

Post-Covid-19 Village Fund - Based Economic Recovery Strategy in Sumbawa Regency

Rudi Masniadi*

*Development Economics Study Program
Sumbawa University of Technology
Sumbawa, Indonesia
rudi.masniadi@uts.ac.id*

Diah Anggeraini Hasri

*Development Economics Study Program
Sumbawa University of Technology
Sumbawa, Indonesia
diah.anggeraini.hasri@uts.ac.id*

Fitriah Permata Cita

*Development Economics Study Program
Sumbawa University of Technology
Sumbawa, Indonesia
fitriah.permata.cita@uts.ac.id*

Muhammad Nur Fietroh

*Management Study Program
Sumbawa University of Technology
Sumbawa, Indonesia
m.nur.fietroh@uts.ac.id*

Abstract—Sumbawa Regency is in the orange zone classification, which is a zone with a high risk of spreading and the potential for the Covid-19 virus to be uncontrolled. The outbreak of Covid-19 has implications for sluggishness and retardation in economic activity in various sectors. For this implementation, the NTB Provincial Government and the Sumbawa Regency Government responded with several handling policies, but they had not yet maximally touched the economic recovery side of the village community, especially in the Sumbawa Regency. The purpose of this study is to formulate a post-Covid-19 rural community economic recovery strategy based on the "Village Fund" as an alternative solution. This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The data was collected by using the method of literature study and interviewing research informants. Data analysis was carried out by combining the results of a literature study and interviews as a basis for the formulation of a recovery strategy. The result of this study indicates that the village fund-based rural community economic recovery strategy in Sumbawa Regency was implemented by allocating village funds in the field of village community empowerment programs. The village community empowerment program consists of five economic sectors, including 1) marine and fisheries; 2) agriculture and livestock; 3) cooperatives and SMEs; 4) investment; and 5) trade and industry. Each sector recommends programs and activities that can be used as a reference for villages in the Sumbawa Regency in the context of community economic recovery after Covid-19.

Keywords—*economic recovery, covid-19, village fund*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is still endemic in almost all regions of Indonesia, including Sumbawa Regency. Of the 10 districts/cities in NTB Province, Sumbawa Regency is now in the level 3 classification or also called the Orange Zone [1]. The Orange Zone is a zone with a high risk of spreading and potentially uncontrolled viruses. Some of the pace taken to break the chain of the spread of covid-19 that have been carried out by the Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency so far include: application of health protocols (wear masks, wash hands and keep distance), work from home suggestion with the closing of schools from kindergarten/early childhood, elementary, junior high to high school levels and restrictions on several facilities that have the potential to trigger crowds, such as shops, markets, and terminals. This

certainly has implications for the sluggishness and retardation of economic activity in various sectors in Sumbawa Regency. This is in line with one of the results of a study that explained the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a national economic downturn. Various strategic economic sectors have experienced a slowdown, including the agricultural sector, MSMEs, plantations, tourism, and others [2].

Of the various economic impacts on various sectors, in the context of handling the impact of Covid-19, the government has not stayed silent. From the provincial level, the NTB Provincial Government through a program called Social Safety Net (JPS) Gemilang has budgeted IDR 150.17 billion for handling social impacts and IDR 310.51 billion for dealing with economic impacts. Specifically, for dealing with the economic impact, Rp. 310.51 billion, its use is intended to provide economic stimulus and assistance with machinery for IKMs and MSMEs in NTB Province [3]. Afterward, the policy of handling the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic at the district level, in this case, Sumbawa Regency, is carried out through the Cash Social Assistance (BST) program for Beneficiary Families (KPM). This program was truly initiated by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs which is distributed through the PT. Pos Sumbawa as the appointed BUMN to distribute BST to KPM to minimize the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from BST, there are also several other assistance programs such as the BLT Village Fund amounting to IDR 600 Thousand/KPM from the Ministry of Health PDFT, and BST Sahabat from the Sumbawa Regency Government of IDR 600 Thousand - for People Under Supervision (ODP) and Patients Under Supervision (PDP) status who are categorized as poor and vulnerable to poverty [4].

