

# Village Fund Management in Mimika District, Papua Province

Dr. Krinus Kum, M.Sc., M.AP

Email address: nemtaroa(at)gmail.com, jamallatif17(at)gmail.com

**Abstract**— This article describes the implementation of the special autonomy policy in Papua Province, through the management of the Village Fund (DD), the Village Development Strategic Plan Program (PROSPEK), and other programs in order to launch and advance development in Mimika Regency, Papua Province, then analyze and understand the procedures for managing the special autonomy funds themselves. By using qualitative research methods to describe, analyze and interpret various forms of Village Fund management procedures. The theory used is the theory of policy implementation which focuses on environmental conditions, relationships between organizations and the ability of implementing agents. The results of the study show that the management of Papua's special autonomy funds is weak in institutions, community participation in development is low and not yet effective. Therefore, the management of these funds must be transparent or open, honest and also involve the community in the preparation of regional development programs themselves.

**Keywords**— Village Fund Management and Management.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The policy of decentralization and regional autonomy in Indonesia in 1999 was born as part of the demands for reform. Since the implementation of regional autonomy, local communities have the space to participate in every public policy-making. Every individual and group in the local community has the same opportunity and opportunity to express their aspirations. In its development for approximately 12 years, individuals and local community groups found their existence in the local political constellation in their respective regions (Fachrudin, 2016: 7). Law No. 22/1999 on regional government was enacted on May 7, 1999 and has been effective since 2000. This law was made to fulfill the demands of reform, namely to create a new Indonesia, an Indonesia that is more democratic, fairer, and more prosperous. Abdullah, 2011: 1).

One of the important aspects of regional autonomy is community empowerment so that they can participate in the process of planning, implementing, mobilizing, and supervising the management of local government in the use of management resources and providing excellent service to the public (Widjaja, 2008; 5-5). The essence of the concept of implementing regional autonomy is an effort to maximize the results to be achieved while avoiding complexities and things that hinder the implementation of regional autonomy. Thus, the demands of the community can be realized in real terms with the implementation of broad regional autonomy and the continuity of public services is not ignored, as well as maintaining fiscal sustainability nationally (Widjaja, 2011: 2-3).

In all these processes there are bound to be problems and constraints that vary from one area to another. This is a challenge that is answered through the leadership of the central government in supervising the implementation of the policy (Haris, 2007: 13). The definition and meaning of regional autonomy has undergone a fundamental shift since the enactment of Law no. 22/1999 on regional government replaced Law No. 5/1974. Then Law No. 22/1999 on regional government was replaced with Law No. 32/2004 on regional

government, because Law No. 22/1999 was considered to have many weaknesses (Marbun, 2010: 1). This law changed the relationship between the central government and the regions from a centralized one to a decentralized one. The essence of decentralization is the broad implementation of regional autonomy (Murhaini, 2009: 42).

## II. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MODEL THEORY

Based on the model of policy implementation according to Cheema and Rondineli, there are three models, namely: (1) environmental conditions, (2) relationships between organizations and (3) the characteristics and abilities of implementing agents (Mutiarin and Zaenudin, 2014: 34-36). The first is environmental conditions. The implementation of special autonomy for Papua in making programs and running them really requires community involvement in accordance with the capabilities and characteristics of the existing community, so that there is transparency or openness in making programs and running them openly and honestly, so that the implementation of special autonomy policies goes well. Second, relates to the relationship between organizations. In the implementation of special autonomy policies, it is very necessary to cooperate and coordinate between the central government, provincial governments, district/city governments, because with continuous cooperation and coordination, all development can run well and smoothly and there are no problems. -problems that harm the community and also avoid other forms of corruption or misuse of actual funds for regional development. And the third is related to the ability of implementing agents. In the implementation of the Papua special autonomy policy, the implementer or implementer must have the ability to coordinate, supervise and integrate in the implementation of the special autonomy fund management, especially in the management of village funds. Because without continuous coordination and supervision, everything will not go well and smoothly. The real conditions that occur in Papua only provide village/village funds which are quite large, then no control and mutual coordination and supervision have never been carried out, so the results are just like that.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the problems that we have raised, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. In this study, researchers used descriptive research methods, namely trying to find an understanding of the meaning based on facts or facts that occurred in Papua Province, relating to the implementation of special autonomy in Papua related to the management of village funds, then conducted a study in order to obtain a clear and systematic picture in order to find a solution or a way out to solve the problem at hand. Then accelerate development and reduce any prolonged conflicts in Papua.

In this study the researchers tried to collect data from various sources, including conducting interviews with indigenous Papuans, participating in live broadcasts in public discussions with Papuan leaders, literature books, reports, results of previous research, statements, laws, government regulations, decisions, and other sources related to the implementation of special autonomy in the management of special autonomy funds through the Village Fund management program and others in the Papua Province.

