

Planning Model Collaboration For Acceleration Local Autonomy (Case Study Respect Program In Raja Ampat)

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ABSTRACT: The planning process undertaken by the government, both central and local governments that have implemented more dominant top-down approach and is unable to absorb the interests of society. This can be evidenced by the proposed rural development programs proposed by Development Planning Meeting., always alone can not be accommodated by the central government, and local government, even though the system has been improved planning reforms to use bottom-up planning, but the fact that planning is performed only performed the ceremonial start of the village, subdistrict, district, provincial to national level. Thus, the activities of development planning undertaken only to meet the demands of Act No. 25 of 2004. With regional autonomy granted to local governments through Act No. 32 of 2004 and Act No. 21 of 2001, the Province of Papua, the Raja Ampat government can implement a collaborative planning model for the acceleration of regional autonomy. Thus, the authors can examine three aspects namely; (1) how planning Raja Ampat about RESPECT program as an alternative to the acceleration of regional autonomy; (2) how the collaborative planning model that is done to support the acceleration of regional autonomy, (3) how the concrete manifestation of the acceleration of regional autonomy through the RESPECT program. Of the three aspects can be found that there is a form of collaborative planning undertaken by the Government of Raja Ampat Regency Strategic Plan, plan participation, and planning is done through the RESPECT program that can accommodate the needs of development programs needed by the people in each village or town throughout the territory of Raja Ampat.

Key words: collaboration, community empowerment, development planning

1 INTRODUCTION

Governance, development and public service performed by the government or local government, as long as the rule is based on the paradigm of government (legal approach). In formulating, preparing and setting policy is always based on the approach procedure and output (output), and in the process resting or refuge in legislation or based on a legal approach. Governance, development and public service according to the paradigm of good governance, the process is not only done by the local government based on the rule approach government (legality), or simply for the benefit of local government. The paradigm of good governance, promoting processes and procedures, which in the process of preparation, planning, formulation and preparation of a policy will continue to draw together and performed by involving all stakeholders. Local Government (District / City) have greater authority in the planning, management and implementation of the development budget. In other words, a paradigm shift system of government, both at the central, provincial, and local (district and municipal). Such changes require a new paradigm in local development planning. which are decentralized opens a new era for local government. According Kuncoro (2004: 58)[1] Indonesian National Development Planning System which includes a top down and bottom up, on paper it seems will ensure a balance between national priorities with local aspirations in local development planning.

However, in reality, many areas have not fully accommodate the aspirations of local, because most of the proposals submitted by local aspirations have been eliminated in the coordination meeting proposals put higher levels of government without regard to the proposal submitted by the lower levels of government. As a result, the final proposal that goes to the center usually dominated by projects proposed by higher levels of government, especially the provincial and central governments. Development Planning Meeting. a public vehicle (public event) that is important to bring stakeholders (stakeholders) understand the issues and problems of the region reached an agreement on development priorities, and consensus for solving various problems of development area. Development Planning Meeting. also a vehicle to synchronize the "top down approach" "with" bottom up "approach to community needs assessment (community needs assessment) with assessment of a technical nature (technical assessment), the resolution of conflicts over the various interests of local governments and non-government stakeholders for regional development, the need for development programs with the ability and funding constraints, and rides to synergize the various sources of funding for development. Then Based on the Ministry of Interior Number: 050-187 / Kep / Bangda / 2007 on Guidelines for Assessment and Evaluation of the Implementation of Development Planning Meeting the purpose of planning forums as follows: (1) encourage the involvement of stakeholders in the decision process planning (RKPD); (2) identify and discuss the issues and problems of development and the achievement of regional development priorities agreement will be implemented in the plan; (3) optimizing the use of available funds to the development needs; (4) facilitate the exchange (sharing) information, the development of consensus and agreement on the handling of regional development issues; (5) agreed on a mechanism to develop an institutional framework, strengthen the process, mobilize the necessary resources to address the issues and problems of regional development priorities; (6) to mobilize support and social and political commitment to dealing with issues and problems of regional development

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priorities. Basically decentralization aims to how local government and the community to manage the resources available. Because the government realized that without the public, management development will not run as expected. For this purpose, the local government to design a development program that can involve all parties, both government and society. The program called Village Development Strategic Plan (RESPECT). In managing the Respect program requires the involvement of multiple parties who are in a working group (Working Group) consisting of village Project Management Team (TPKK), District Project Management Team (TPKD), and team work in the District. The teams are working in accordance with the planning will make main task well in the village, district and county. Involvement of the work teams work with a view to achieving an independent planning in order to accelerate the development of new autonomous regions Raja Ampat. Based on the above explanations, this study seeks to answer the question "How can the development plan Raja Ampat about respect program as an alternative to the acceleration of regional autonomy?"