The problem arising later from the two treatments above is both the programs from the NTB Provincial Government and the Sumbawa Regency Government, both of which still have shortcomings, particularly while linked to their effectiveness in the context of long-term community economic recovery. First, if examined in-depth, the NTB Provincial Government program is questionable whether it can be evenly distributed among all business actors affected by Covid-19 or not, considering that the NTB Province area consists of two large islands (Lombok and Sumbawa) and consists of 10 districts/cities. Sumbawa Regency itself is

exceedingly extensive, consisting of 24 sub-districts, not to mention 9 other regencies/cities. Second, the program of Sumbawa Regency Government solely relies on cash assistance, definitely cannot be expected to be a solution to improving the community's economy in the long term. Cash assistance is a short-term solution and solely focuses on people categorized as vulnerable/poor. This means that there is no program/stimulus targeting people who have lost their jobs and/or income from various economic sectors as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Starting from the above problems, an alternative strategy is definitely needed in terms of a more effective fiscal policy to ensure the recovery of rural communities in long term after the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly villages in Sumbawa Regency. One of the fiscal sides that can be empowered in this context is the "Village Fund". The regulation of the village financial / fund management mechanism has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) RI Number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management. In Article 16 (1) states that one of the areas in the classification of village/village expenditures is in the field of village community empowerment [5]. If it is related to the desire to restore the economy of rural communities in the long term due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, empowering rural communities is an essential part to touch.

In a more specific context, the management of village finance/funds is also regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages (Permemdes) PDTT RI Number 11 of 2019 concerning the priority of using village funds in 2020. Article 5 (1) states that the use of village funds is prioritized to finance program implementation and activities in the field of village development and empowerment of village communities [6]. If analyzed in-depth, the common thread of this regulation earnestly anticipates a touch on the empowerment of rural communities which definitely will lead to improving the welfare of the community. In the period of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Republic of Indonesia's PDTT Permemdes Number 6 of 2020 was also issued regarding changes to the PDTT RI Ministerial Regulation Number 11 of 2019 which recommended the allocation of village funds in response to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic [7]. In its implementation, in Sumbawa Regency, it eventuates the use of village funds is solely focused in the context of "handling", for example, enforcement of health protocols (procurement of masks, hand sanitizers, disinfectants, etc.), provision of BLT to poor families, the establishment of covid-19 volunteer posts [8]. This conveys, so far there has been no program in the context of economic "recovery" of rural communities in the form of community empowerment in various economic sectors as mandated in the above regulations. Based on the description above, this study aims to formulate a rural community economic recovery strategy based on post-Covid-19 village funds, especially in villages in Sumbawa Regency. Thereafter, this strategy will be utilized as a reference for other regions/districts in Indonesia in the context of economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic disaster.

II. METHODS

This research used a descriptive study with a qualitative approach conducted in Sumbawa Regency in August 2020. This research focuses on the formulation of a rural community economic recovery strategy based on post-Covid-19 village

funds in Sumbawa Regency. Methods of data collection used literature study and in-depth interviews with research informants. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with selected key informants, including officials from the Economic and Development Section of the Sumbawa Regency Secretariat, officials from the Village Community Empowerment Service of Sumbawa Regency, and representatives from the sub-district head in Sumbawa Regency. Following that, secondary data were derived from reference books related to village funds, government regulations related to village funds from both the central and regional levels, and some of the results of previous research/studies that are used as a reference in this study.

The analytical tool to answer the research objectives using descriptive analysis. The analysis was proceeded systematically by combining the results of the identification of secondary data through library research and primary data according to key informant interviews. Furthermore, the village fund-based village fund-based village-based village fund formulation and description were carried out in the district of Sumbawa.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

As stated in the beginning, the aim of this research is to formulate and describe a rural community economic recovery strategy based on post-Covid-19 village funds in Sumbawa Regency. The strategy formulation process is divided into two main parts, namely: 1) determining the direction of economic recovery for rural communities; and 2) determining the priority of programs and activities for empowerment of rural communities in each economic sector/sector in the context of economic recovery which is adjusted to the regional potential of Sumbawa Regency in general, the implementation of which can be funded by village funds.

