

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ONE VILLAGE ONE BILLION POLICY IN THE MOROTAI ISLAND REGION FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRAK

This research is in principle to analyze and explain the implementation and use of One Billion funds in Morotai Island Regency, which has been implemented well in accordance with the applicable provisions in accordance with Sambiki Village Regulation Number 02 of 2014 concerning the 2014 Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget which is guided by Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in Article 19, which explains that village funds are used to finance the implementation of government, development, community, and community empowerment, and are prioritized for community development and empowerment. Meanwhile, the obstacles experienced in the use of One Billion funds are (1) low human resources of Sambiki village government officials, (2) lack of experience of village government officials in using One Billion funds due to educational levels, (3) Lack of coordination from the Sub-district and Village Community Empowerment Agency (BPMD), and (4) lack of community participation in village development.

Keywords: *Implementation, Policy, Use of Village Funds, One Billion, Government*

INTRODUCTION

The Execution of financial decentralization requires the presence of a focal government fit for managing and authorization. Financial decentralization expects to (1) increment the proficiency of the distribution of public assets and nearby government exercises, (2) satisfy local yearnings, work on the monetary construction, and activate territorial and public incomes, (3) increment responsibility, straightforwardness, and public interest in direction. at the local level, (4) working on the monetary harmony among areas and guaranteeing quality public administrations in every district, (5) creating social welfare for the community. Fiscal decentralization is a process of distributing the budget from higher levels of government to lower levels of government to support government functions in public services (Menkhoff, 2011).

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is a product of the reform era which became the initial form of village independence in the administration of Government and in the management of Village Finance. Allocation of village funds (ADD) is one form of financial relations between levels of Government, namely the financial relationship between District Government and Village Government (Daraba, 2015, 2017).

The Villages Act (Law No. 6 of 2016) grants local governments the freedom to self-govern in response to changing circumstances. This means that all local

authorities will be funded from the village budget in accordance with the village budget's needs and priorities. Finances for village administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment come from village funds, which are allocated from the state revenue and expenditure budget via the district/city regional revenue and expenditure budget (Raharjo, 2021). To ensure that village-based programs are implemented effectively, fairly, and equitably, the government allocates funding annually from the APBN (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget) to the villages themselves (Arina et al, 2021).

The allocation of village funds represents a manifestation of the village's right to govern itself independently, allowing it to grow and develop in accordance with the principles of decentralization and democracy. This will enhance the role of village governments in accelerating the development and growth of strategic areas, while also empowering underdeveloped regions to develop in accordance with the existing development system (Hasman, 2015).

Furthermore, village funds are expected to guarantee the smoothness and improvement of the implementation of government and service to the community and the program is expected to foster community participation and mutual cooperation so that every year the government provides assistance to the village government through various development programs, including allocating village funds (ADD) to all Villages in Indonesia (Azlina & Hasan, 2017). ADD is a manifestation of the fulfillment of village rights to carry out their autonomy in order to grow and develop following the growth of the village itself based on democratization and community participation and genuine autonomy that promotes community empowerment (Lewis, 2015).

Sound and accountable financial management is necessary to ensure the effective use of village funds. Implementing the Village Allocation Fund (ADD) policy also requires greater community participation and transparent and accountable management to achieve sustainable village development goals (Sofian et al., 2024). Based on the Technical Guidelines for Village Fund Allocation (ADD/K), then since the Fiscal Year 2008 the use of ADD has been regulated, 30% of the amount of ADD received by each village, used for Village Government Operational Costs, Village Consultative Bodies and Institutions Village Community Empowerment. And 70% of the amount of ADD received by each village is used to finance community empowerment activities. But in its implementation the use of ADD is more widely used for the operational interests of the village government. Giving ADD is a stimulant in the form of assistance or an incentive fund to finance and encourage village government programs supported by community self-help in carrying out government activities and community empowerment (Antlöv, et al., 2016).

The villagefund allocation is very important for financing the development of underdeveloped areas in a system of development areas. The implementation of the villagefund allocation is intended for physical and non-physical programs related to Village Development indicators, including education levels, community income levels, and health levels (Budiono, 2013). The implementation of the villagefund allocation itself is a challenge for the

village government. What needs special attention from the village government as a policy maker is how to implement the village fund allocation program so that it becomes a strategic step in efforts to empower the community to meet village facilities and infrastructure (Aminullah, 2022).