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses deductive approach with qualitative paradigm and a case study. This type of research used in this research is a case study of instrumental (instrumental case study) were used to examine a perspective on an issue or theory (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009: 301)[2]. In the case study instrumental nothing more important than choosing the appropriate case (Miles and Huberman (1984, 1992)[3]. The type and source of data in this study were classified into two types: primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study is done through techniques data collection in-depth interviews (in-depth interviews) were sourced from informants. Furthermore, secondary data obtained through document review data collection techniques. Data sourced from document review publication several agencies / institutions / government agencies, especially the BPS, Bappeda, BPMK, BPKAD, and others in accordance with the needs of the research data as the locus of the study. the data obtained will be analyzed using the approach of reduction procedures, data presentation, and verification of data. these three processes are carried out jointly, during research conducted.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development plan Raja Ampat about RESPECT program as an alternative to the acceleration of regional autonomy is done through collaborative planning. In collaboration to accelerate the planning of regional autonomy in Raja Ampat can be done through the planning starts from the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) are then elaborated further through-Strategic Plan Strategic Plan SKPD. In relation to the Strategic Plan Respect program directly related segway is Village Community Empowerment Board (BPMK) competent to be able to provide guidance directly to the villages that received the Respect program, while other SKPDs only serves to provide some support for the coordination and development of community needs related to the duties and functions of each SKPD. If one of the villages in need of planning the construction of roads in the village, then SKPDs is responsible to provide assistance SKPDs Public Works. Furthermore, if people need fish farming program then segway have an obligation to provide assistance is SKPDs Marine and Fisheries, and so on SKPDs other. To realize the collaborative

planning with regard to Respect program, SKPDs BPMK given task as regent helper to coordinate all the village community empowerment program by referring to the vision and mission of the planned area in the document-year plan has collaborated with SKPDs BPMK Respect and Respect program. Planning in this document are general RPJMD so it only contains the direction and policies of the Strategic Plan and then translated through each SKPD. Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Raja Ampat Year 2011-2015 is the direction and guidance for all work units (SKPD) in developing the Strategic Plan so that each government administration, construction management, and community service in Raja Ampat can be integrated, synergistic, and directional. With system for better coordination between the actors and stakeholders government interests (including public and business) in the district of Raja Ampat. Linkage and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development to achieve the Vision and Mission of Raja Ampat to be awakened. In RPJMD direction and policies are directly related to the planning of the village community development programs as follows:

1. The development of the village community development system that is responsive, with policies aimed at:
 - a. Identify the needs of the program
 - b. The planning of community empowerment
 - c. Building a participation agreement mechanism
 - d. Monitoring the process of empowerment
 - e. Evaluation of post-empowerment
2. The provision of counterpart fund development program, with policies aimed at updating the database village
3. Build a disbursement agreement evidence of the use of budgets and reporting

Recruitment of staff community organizer (CO), with policies directed to:

- a. Mapping the needs of HR Community Organizer
- b. Standard setting competence Community Organizer
- c. Socializing and networking potential cadres in local communities
- d. Compliance training competence Community Organizer
- e. Compliance training cadre competence Community Organizer

Community empowerment village became one of the main ideas in the Act number 21 of 2001 on special autonomy. In accordance with the duties and functions of BPMK, there are several priority development strategies that will be implemented namely;

1. Economic Empowerment Village
2. Poverty Alleviation
3. Capacity Building Village
4. Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement
5. Development RESPEK

Yearly priorities

- First year:
 1. Economic Empowerment Village
 2. Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement
 3. Poverty Alleviation
 4. Capacity Building Village

- Second year:
 1. Economic Empowerment Village
 2. Poverty Alleviation
 3. Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement
 4. Capacity Building Village
- Third year:
 1. Economic Empowerment Village
 2. Poverty Alleviation
 3. Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement
 4. Capacity Building Village
- Fourth year:
 1. Economic Empowerment Village
 2. Poverty Alleviation
 3. Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement
 4. Capacity Building Village
- Fifth year:
 1. Economic Empowerment Village
 2. Poverty Alleviation
 3. Capacity Building Village
 4. Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement

1. Raja Ampat Regency Government may allocate funds to each village.
2. People can manage their own budgets for the construction of their needs without interference from the government or other parties
3. Establish a coordination team at the village level called Implementation Teams village (TPKK)
4. Participants in each village can make their own plans
5. There is a direct involvement of the community in the planning consultative meeting forum for obtaining consensus

With such planning process, it can produce results that collaborative planning is basically caused by a participatory collaboration by various parties. Cooperation as described in this study is the participation of the community to give birth to ideas of neighborhood or village level and then proceed to the village level consultative meeting to be selected in order to obtain priority needs. Thus, participatory planning is the focal point of community involvement. Participatory planning is the planning that was born from the bottom (bottom-up) is not born from above (top-down) or from the local government. So participatory planning is a plan that is prepared from the bottom (bottom-up). Thus, this kind of participatory planning in accordance with what is meant Abe (2002; 71)[4]. According to Abe that participatory planning steps that are arranged from bottom (bottom-up) and not of the planning at the initiative of the local government. In more detail the steps participatory planning can be described as follows:

a. Investigation

The investigation is a process to find out, dig and collect localized problems that developed in the community. Investigation here not as an academic activity, but the activity that is part of an effort to change. In this process, community involvement is a key factor that is not negotiable. Thus, the process of investigation is the process invites the public to carefully identify the problems they face.

b. Formulation of the problem

Formulation of the problem is the advanced stage of the investigations. Data or information that has been collected is processed in such a way in order to obtain a more complete picture, full and deep. To achieve the formulation, basically performed a process of analysis of information, data and experiences of life. Meaningful analysis process itself, so as to find a link between the facts with other facts. What are formulated to be simple, clear and concrete.