Determining the Direction of Economic Recovery for Rural Communities.

In determining the direction of economic recovery, the researcher is oriented towards government regulations governing the use and management of village finances/funds both at the central and regional levels. The central level regulation is Permendagri Number 20 of 2012 concerning Village Financial Management. Afterward, for regional level regulations refer to the Sumbawa Regent Regulation Number 94 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management. Based on these two regulations, determining the direction of economic recovery can be drawn from the expenditure classification arrangements for several fields as stipulated in Permendagri Number 20 of 2012 Article 16 (1) and Regulation of the Regent of Sumbawa Number 94 of 2018 Article 18 (1).

Based on the tracing of the two regulations above, it proves that the use of village finance is allocated to five fields, that is: 1) the field of village administration; 2) implementation of village development; 3) the field of village community development; 4) the field of village community empowerment; and 5) disaster management, emergency and sudden situations in the village. With regard to the direction of economic recovery for rural communities, of the five fields that are closely correlated with the economic recovery of rural

communities in the long term is the fourth field, namely the Field of Village Community Empowerment. This field can be used as a share that can be touched by village funds in the context of community economic recovery. This was also reinforced by the PDTT Permendes Number 19 of 2017 concerning Prioritization for the Use of Village Funds. In this regulation, it is emphasized that the priority for the use of village funds is for village development and empowerment of village communities.

After concluding restoration of the economy of rural communities after Covid-19 is through the Village Community Empowerment Sector ably touched by village funds as a solution. Subsequently from this field, it can be classified what economic sectors/sectors ably touched by village funds in the context of community economic recovery. Referring to the two previous regulations, in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2018 Article 16 paragraph 4 (a derivative of paragraph 1) and Regulation of the Regent of Sumbawa Number 94 Article 19 paragraph 4 (a derivative of article 18 paragraph 1) the classification of village community expenditures has been regulated in the Empowerment Sector Village Community.

According to the results of the two regulations tracing above, the Village Community Empowerment Sector consists of seven sectors. The sectors include 1) maritime and fisheries sector; 2) agriculture and livestock sector; 3) capacity building sector for village apparatus; 4) women's empowerment and child protection sector; 5) the cooperative sector and MSMEs; 6) investment support sector, and 7) trade and industry sector. Of the seven sectors, there are two sectors that are not highly correlated with the economic recovery of the community as an impact of Covid-19. The two sectors referred to the field/sector increasing the capacity of village officials and the field/sector for women's empowerment and child protection. Thus, in this study, it can be inferred that there are only five economic sectors that must receive a touch of village funds in the context of the economic recovery of rural communities after Covid-19.

Determination of Priority Programs for Village Community Empowerment in Each Economic Sector

As described in the previous section, there are five economic fields/sectors in the Village Community Empowerment Sector that must receive a reach of village funds in the context of community economic recovery after Covid-19 in Sumbawa Regency. These fields include: 1) maritime and fisheries fields/sector; 2) agriculture and livestock fields/sector; 3) Cooperative and MSMEs fields/sectors; 4) investment support fields/sector; and 5) trade and industrial fields/sector. Furthermore, in this section, a priority program for the empowerment of rural communities is formulated in each of the economic fields/sectors.

In the context of this study, considering that there are 157 villages in Sumbawa Regency, the basis for determining the priority of each sector's program refers to the potential and needs of the Sumbawa Regency area in general/macro. The assumption is the priority of this program includes determining the activity items are derived from each program which possibly adjusted according to the needs and potential of each village. Determination of program priorities also refers to the attachment of Perbub Number 94 of 2018, the results of

previous research, and strengthened by input from interviews with several experts who were informants in this study.

Priority Programmes in Maritime and Fisheries Sector.