Nowadays, development issues in the regions often arise, one of which is the unpreparedness of the community or regional apparatus to implement development programs that have been prepared by the government above them, which interprets the readiness indicator where the policy is formulated and then delegated to the government below it for implementation. This will certainly give rise to "Policy Analysis Frustration." According to the author, the frustration of policy analysis is the inability to translate the policy analysis that is intended to be emphasized for implementation. Moreover, policies that have large budget consequences should be analyzed to see how capable the policy is to be implemented, especially policies directed at villages with the reason for encouraging the movement of village development while empowering its community.

This concern does not mean that the author should be apathetic towards the implementation of development in Morotai Island Regency which is currently underway. However, it is an effort to minimize the failures of the Morotai Island Regency Government Program towards the "One Village One Billion" program. This program actually contains a positive signal for the Morotai Island Regency Government's efforts in developing villages. The level of accountability in the implementation of the one village one billion program management starts from planning, implementation, and accountability. As stipulated in the Regulation of the Regent of Morotai Island (PERBU) Number 2 of 2014 concerning guidelines for managing the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APD-Des), guidelines for implementing the one village one billion program, a program first launched by the Morotai Island Regency Government. The One Village One Billion Program is actually a hope for the people of Morotai Island Regency in general and the people of East Morotai District in particular, namely Sambiki Tua Village.

With this program, the government, community, and all stakeholders related to the village are expected to partner and be able to position themselves to control each other so that the proposed program can be right on target according to the needs of facilities and infrastructure in Sambiki Tua Village. Based on initial observations, it was found that there are several programs that have been offered. With the proposed activity planning, it is considered to be able to improve and facilitate religious activities, foster healthy lifestyles and can facilitate the mobility of village officials, religious leaders and the community so that it is expected to lead to development, especially in Sambiki Tua Village, East Morotai District. On the other hand, the readiness of related stakeholders in the village must continue to be encouraged and socialization must be carried out to prevent problems that will lead to the failure of the one village one billion program. This is meant, because until now the socialization of this policy has not been right on target, so it is feared that there will be miscommunication between the government, the village and the community.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, namely the author attempts to provide a specific description of the object being written about and provide a clear picture of the problems related to the one village one billion policy, and to collect data from respondents using several techniques. In other words, descriptive research attempts to transfer an impression of something through the five senses by pouring it into written form, both the initial conditions, during the process until the end, of an observed problem (Faisal, 1999).

The qualitative data analysis process has three main components that must be thoroughly understood (Miles & Huberman in Sutopo, 2006):

- a. Data Reduction, the first component of analysis, is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting all types of information written in full in field notes. This process continues throughout a qualitative project.
- b. Data Presentation, which is a collection of information organized and described in a complete narrative form, enabling research conclusions to be drawn. Data presentation, in addition to narrative sentences, can also include various types of matrices, figures/schemes, activity networks, and tables to support the narrative.
- c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification: Conclusions are the final result of qualitative research. Researchers strive to provide full meaning from the collected data. Conclusions need to be verified to ensure they are sufficiently robust and truly accountable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Implementation and Use of One Billion Rupiah Funds on Morotai Island

To date, village budget allocations have prioritized village development, particularly physical development. Adequate infrastructure is available, but it has not yet impacted economic growth because its utilization has not been maximized (La Suhu et al., 2025). Definitively, based on the Village Law, a village is a village and traditional village, or other names, hereinafter referred to as a Village. It is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries and the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and local community interests based on community initiatives, ancestral rights, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected within the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

With the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages on January 15, 2014, village regulations underwent significant changes. In terms of regulations, villages (or other names that have been specifically regulated/separately) are no longer part of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Villages in Indonesia will experience a repositioning and a new approach to development implementation and governance. In essence, the Village Law has a vision and framework that grants villages broad authority in the areas of village governance, village development, village community

development, and village community empowerment based on community initiatives, ancestral rights, and village customs.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages also provides a more certain guarantee that each village will receive government funding through the state and regional budgets, significantly exceeding the amount currently available in the village budget. This policy has consequences for the process and its management, which must be carried out professionally, effectively, efficiently, and accountably, based on the principles of good public management to avoid the risk of irregularities, abuse, and corruption by village governments.