In order for the formulation of the problem may reflect the needs of the community (community), there is no other way except to engage communities in the process. The first step you should do is get the input data compiled really is what is felt and what the concerns of the community. In this case, not all of what the public should be accepted, precisely at that moment that the momentum for the community together to sort out which aspects are a necessity and which are simply desires. A desire certainly have high levels of subjectivity, and tends without clear boundaries. Therefore to be a priority is to answer the basic needs of the community.

Basically the principle of collaborative planning can provide an opportunity for all parties to be involved in development programs, both in the planning process, the process of program implementation, and program evaluation process. With these principles, collaborative planning model can accommodate a variety of views, including theories such as the theory of participatory planning, development planning theory, the theory of regional autonomy and the theory of special autonomy. In this study, obtained information that collaborative planning model that occur in respect to the acceleration program of regional autonomy is the result of collaborative planning between (1) the planning RPJMD Raja Ampat (2) Strategic Plan planning SKPDs Village Community Empowerment Board (BPMK) Raja Ampat (3) planning in the form of Regent Raja Ampat decision on technical guidance program implementation Respect (4) planning in the form of technical instructions Respect program Operations Raja Ampat and (5) planning program carried out by the people in each village which is called RESPECT. The contents of the planning BPMK RPJMD and Strategic Plan contains only macro explanation of development programs, including the Respect program. Macro programs which meant it was contained goals, objectives, strategies and direction of policy planning. Furthermore, the macro planning can be further elaborated through technical guidance. The technical manual is the result of collaboration of the various views expressed through the discussion forums of various groups, among others, the government (SKPDs), NGOs, Parliament, representatives of the community (community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women leaders and youth leaders). It is merely a technical manual in order to guide the implementation of government programs can produce results of the implementation of development programs are carried out (bottom up) directly from the public, ranging from the planning process, the process of implementation and evaluation and reporting processes in Respect program. Results of a collaborative planning process that involves many parties can produce plans that provide benefits to the community in each village, among others:

c. Identification of carrying capacity.

In this issue supported power is not defined as a concrete fund (money), but the whole aspect that could enable the implementation of the activities in achieving the objectives and targets set. Carrying capacity depends on: (1) the problems faced, (2) the objectives to be achieved, and (3) the activities to be performed. Clarity regarding these aspects will basically very helpful in understanding what is owned by the community.

d. Formulation of objectives.

The aim is a condition to be achieved, something desirable state (expected), and therefore made a number of efforts to achieve it. To produce effective development programs, the conditions are as follows:

1. Transparent, that the decision-making process and mechanisms built since the start village level is already known and can be monitored by the public.
2. Responsive, that the development program generated more due to the effort to respond to what is becoming an issue in the community, not because of the design of certain parties only.
3. Participatory, community involvement becomes a necessity in terms of formulation occurring done together and always pay attention to problems / issues raised by the public.
4. Accountable, throughout the whole process is done in a transparent manner, answering the needs and involve the community in various stages, the result would be accountable.

e. Sets out the steps in detail

Determination of the steps is the process of developing what will be done. Actually, this process is a process of creating a more complete formulation, planning in an action plan. Generally, an action plan will include: (1) what is to be achieved, (2) the activity to be carried out, (3) the division of duties or division of responsibilities (who is responsible for what), and (4) time (when and how long activities will be carried out). To compile step better, it is necessary clarity formulation using bold statement and not cause different interpretations.

f. Designing a budget

Budget planning here is not meant to count the money, but rather an attempt to draw up a budget allocation or resources available. The preparation of this budget will largely determine the success or failure of a plan. Mistake in setting allocations, will make a plan foundered in the middle of the road. Budget could also mean as a means of control.

Participatory planning focuses on community involvement, participatory planning is the planning that was born from the bottom (bottom-up) was not born on (top-down) or Local Government So participatory planning is a plan that is prepared from the bottom (bottom-up). Step-by-step plan that is prepared from the bottom (bottom-up) is started from the investigation, the formulation of the problem, identification of carrying capacity, the formulation of objectives, define the steps in detail and devise a budget

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4.CONCLUSION

Development plans undertaken by local governments basically be devoted to how to answer the various needs of the community. Therefore, local governments may seek to cooperate with various parties in the collaboration, including working with communities to develop a plan in order to accelerate the development objectives of the regional autonomy. With this aim, the one aspect that is important also in the planning is "participatory planning". Participatory planning is planning involving all (people) in order to solve the problems that aims to achieve the desired conditions