### IV. ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE FUNDS IN MIMIKA REGENCY, PAPUA

Papua Province received the highest village funds for 2015 in all of Indonesia, which amounted to Rp. 1.4 trillion which was taken from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) to be given to 5,118 villages. Head of the Papua Village Community Empowerment Agency (BPMK), Donatus Mote, said that Tolikara Regency would receive the highest village fund of Rp. 142 billion. Meanwhile, Jayapura City received the lowest in all of Papua, which was IDR 5 billion. In addition, Yahukimo Regency received funds of Rp. 134 billion, Mountains of Stars Regency of Rp. 76 billion, Mappi Regency of Rp. 62 billion. Puncak Jaya Regency Rp. 89 billion, Biak Numfor Regency Rp. 66 billion, Jayawijaya Regency Rp. 87 billion. He admitted that currently the villages/villages in Papua vary in terms of population, number of family heads and number of people. However, according to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 which is for Papua there must be 100 Heads of Families (KK), 500 people for one village/village. In relation to the allocation and management of village funds, since 2015 has begun to disburse in the accounts of the respective village heads for Mimika Regency, while other districts in Papua have disbursed in 2014. The disbursement of village funds is in stages, namely the first stage, second stage and third stage, the total fund received by each village in one year is Rp. 1,000,000,000; (1 billion) to more than 1 billion for 133 villages and 19 sub-districts from 18 districts, Mimika Regency. Mimika Regency receives Village Funds (DD) sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), receiving these funds, since 2015 until now. In Mimika Regency itself, the distribution of village funds sourced from the APBN has been running for three years with details in 2015 the total village funds amounting to more than IDR 38.3 billion. In 2016 the total village fund of Mimika Regency was more than IDR 85.9 billion and in 2017 this increased to IDR 108.1 billion. The total village fund for 2015-2017 is IDR 232.4 billion.

TABLE I. Receive Mimika Regency Village Fund 2015-2017

No	Year	Total Village Fund (Rp. Billion)
1	2015	Rp. 38, 3
2	2016	Rp. 85, 9
3	2017	Rp. 108, 1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rp. 232, 4</b>

The Village Fund Budget (ADD) sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) has been running for two years with details in 2016 the total Mimika village fund budget was Rp. 26.5 billion, while in 2017 it was more than Rp. 66.5 billion. The total village fund budget for 2016-2017 is IDR 92.5 billion. In addition to village funds and the village fund budget, the Mimika regency government also provides funds to each village and sub-district in the region in the amount of Rp. 100 million per year since 2014. As of 2014-2017, stimulant funds have been disbursed for 133 villages and 19 sub-districts in Mimika. amounting to Rp 58.9 billion.

TABLE II. Mimika Regency Village Fund Budget 2016-2017

No	Year	Total Village Fund Budget (Rp. Billion)
1	2016	Rp. 26, 5
2	2017	Rp. 66, 5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rp. 92, 5</b>

The Mimika Regency Government, Papua Province in 2016 received an allocation of village funds from the central government of around Rp. 38 billion to support development in 133 villages (kampung) in the region. This year the guidance and supervision of village fund management in Mimika is carried out by the local Community Empowerment Agency (BPM). In 2015, the management of village funds was handled by the Mimika Regional Secretariat of Village Administration. In addition to receiving village fund allocations, 133 villages in Mimika starting in 2016 will also receive an allocation of Rp 100 million each from the Mimika Regency Government called Ombas funds (Omaleng-Bassang as Mimika Regent-Vice Regent). Ombas funds will be given in the amount of IDR 100 million per village.

The Village Fund is allocated for development activities at the village level in the amount of Rp. 70 percent and the rest is for community empowerment activities. On the other hand, the Ombas fund is allocated 30 percent for village development activities and 70 percent for community empowerment activities. In 2015, the Mimika Regency Government received an allocation of the Village Development Strategic Program (PROSPEK) funds from the Papua Provincial Government which amounted to more than Rp. 20 billion. The Rp 20 billion fund is the Prospect fund allocation from the Papua Provincial Government in 2015 which was only disbursed in 2016. The plan is to distribute the funds to 133 villages in Mimika with an allocation per village ranging from Rp 114 million to Rp 127 million.

The allocation of funds for the 2015 village development strategic program from the Papua Provincial Government was delayed because it was still waiting for technical instructions (juknis) and field assistants determined from the Village Community Empowerment Agency of the Papua Province Government. On December 31, 2015, the funds were deposited back into the regional general treasury account. Now the funds

are in the account of the block grand strategic program for the development of the Papua Province village. The plan is that in the near future we will disburse it to 133 villages.

