

# Social Analysis – Local Community Economy to the Policy of Coastal Community Development Project and International Fund for Agricultural Development

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## ABSTRACT

The government's program would not work without active role from the society and therefore, this research aims to find out the involvement of society in Onggari village in the government's policy concerning Coastal Commodity Development (CCDP-IFAD) program. Data of this research use qualitative method with description approach and analysis techniques use data reduction, presentation and conclusion. This research shows the involvement of the community in the government's policy using several community involvement indicators in planning, implementation, utilization and evaluation. The involvement of the community in program planning phase is very good by providing the necessary information and ideas, in program implementation where the community's involvement has been involved in project activities in accordance with the working group formed, in the government's program utilization is not yet optimum due to the local human capital is not yet sufficient also lack of guidance from the local government, and the involvement of the community in program evaluation has not functioned well, that is, starting from regional government, village as well as local people due to lack of coordination.

**KEYWORDS:** *Community Empowerment, CCDP-IFAD Program Policy, Social-Economy*

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## INTRODUCTION

The policy of community empowerment program through CCDP (Coastal Community Development Project) and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) aimed to improve the income of coastal community in maritime and fishery activities at coastal and small islands area. Whereas the program was the Government's policy, particularly the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in order to reduce poverty rate, increase employment, sustainable development and economic growth in line with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) program.

The locations of the government's program are 12 (twelve) Regencies in Indonesia for (5) five years. The success of a Government program especially an empowerment program is highly connected to the active role of society as the target of the program. Merauke Regency is a location for the activities of Coastal Community Development Project which aim to increase the people's household income with impact of rise in assets and improvement of toddlers' nutrition based on the main components which are community empowerment, development and management of resources. [1]

Areas with large maritime resources which are composed of 4 (four Districts) with 15 (fifteen) Villages which result in the formation of 144 groups or 1.395.000 people in Merauke regency. Whereas one of the Location of the community development program policy is in Malin District Onggari Village, where one of the community involvement in the government's program policy is the main problem in the development.

Merauke Regency with poverty rate in the year 2017 of 24, 06 with the percentage of 10,77 is still high, which means that government policy through various programs were still not helpful enough for the community to increase the people's economy. [2]. Throughout several policies of development program, a society can increase living standard both individually and in their community to manage the resources and produce improvements to meet living quality in accordance to the creativity of the community. [3] Mediating structures which allowed the weaker groups to express aspiration and show their ability to a wider social environment, was currently tend to weaken [4]

This thing was very much perceived by the community because it is still not utilized well, whether the potential of catching, cultivating and processed product. Lack of information regarding the market and the low quantity of processed production which met the quality of the market standard resulted in the sluggish opportunity and effort of welfare improvement of fishermen community. This was shown in the high poverty rate of the coastal community.

Onggari Village had the potential of a sufficiently large fishery resources to be developed and it was not yet utilized optimally. The fish commodity produced, among others, were barramundi, Chinese snappers, prawn, striped snakehead and etc. In global crisis situation, the actual fishery business as a whole is able to open a new business opportunity for people who live in the coastal area to process the products of maritime and fisheries.

The government of Merauke Regency, particularly Fishery Office through Coastal Community Development Project program, encouraged the change of perspective, way of thinking, life habit, creative and productive in processing the resources potential. The program of these activities was helped by the guides in several existing coastal villages, the function of a guide was as an educator, facilitator and representative of the community as well as technical labor of poor community guidance in the village. [4]. One of the possibilities which could be realized by Onggari Village was as a producer in fishery sector which would serve consumers in Merauke Regency.

The problem of the researcher would only be focused to the problem of community involvement in Coastal Commodity Development Project - International Fund for Agricultural Development (CCDP-IFAD) program in Onggari Village Malind District Merauke Regency. Referring to one of the purposes of the CCDP program, namely, aimed to increase the household income of the coastal community who are involved in the activities and involvement of the People in the Execution of Coastal Community Development Project (CCDP-IFAD) Program. The focus of the problem was how the empowerment of coastal community in community development through Coastal Community Development Project (CCDP-IFAD) program in Onggari Village.