In principle, the Village Government has the authority to regulate and manage its household in accordance with its original authority or granted. To exercise this authority, the village government has sources of revenue that are used to finance the activities carried out. An important thing to consider in supporting the development implementation process in each village is the certainty of its financing. Therefore, in financing village development, regulations are essential. Determination of development financing can come from various sources such as from the Government, the private sector, and the community. This is also stated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 72/2005 concerning Villages, this PP also regulates the sources of financing for Villages in order to provide services to the community, the obligation for the Government from the central to the Regency/City to provide fund transfers to Villages in the form of grants or donations.

The allocation of village funds has proven effective in encouraging independent community resolution of several issues, eliminating the need to wait long for programs from the Regency Government. With the allocation of village funds, participatory planning will be more sustainable because communities can directly realize the needs outlined in their village planning documents. Some of the benefits of village fund allocation are:

1. Rural communities will have more freedom to express themselves and achieve progress, and their aspirations will be better accommodated because policymakers are located within the community, even participating in decision-making.
2. Village development implementation will be maximized due to the realistic nature of the project, as it is carried out independently and receives support from the community.
3. Intensive, direct control from the community will enable and minimize, or even eliminate, deviations and abuses.

Based on the benefits of the allocation of funds to villages, it can actually improve the standard of living of the people in the villages because the One Billion funds are allocated for village development. According to the provisions of Government Regulation (PP) Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), in Article 19 it is explained that village funds are used to finance the implementation of government, development, community and community empowerment, and are prioritized for development and community empowerment.

To improve the welfare of village communities and the quality of life, as well as poverty alleviation, the priority use of village funds is directed towards the implementation of village development programs and activities, including:

- a. Construction, development, and maintenance of physical infrastructure or facilities and infrastructure for livelihoods, including food security and housing;
- b. Construction, development, and maintenance of public health facilities and infrastructure;
- c. Construction, development, and maintenance of educational, social, and cultural facilities and infrastructure;
- d. Development of community economic enterprises, including the construction and maintenance of production and distribution facilities and infrastructure;
- e. Construction and development of renewable energy facilities and infrastructure and environmental conservation activities.

The priority use of village funds for village community empowerment programs and activities is allocated to fund activities aimed at increasing the capacity of village residents or communities in developing entrepreneurship, increasing income, and expanding the economic scale of individual residents or community groups and villages, including:

- a. Increasing village economic investment through the procurement, development, or assistance of production equipment, capital, and capacity building through training and apprenticeships;
- b. Supporting economic activities developed by Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa) or Joint Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa Bersama), as well as by other village community economic groups and/or institutions;
- c. Capacity building assistance for village food security programs and activities;
- d. Community organizing, facilitation, and training of paralegals and legal aid for village communities, including the formation of Village Community Empowerment Cadres (KPM) and capacity building for Community Learning Centers (Community Centers);
- e. Promotion and education of public health and a clean and healthy lifestyle movement, including increasing the management capacity of Integrated Health Posts (Posyandu), Village Health Posts (Poskesdes), and Village Polindes (Polindes), and the availability or functionality of medical personnel/self-medication providers in the village;
- f. Supporting the management of Village Forests/Coasts and Community Forests/Coasts;
- g. increasing the capacity of community groups for renewable energy and environmental conservation;
- h. other economic empowerment activities in accordance with the village needs analysis and determined in the Village Deliberation.

The use of One Billion Rupiah funds in principle always refers to established regulations. This is also the case in Sambiki Tua Village, East Morotai District, where the use of One Billion Rupiah funds is always guided by Morotai Island Regency Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2012 concerning the Principles of Regional Financial Management, Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2014

concerning the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Morotai Island Regency and Regulation of the Regent of Morotai Island Regency Number 02/PM of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget Management. From the various regulations mentioned above, the Sambiki Village Government then formed Village Regulation Number 02 of 2014 concerning the 2014 Village Budget.

Sambiki Village Regulation Number 02 of 2014 concerning the 2014 Village Budget (APBDesa) explains that:

1. The Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, hereinafter abbreviated as APBDesa, is the annual financial plan of the village government, discussed and approved jointly by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD).
2. Revenue is all cash receipts through the village account during a fiscal year that do not require repayment.
3. Indirect Expenditures are budgeted expenditures not directly related to the implementation of activities, and Direct Expenditures are budgeted expenditures directly related to the implementation of activities.