According to a review of the needs and potential of Sumbawa Regency in general/macro and concerning the Regulation of the Sub-Regulation Number 94 of 2018, several priority programs are possibly recommended for empowering rural communities in the marine and fisheries sector. The details of these priority programs are presented in the figure below.

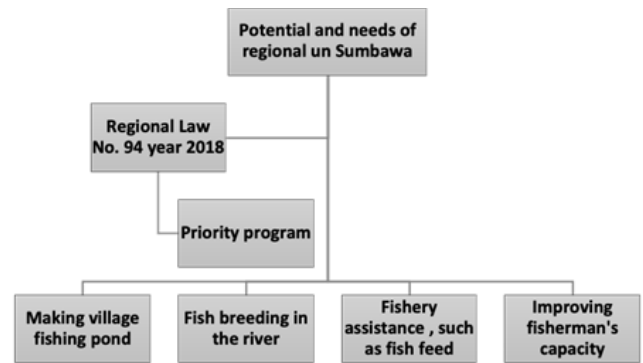


Fig. 1. Priority Program for Village Community Empowerment in Marine and Fisheries Sector

In regard to the picture above, for the marine and fisheries sector, the researchers present four priority programs becoming references to be reached by village funds in the context of community empowerment in this sector. The implementation of this priority program is expected to provide significant change and access to growth for the economic recovery of rural communities after Covid-19.

First, a program that conceivably implemented is the construction of village fishery cages/ponds. This program is possible to be a business sector that rural communities able to engage in aside from farming and/or raising livestock. Additionally, this program reasonable solution to meet the needs of animal protein in rural areas apart from the livestock sector. Particularly in Sumbawa Regency, the fulfillment of protein needs from fish originates solely from natural fishing or fish purchased directly from the market and/or traveling fish sellers. Cultivation of fishing cages/ponds in the village is an alternative effort possibly implemented by village communities in the context of economic recovery. This program consists of activities leading to the provision and maintenance of equipment and/or construction of cages/ponds on both land and sea following the potential of each village.

Second, the program that may apply is the maintenance of village river fisheries. This program able to spawn activities including the provision and maintenance of village river fisheries. The implementation of this program determine to guarantee the protection of river resources, thereby at the same time, guarantee the increasing production of freshwater fish. This approach, by all means, will have a long-term impact on the higher potential of village fishery products leading to increased community income.

Third, the program that can be implemented is fishery assistance in this case seeds, feed, and others. This program indicates the provision of goods and services that can be

submitted to the community as a third party, for example in the form of providing assistance with seeds, tools/equipment, fish feed, and others. By all means, these activities focus on aquaculture. The implementation of this program will imply the guaranteed availability of fish seeds and potentially increase the income of rural communities in the long term, specifically people who are engaged in aquaculture.

Fourth, a possible program to be implemented is increasing the capacity of fishermen groups. This program can be administered in the form of activities such as providing training or technical guidance on the introduction of appropriate technology (TTG) to the community, specifically those who work as fishermen. The application of this program will have implications for increasing the capacity of fishermen's skills and business management both individually and in groups. Thus, at the same time, fishermen's income leads to an increase in fishermen's welfare.

Priority Programs of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sector

In accordance with a review of the needs and potentials of the Sumbawa Regency in general/macro and referring to the Regulation of the Sub-Regulation Number 94 of 2018, several priority programs for empowering rural communities in the agricultural and livestock sector are recommended. The details of these priority programs are presented in the figure below.

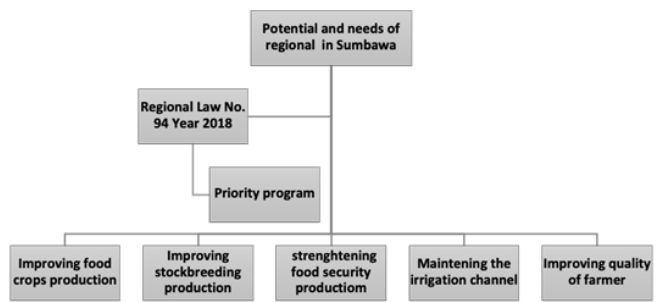


Fig. 2. Priority Programs for Village Community Empowerment in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sector

According to the picture above, for the agricultural and animal husbandry sectors, the researchers set five priority programs becoming references to be reached by village funds in the context of community empowerment in this sector. The implementation of this priority program is expected to provide significant change and access to growth for the economic recovery of rural communities after Covid-19.