## METHODS

The location of the research was in Malind District Onggari Village Merauke Regency with research using qualitative method with descriptive approach. To strengthen the research, the technique used were interviews, observation and document gathering as well as Group Discussion in order to obtain the accurate data and information. The informant of the research, namely Fishery Office, the village government and society as well as the program's guides. Data analysis technique used were data gathering in the field, data reduction phase where plan formulation phase, conceptual frame, questions, problems and instruments used, after the data were gathered, formulate and data presentation. Data presentation phase conducted analysis in the form of table, matrix and causal network chart. Conclusion making phase and verification. [5,6].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Involvement of the people where the will of the people supported the government's program activities and cooperation between the village government and Regional Government would plan, execute, utilize and develop the development result. [7]

The involvement of society in the planning was realized in the form of society participation such as socialization and activities program meeting where the people contributed ideas, inputs and opinions as well as suggestions, the people were proactive in meetings with the village head and government in setting group spending in program activities, activities planning process were expected that the people would be willing to provide place to set up processing cottage and information center as well as to receive funds to be planned in the group spending. [8]

On the field was still show lack of socialization and there was still community who did not join the meeting and also the division of several program groups did not meet an agreement with each other, this was due to at the time of group formation and the members did not involve the people where the formation was directly appointed by the village government and field guides.

Involvement of the people in the execution was realized in the form of labor, fund (money) and materials. This became an important role in the program implementation because the people were the one who executed it such as facilities and infrastructure voluntarily, purchase of net, patches and machines, as well as processing devices using the existing group funds.

The result of the findings in the field showed that there were groups who complained because the patches that they ordered were not in line with their expectation, and also the actual condition so the patches could not be operated and the processing group were not yet able to operate due to the absence of capital to purchase catch results from the local people.

The involvement of the people in the utilization of products in the form of labor and fund in operating and the maintenance of projects which had been built. In fact, all physical facilities and information center, processing center were already existed. Due to several different challenges in each eating group, the program was not yet optimum in the information aspect, processing center had already existed. Because with the existence of different challenges in each eating group, the program was not yet optimum and this happened because the community still expected aids such as capital from the government for group operational.

Involvement of the community in evaluation phase were in the form of supervising and assessing directly the development process. The success or failure of this government program could be seen from the assessment of

community in the problem identification process, execution in evaluation process. [9] On the field, there were still differences in the program that was formed in the group and there were still lack of guidance whether from the guides as well as directly from the government.

The government program would be successful if the people supported or participated in the program's activities. Further, the form of involvement provided by the community in a development program, could be classified into 2 (two) types, which were the form of involvement provided in a tangible form and also a form of involvement provided in an intangible form. Examples of tangible forms were money, materials, labor whereas intangible forms of involvement were participation of thoughts, decision making and representative participation.

a. Involvement of the Community in planning

Involvement of the community in the planning phase of CCDP-IFAD program in Onggari Village Malind District Merauke Regency, the people were directly involved in the form of giving proposals such as ideas or notions based on the existing resources. Involvement in the planning phase could be realized through participation of the people in various program meetings. How far the people were involved in the formulation process and determination of development program and how far the people provided thoughts contribution in the form of suggestions for the development.

Based on the research fact, it was obtained that in the planning phase, there were part of the community that did not participate in the planning due to lack of information from the local village government.

b. Involvement of the community in Implementation

The form of involvement of the community in the implementation of CCDP-IFAD program was not merely emotional involvement but the involvement of the community in providing contribution to support the implementation of the program with labor as well as thoughts. Based on the research fact, it was found that there were communities who were involved in the project that provided land for the construction of information center and product processing cottages. To simplify conclusion drawing, the researcher made a table of participation of the people from each group involved as follows: Facilities and Infrastructure Group was Execution of Physical Development in the form of processing cottage and information center, Catch Group was Execution of Purchase of devices required for catching such as patches, patch machines, net and execution of tools required for processing such as meat grinder machines, Freezer, basket, water and salt container.

In the implementation phase, the community had carried out the activities in accordance to the groups that had been assigned. However, on the other hand, there was catch group, for this matter procurement of goods that were spent, which were patches and machines that were not in accordance to what was expected, so that they could not be used or operated. Another factor of lack of good communication so that the activities that had been planned did not meet expectation.

c. Involvement of the community in Utilization

Involvement of the community in benefiting the result which could be seen from three aspects namely material benefit aspect, which were its social benefit and personal benefit. Starting from the CCDP-IFAD program which was executed in Onggari Village, the development of facilities and infrastructure produced that were expected from that development could provide benefit to the people that they could enjoy the result of such development. Involvement of the community in the utilization of the result was realized starting from the involvement of someone in the utilization phase of a project after that project was completed. Involvement of the community in this phase were in the form of labor and money to operate and maintain the projects that had been built.