According to the provisions of Sambiki Village Regulation Number 02 of 2014 concerning the 2014 Village Budget (APBDesa), Article 3 states that:

The village revenue and expenditure budget consists of:

- I. Village revenue of Rp. 1,001,000,000, consisting of:
 1. Original village income of Rp. 1,000,000.
 2. Balancing Funds of Rp. 1,000,000,000, consisting of:
 - a. Village Fund Allocation of Rp. 239,205,576.
 - b. Village Development Fund Allocation of Rp. 636,948,222.
 - c. Revenue Sharing from Regional Taxes and Regency Retributions of Rp. 12,066,080.
 - d. Financial assistance from the Regency Government of Rp. 111,780,122.
- II. Village expenditures of Rp. IDR 1,001,000,000, consisting of:
 1. Indirect Expenditures amounting to IDR 210,000,000,-
 2. Direct Expenditures amounting to IDR 790,800,000,-

Based on research data analysis, the use of the One Billion Rupiah funds in Sambiki Village, East Morotai District, was prioritized for village development, including:

- (1) construction of a village office,
- (2) construction of places of worship,
- (3) construction of a village fence, and
- (4) construction of drainage.

Meanwhile, community empowerment included:

- (1) Posyandu cadres,
- (2) village care workers,
- (3) youth and women's activities, and
- (4) religious activities.

Thus, the implementation and use of the village budget is in accordance with the provisions in Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)

in Article 19, which explains that village funds are used to finance the implementation of government, development, community and social empowerment, and are prioritized for community development and empowerment.

Obstacles to the Use of One Billion Rupiah Funds

Policy is a principle or way of acting chosen to guide decision-making (Lating, 2021). Public policy emerges from a political process involving many parties and through a series of interrelated stages (Dye, 2017; Sudrajat, 2021; Paryanto, 2022). Every policy implemented by the government does not always run smoothly. Many policies face problems during their implementation. Policy implementation is a complex process. This situation will lead to the emergence of complex problems in policy implementation (La Suhu, 2023).

Policy implementation is crucial, even more crucial than policy creation. Policies will remain mere dreams or good plans stored neatly in archives if not implemented. Policy implementation is defined as actions taken by both the public and private sectors, both individually and in groups, aimed at achieving the objectives set forth in policy decisions. This definition implies efforts to transform decisions into operational activities and achieve the changes formulated by policy decisions (Subarsono, 2006).

Broadly speaking, the function of implementation is to establish a relationship that enables the goals or objectives of state policy to be realized as the final result of government activities. This is because the implementation function also includes the creation of what, in state policy science, is called a policy delivery system, which typically consists of specific methods or targets specifically designed and directed toward achieving the desired goals and objectives. However, policy implementation certainly faces obstacles or barriers for policy makers and stakeholders.

Implementing the use of the One Billion Rupiah in Sambiki Tua Village is not necessarily as easy as expected. Many factors can affect the smooth implementation of the One Billion Rupiah by the village government. For example, in the 2014 Analysis of the Implementation and Use of the One Billion Rupiah in Sambiki Tua Village, East Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency, numerous obstacles were encountered. These obstacles include:

1. The human resources of government officials in Sambiki Tua Village regarding the use of the One Billion Rupiah funds are still relatively low, which impacts program implementation.
2. The education level of the village government in Sambiki Tua Village is limited, with inexperience in leading an organization.
3. The age of the village government in Sambiki Tua Village is limited, with inexperience in leading an organization.
4. Lack of coordination between the Sub-district and the Village Community Empowerment Agency (BPMD).
5. Lack of community participation in mutual cooperation in the implementation of infrastructure and facilities development using the One Billion Rupiah funds, resulting in inefficient costs.

CONCLUSION

The use of the One Billion Rupiah fund in Sambiki Tua Village, Morotai Island Regency, complies with statutory provisions, and is even outlined in the Sambiki Village Regulation concerning the 2014 Village Budget (APBDesa). The use of the One Billion Rupiah fund is actually focused on various programs that can improve the welfare of the village community. These programs include village development programs that focus more on physical development and village community empowerment, focusing on health, youth, women, and religious issues.

The obstacles encountered by the Sambiki village government in using the One Billion Rupiah fund include: (a) the relatively low human resources of government officials in Sambiki Tua Village, (b) the age of the village government, which lacks experience in leading an organization, (c) a lack of coordination between the sub-district and the Village Community Empowerment Agency (BPMD), and (d) a lack of community participation in mutual cooperation in the implementation of infrastructure and facilities development using the One Billion Rupiah fund, resulting in inefficient costs.

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