First, the program is increasing production of food crops. It is undeniable that human staple food and its needs continue to increase along with population growth. On the other hand, the area of paddy fields and their quality tends to decline due to land conversion and other factors. Therefore it is essential to increase food production, particularly in villages in Sumbawa Regency. Specifically, in the current atmosphere of the Covid-19 pandemic, fulfilling food needs are mandatory. In order to achieve this, various activities are required as a derivative of this program as an effort to increase food production. As a concrete step, activities accommodated by village funds can be carried out in terms of procurement of goods and services, for example, the procurement of

agricultural production tools (alsintan), rice/corn milling, seed assistance, fertilizers for farmers, and others.

Second, the program is increasing livestock production. This program includes the activities of procuring goods and services delivered to the community, including procurement of livestock production equipment, livestock processing equipment, stables, and others. Increasing livestock production in addition to quantity needs to also be considered the quality of livestock with intensification. Considering the livestock raising methods in Sumbawa Regency which are still extensive or by means of being released/slaughtered. As one of the research reports explaining the implementation of the intensification pattern by being confined, it will certainly ensure the health of the livestock because at any time it is monitored both in terms of nutritional intake and the health of the livestock.

Third, the program is strengthening village food security. This program contains activities such as new development and/or management of village barns in accordance with village authority. In the context of strengthening village food security, encouraging the growth of the local food industry is needed well. In line with the explanation of one of the articles in the proceedings, the development of the food industry has a potential strategic role in increasing the availability, access, and quality of food consumption. Activities undertaken are to provide stimulus to business actors in villages engaged in the local food industry sector. This approach will definitely have a long-term effect on strengthening rural food security.

Fourth, the program is maintaining village irrigation channels. This program is crucial in supporting the optimal production of the agricultural sector in the village. Maintenance is a necessity considering the condition of the village irrigation canals which will continue to decline with the time of use. As a form of increased understanding and awareness, maintenance possibly conducted by activities such as: repairing channels under the irrigation gate, mutual cooperation in cleaning up rubbish in irrigation canals, safeguarding irrigation canals from theft of water, and regulating irrigation water to ensure distribution of water evenly.

Fifth, the program is increasing the capacity of farmers/breeders. This program can be obtained from training, technical guidance, the introduction of Appropriate Technology (TTG), and agricultural / livestock business management to farming communities and/or breeders. The implementation of these activities is highly needed as a solution to mastering technology and the quality of human resources for farmers/farmers in rural areas, which are remaining relatively low. The results of one study explained, the activities of applying appropriate technology on farmers' land could be related to spacing, age of seeds, and the number of seeds to be planted. This means TTG is not always synonymous with machine use. A further implication of this program is expecting farmers/breeders in the village must have a better understanding and skills in terms of technical mastery and business management in the hope farmers/breeders reproduce more effectively and efficiently.

Priority Program of the Cooperative and MSMEs Sector

According to a review of the needs and potentials of the Sumbawa Regency in general/macro and referring to the

Regulation of the Sub-Regulation Number 94 of 2018, several priority programs are possibly suggested for empowering rural communities in the cooperative and MSMEs sectors. The details of these priority programs are presented in the figure below.

