementation of policies related to endeavors to achieve the goal of establishment of a certain policy.

Ramdhani, Ramdhani (2017:4) implementation of the policy is follow-up activities of the process of formulating and establishing policies. So that implementation of policies can be interpreted as actions that carried out, both by individuals and government groups, which oriented towards achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. The implications of policy implementation are

consequences that arise as a result of the implementation of policies the policy. Evaluation results on policy implementation can be produce an intended impact or an unintended impact expected (negative spillover effect). Hanif Nurcholis (2011:1) village and kelurahan are two units government that is given customary autonomy rights so that it becomes a legal entity. While the kelurahan is an administrative government unit that only is an extension of the district / city government. So Kelurahan is not a legal entity but only as a place of operation government services from district/city governments. Village area local. While the village is an area with certain boundaries as a legal (customary) community unit that has the right to regulate and taking care of the affairs of the local community based on their origins.

Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 83 of 2017 concerning determination general guidelines for the village innovation program. In the village minister's decision, development of underdeveloped areas and transmigration number 83 of 2017 establishing several village innovation programs, one of the village innovation programs namely the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD).

## 3 METHODS

The location of this research is in Aceh Barat Regency. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method that aims to describe the nature of something that is ongoing at the time of the study. The informants in this study were people who fully understood the issue of the P3MD Policy Implementation in Aceh Barat District. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews and observation and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this study is an interactive model qualitative analysis technique developed by Miles & Huberman. This interactive analysis model includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification (Bungin, 2007).

## 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research on the effectiveness of implementing Village Community Development and

Empowerment Program (P3MD) policy in Aceh Barat District can be described based on the three approaches used.

#### 1. Source approach (resource approach).

The success P3MD policy implementation effectiveness process in improving the welfare of the people in West Aceh Regency in terms of assistance to achieve the desired resources is very dependent on the ability to utilize available resources, namely: human resources, time, financial resources. These three resources greatly affect the mentoring process in P3MD in Aceh Barat District in order to achieve the desired target. With the support of resources, the mentoring process in P3MD in Aceh Barat Regency can be carried out well, but when in the process of implementing P3MD mentoring there is no resource support, the mentoring process is certainly not carried out as planned or mutually agreed. Based on the results of the author's interview with the Sub-District Head of Johan Pahlawan which stated that:

"In the P3MD mentoring process, it is very influential with the human resources in P3MD itself. Success or failure depends on P3MD to provide good knowledge. other sciences, the assistance process in the field cannot run as desired. So human resources have a very important role to determine the success of P3MD implementation, whether it is at the village, sub-district or district level". (Interview April 2020)

The data above shows that the success of P3MD mentoring to oversee the Village Fund in Aceh Barat Regency, the influence of human resources is indeed very large, this can be seen and illustrated how these village facilitators began to assist the community and village government starting from the village planning process and village budget planning so that produce a Village RKP document and a Village RPJM document and at the implementation stage how these village assistants teach and guide the community in making designs and RAB, making simple financial reports. An important resource is the availability of funds. The opinion regarding the management of the Village Fund as expressed by BPD Mekar Jaya is that:

"This issue of funds is indeed very vulnerable to problems, especially the Village Fund, which is not small in number, mismanaged and is not transparent, it will cause vulnerability in the community. Now the average use of Village Funds is towards infrastructure or village development, while the field of village community empowerment is still very minimal. How do you want to improve the welfare of the community if only activities are dominated by infrastructure work that is enjoyed by certain people while community empowerment activities are still ongoing, such as training for farmers, for mothers who want to take

sewing or cake making courses, workshops and carpentry? which is still not funded even though the village funds are given to improve the welfare of the village community". (Interview April 2020)

Based on this opinion, it is true that sufficient and adequate financial support will support the village development process and community empowerment will run smoothly, so good governance of the Village Fund is needed so that the funds are right on target and can be used for the benefit of development and community empowerment in the West Aceh Regency area. Thus, it can be concluded that the resources that can influence the effectiveness of the P3MD policy implementation in West Aceh District are human resources, financial resources, and time resources. These three dimensions of indicators are factors that influence the success of the P3MD Policy Implementation Effectiveness in West Aceh District. The resource approach factor as one of the criteria that affects the Effectiveness of P3MD Policy Implementation in Aceh Barat District is to strengthen the opinion expressed by Lubis and Martani (1987).

#### 2. Process Approach

The success of a program at the stage of implementation of mentoring carried out in the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) in West Aceh Regency is very dependent on the process of implementing the activities itself carried out by village facilitators. Village Facilitators in P3MD Aceh Barat Regency have an important role in increasing community participation and village institutions in village development activities.