The documents assessed were the work program planning for each village, the realization of disbursement of funds, the realization of the use of village funds, and the results of development funded from village funds for the 2015 fiscal year in each village. Village officials must manage village funds that have been disbursed to their respective village accounts responsibly and on target, so that the results of development can be enjoyed by the local community. The function of the local government in managing village funds in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2014 is limited to guidance and supervision. The management and policies of development programs at the village level are fully the authority and responsibility of the village head and subordinates. If there are villages that do not make the best use of these funds, then there must be strict sanctions against them.

The Mimika Regency Government, will pay close attention to the results of the 2015 village fund management evaluation, whether it has met the target and is on target or vice versa. We are well aware that the level of understanding of officials at the village level in terms of managing village finances is still limited, so their capacity must be continuously improved. But that does not mean it is a justification for misappropriating village funds for other interests that are not in accordance with the village development program planning as mutually agreed at the village level. The allocation of village funds received by Mimika Regency in 2016 was more than IDR 58 billion. Each village receives an allocation of village funds ranging from Rp 500 million to Rp 600 million per year. In addition to receiving village funds, each village in Mimika also received an allocation of Prospect funds from the Papua Provincial Government of Rp. 100 million per village, and a stimulant fund from the Mimika Regency Government called the Ombas Fund of Rp. 100 million per village.

The head of the Mimika Regency Community Empowerment Agency (BPM), Michael Gomar, said that the realization of the distribution of village funds sourced from the APBN had reached 80 percent, while the distribution of village fund allocations sourced from the Mimka APBD had reached 70 percent. All distribution of village funds in the second phase as well as the allocation of funds for the third and fourth quarters have been distributed to 133 villages in Mimika. It was stated that the distribution of village funds was used in its distribution. He said he faced two main obstacles, namely limited human resources. In addition, there are still quite a number of village heads who do not understand the management of village funds properly. For this reason, his party will continue to provide assistance and have prepared local and district assistants. The number of these assistants is around 30 people. The village fund program that was rolled out was quite beneficial for the recipient villages. Because the benefits are quite positive, his party hopes that these funds should be used properly (Source: Radar Timika, Thursday 8 December 2016, p. 15).

TABLE III. Mimika Regency Village Fund Calculation for Fiscal Year 2016

No	District Name	Number of Villages	Total population	Village Fund Ceiling
1	Mimika Baru	3	6,034	1,501,319,000;
2	Agimuga	8	664	4,826,074,000;
3	Mimika Timur	5	6,889	3,786,474,000;
4	Mimika Barat	7	1,866	4,336,106,000;
5	Jita	10	1,065	6,059,097,000;
6	Jila	12	1,233	6,683,258,000;
7	Mimika Timur Jauh	5	2,413	3,118,934,000;
8	Mimika Tengah	5	2,409	3,316,745,000;
9	Kuala Kencana	8	5,478	5,517,324,000;
10	Tembagapura	13	5,459	8,585,171,000;
11	Mimika Barat Juh	5	1,483	3,101,668,000;
12	Mimika Barat Tengah	9	1,665	5,494,066,000;
13	Kwamki Narama	9	4,527	6,542,463,000;
14	Hoya	6	1,647	3,736,561,000;
15	Iwaka	7	6,666	4,729,270,000;
16	Wania	4	9,064	2,938,431,000;
17	Amar	6	1,371	3,655,145,000;
18	Alama	12	2,736	6,841,480,000;

Source: Mimika Regency Village Government, 2016

Based on the data in table III above, regarding village funds, funds sourced from the village central government receive 1,000,000,000 (one billion) up to 1,200,000,000 (one billion two hundred million). Mimika Regency has 133 villages and 19 sub-districts, the funds are disbursed in three stages or in three semesters. In managing this fund, there is a District that receives a smaller amount of funds, namely the New Mimika District with a total receipt of funds of Rp. 1,501,319,000; (one billion five hundred one million three hundred nineteen thousand). The district that received more funds was Tembagapura District with a total receipt of Rp. 8,585,171,000; (eight billion five hundred eighty five million one hundred and seventy one thousand). The district that received a large amount of funds because it had the largest number of villages. Meanwhile, the District that received the smaller amount of funds was because the District had a smaller number of villages.

## V. CONCLUSION

Allocation and management of village funds. Implementation of special autonomy (Otsus) policies in Papua Province in relation to the allocation and management of Papua's special autonomy funds. Therefore, as a form of implementation of the special autonomy policy, the central

government, provincial and district/city governments in Papua have allocated various sources of funds, including the village development strategic program, Village Fund, stimulant fund and village fund budget. The allocation for one village or village manages 1 billion to 1 billion more, the goal is of course to build a village or village in order to prosper the people in the village by focusing on education, health, the people's economy and infrastructure. However, it did not use it properly, so it did not reach the target.

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