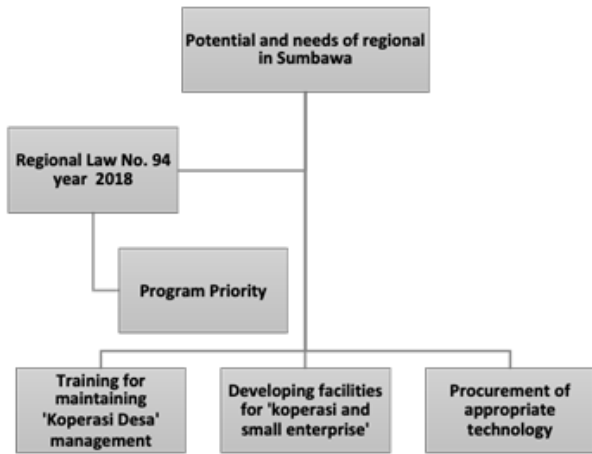


Fig. 3. Priority Program for Village Community Empowerment in Cooperative and MSMEs Sector

Following the picture above, the researchers set three priority programs becoming references to be reached by village funds in the context of community empowerment in this sector. The implementation of this priority program is expected to provide significant change and access to growth for the economic recovery of rural communities after Covid-19.

First, the program is management training of village cooperatives. This program aims to improve the knowledge and skills of administrators/managers and members of village cooperatives related to the management of village cooperatives on this account they operate healthily and develop. More concretely, this program includes activities such as providing training in the management of cooperatives including Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD), farmer/fisherman cooperatives, cooperatives for MSME actors, and others. This management training deals with business management, human resources, financial accounting, and marketing.

Second, the program is the development of the infrastructure for cooperatives and SMEs. This program is included in the field of village community empowerment which is clearly stated in Permendagri Number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management. This program includes activities to organize and develop facilities/infrastructure of cooperative and infrastructure for MSMEs in the village. Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for village cooperatives and/or MSME must be carried out in accordance with thorough calculations between the level of need and the available funds. The facilities and infrastructure include the building of houses the village cooperative office, inventory equipment (computers, savings books, stationery, vehicles, and others).

Third, the program is the provision of appropriate technology (TTG). TTG is very important in building a stable and strong village economic structure. The regulation of community empowerment through TTG is contained in the

PDTT Permendes Number 23 of 2017 concerning the Development and Application of Appropriate Technology in Management of Village Natural Resources [9]. This regulation mandates the central and regional governments to manage village natural resources through TTG in the form of training, optimization of the role of Posyantek, direct support, and assistance. In the context of economic recovery, this program could focus on the use of TTG for processing superior village products.

Priority Program of Investment Sector

According to a review of the needs and potentials of Sumbawa Regency in general/macro and referring to the Regulation of the Sub-Regulation Number 94 of 2018, several priority programs possibly recommended for empowering rural communities in the investment sector. The details of these priority programs are presented in the figure below.

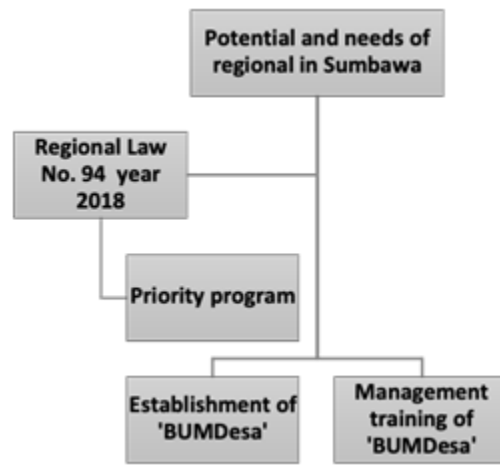


Fig. 4. Priority Program for Village Community Empowerment in Investment Sector

Based on the picture, the researchers set two priority programs becoming references to be reached by village funds in the context of community empowerment in this sector. The two programs focus on Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) referring to Law Number 6 of 2014, it is concluded that BUMDes is a village financial institution that has a crucial role in developing the village economy in order to realize the welfare of the village community. The implementation of this priority program is expected to provide significant change and access to growth for the economic recovery of rural communities after Covid-19.

First, the program is the formation of BUMDes. This program includes activities for meetings and coordination of the initial formation of BUMDes. The meeting and coordination activities include the formation of a preparation team, socialization of BUMDes to the community, meetings/workshops on potential mapping and selection of business units, a compilation of BUMDes AD / ART, and others. The concrete form of investment is the participation of capital from the village, or it also opens up opportunities for third parties (village communities) who want to invest in BUMDes, with a mutually agreed upon agreement.