Assistance at P3MD in West Aceh Regency is carried out by village assistants who are tasked with assisting villages in implementing village development and empowering village communities. In terms of process, the implementation of the P3MD program has been going well. This is confirmed by the results of an interview with one of the Village Heads of Padang Seurahet regarding the mentoring process in the P3MD of West Aceh Regency stating that:

"In the implementation of development activities in Aceh Barat Regency, the community is not made the object of various development projects, but is the subject of their own development efforts. This is reflected in the implementation of P3MD activities in Aceh Barat Regency which is so directed that it starts from the planning process that involves all elements of the community where in the village development planning process is a process of stages of activities organized by the Village Government by involving

the BPD and community elements in a participatory manner for utilization and allocation. village resources in order to achieve the goals and objectives of village development, after that we go to the budgeting process where in this budgeting process all activities we will carry out based on the proposals contained in the Village RKP document which will later be included in the Village APB in the budgeting document where it will later be clear how the village finances are managed, the procedures for their allocation, distribution, use, monitoring, and evaluation of the Village Fund after that we enter into the implementation Activities that are in line with the procurement of goods and services and reporting on reporting and accountability of the Village Head submit a report on the realization of the implementation of the Village Budget to the Regent/Mayor every semester of the current year and to ensure that the P3MD implementation process runs well, at this last stage, guidance and supervision are carried out. The function of fostering, monitoring, monitoring and evaluating the use of Village Funds since the planning, implementation, accountability and utilization process. Conducted by the Regency Government, it must provide assistance and facilitation, through the formation of a special coaching work unit. (Interview May 2020).

Based on the opinion of the informant, it can be seen that the success of P3MD Policy Implementation Effectiveness in West Aceh Regency approaches the implementation process of activities that involve all elements in P3MD including District Government, District Government, Village Government, Community and Facilitators. Thus, the process approach to see how far the effectiveness of implementing program activities greatly affects the Effectiveness of P3MD Policy Implementation in Aceh Barat District. This supports the opinion of Lubis and Martani (1987).

### 3. Target Approach (goals approach)

Assistance in P3MD Aceh Barat Regency can be measured by the level of success if the goals and objectives of village facilitators can be realized in policy implementation. Target is a tool to measure the effectiveness of an organization as well as P3MD which is a series of activities carried out in a systematic and structured manner based on standard operating procedures. Empowering within the village scope means that there is a common perception of the same development among 336 villages in West Aceh Regency with community dynamics that may differ from one sub-district to another, even within the scope of inter-hamlet perceptions may differ, maybe in one village the matrilinear position is still it is thick

to be heard than the voice of a sub-district head, in other places maybe we can speak straightforwardly without restrictions on the other hand speech must be guarded to honor the host. Equating all villages in West Aceh Regency that the Village Fund is to create inclusiveness regardless of gender, race, ethnicity may in theory seem easy, but unfortunately human nature is not only easily illustrated through their behavior at all times.

Disseminating Law Number 6 of 2014 to the village community is not an easy thing because in this socialization process we participate in building awareness of the village community to build their own village. This is confirmed by the results of an interview with the Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Service of West Aceh Regency who stated that:

"The role of assistants in the field is very helpful for village governments and village communities where these assistants have provided knowledge to them so that there is an increase in their knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities and awareness to develop villages and utilize existing resources, but in several sub-districts and there are still villages that are not optimal in the mentoring process so that in several locations the assistance of village facilitators is still not effective this is due to the lack of assistants who are placed to assist the area and the intensity of the assistants at the task location and the relatively low ability of village government officials in understanding the knowledge and knowledge conveyed by professional assistants. (Interview May 2020)

The data above shows that the involvement of the facilitator in the development process in the village means that the facilitator has started to be involved from the beginning of the planning, implementation, and evaluation process of village activities for one year as part of the responsibility of the facilitator. The more important thing to do is to be actively involved and follow the current that has been running first, if there are things that are not in accordance with the provisions, they just need to be evaluated for future improvements. Not only the facilitators themselves, but also the village, sub-district and local governments must play a role in the involvement of mentoring. Based on the opinion of the informant, it can be seen that the success of P3MD Policy Implementation Effectiveness in West Aceh Regency is influenced by the target approach where the role of professional assistants is very important in efforts to empower rural communities in a sustainable way in terms of providing human resources and management. The findings of this study support the

theory of Lubis and Martani (1987) about the effectiveness of an organization.

## 5 CONCLUSION

The policy assistance of the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program in West Aceh Regency has not yet achieved optimal effectiveness in its implementation. This can be seen from the three approaches used to measure the effectiveness of mentoring in P3MD in Aceh Barat District, two indicators including the source approach and the target approach have not worked well. In the future, policy implementers need to focus more on optimizing resources and involving wider target groups.

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