Based on the research result on the field that was obtained, whether from interviews or observation regarding CCDP-IFAD program had been utilized by the people such as physical development in the form of information center and processing cottage as well as facilities to support program's activities such as patches, rolling machines, net, freezer, meat grinder and etc. However, in the utilization aspect, it had not yet shown any success rate from the purpose of this program. This was due to the minimum guidance from the relevant office, and also it was not supported with the readiness of the community in managing.

d. Involvement of the community in Evaluation

Numerous development result which had been realized in that program could be seen from the success rate or was still short, if there was an assessment of people or group which had already considered good, such program provided benefits in line with the need of welfare of many people. Therefore, the people of Onggari village could participate in assessing the result of the projects that had been implemented from this CCDP-IFAD program, so there was a development of the village which was not in accordance to the need of the people, hence the government party could evaluate and as a referral for the formulation of the following development program. Involvement of the people in evaluation could be realized as a form of participation in assessing and supervising the activity of development program.

Based on the results from interviews as well as observation concerning CCDP-IFAD program in Onggari Village Malind District Merauke Regency showed that the participation of the community in the planning of this program had operated well, as seen from the participation of the people in giving ideas or notions. Further, in the program implementation phase, the people had played an active role whether from the utilization of existing human capital aspect as well as activities-supporting facilities. The result of utilization of CCDP-IFAD program in Onggari Village had not yet shown any success rate as expected in accordance with the purpose of the program, which therefore would impact to the economy of the people as the target of the beneficiary, hence the utilization of this program had not yet been able to improve independency of the people in managing the existing resources based on the potential of surrounding areas.

After carrying out observation and interviews on the field, there were challenges in the implementation of CCDP-IFAD program in Onggari Village, which were lack of coordination between the Village government with the people, and also lack of understanding about the implemented program without being supported by guidance from the relevant Office.

Based on the findings from the field and as result from this analysis, the writer gave out what presumably could provide benefit for all parties, particularly the government of Onggari Village as the manager of CCDP-IFAD program. The need of transparency in the phase of planning, implementation, utilization to evaluation in order for the planned program could provide benefit for the people in Onggari Village.

The need of coordination between stakeholders, whether the relevant Office, the Village Government as well as the people in order for this program to be well operated as well as utilized in accordance to the purpose of the organization of this program, which certainly would give positive impact to the continuity of the programs relevant to the management of resources and potential in Onggari village. Independency of the community should be supported with the readiness of the Village government in providing support whether in the form of facilities as well as infrastructure in order to support the activities. Further, the guidance from Fishery Office that was more directed would certainly provide room for the village government and the people as the target of the program recipient to be able to develop as well as manage both existing resources and potential in the village, this thing would certainly give impact the independency of the community to not be dependent to the program from the government.

## CONCLUSIONS

Participation rate in the planning of active involvement of the community in expressing activities proposals in the form of ideas or notions. Involvement in implementation, the community participated in executing program activities in accordance to the formed groups. Where the existing human resources utilization program were in the form of labor, thoughts, as well as activities supporting facilities. However, from the result of the utilization of CCDP-IFAD program has not yet shown any success rate as expected in accordance to the purpose of the program. The program that is executed, the Government of Onggari Village starting from the planning process, utilization, production to evaluation phase shows that only several communities that have given contribution to the execution of activity program provided by the Merauke Regency Fishery Office whether in the form of labor and place as well as time. However, there are still challenges in the execution of CCDP-IFAD program, which is, lack of coordination between the Village Government and the people, so it causes different understandings in the implementation, and the minimum guidance from the relevant Office. So, it is concluded that the involvement of the people in the CCDP-IFAD program in Onggari Village Malind District Merauke Regency have been carried out well, but the result of CCDP-IFAD program that have been implemented has not shown the expected success rate in accordance to the purpose of this program due to lack of understanding of the society as well as the lack of resources which is not yet optimum.

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