Second, the program is BUMDes administrators training. In order to have healthy and superior BUMDes, it must start from superior managing human resources. This program

includes training activities for BUMDesa managers organized by the village. The training activities referred to the form of training in business management, finance, and marketing of BUMDes products. BUMDes management training activities are essential to carry out considering that many BUMDes in villages in Sumbawa Regency are still not running. This is due to the lack of expertise in managing human resources owned by BUMDes in the village.

Priority Program for Trade and Industry Sector

Based on an analysis of the needs and potentials of Sumbawa Regency in general/macro and referring to the Regulation of the Sub-Regulation Number 94 of 2018, several priority programs are proposed for empowering rural communities in the trade and industrial sectors. The details of these priority programs are presented in the figure below.

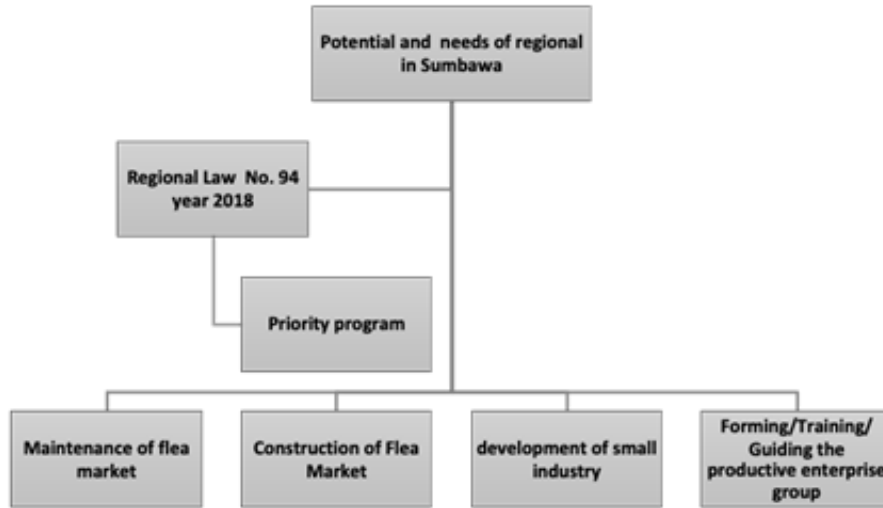


Fig. 5. Priority Program for the Empowerment of Village Communities in Trade and Industry Sector

Based on the picture, the researchers set four priority programs becoming references to be reached by village funds in the context of community empowerment in this sector. These four programs deliberate on developing the village market as one of the centers for economic activity for rural communities and developing small industries in the village, including increasing the capacity of productive business actors in the village. The implementation of this priority program is considered to provide significant change and access to growth for the economic recovery of rural communities after Covid-19.

First, the program is the village market maintenance. This program includes the provision and maintenance of village market buildings. This activity is crucial to ensure the comfort and safety of rural communities shopping at the market. More concretely, the provision and maintenance activities are meant for example by appointing market cleaners, providing and establishing market stalls, garbage dumps, and vehicle parking lots.

Second, the program is the development/rehabilitation of village markets. The program includes the development or rehabilitation of village markets to increase the capacity of village markets. This activity is essential to increase the public's interest to shop at the village market. This means that increasing the capacity of the village market, will further ensure the availability of goods/services, so that rural communities will prefer to shop at the village market rather than at markets in the city.

Third, the program is the development of small village industries. Until now, the industrial sector is a sector remaining weak in Sumbawa Regency. Solely contributes 2-3% in the GRDP structure [10]. By implementing this program in the village, in the future, will be a solution to the

weak contribution of the industrial sector in the aggregate to the economy of Sumbawa Regency. The program includes the provision of facilities and infrastructure to support small industrial areas in the village. In addition, it also provides capital assistance/stimulus to industrial/processing business actors in the village. As for the small industries that can be touched in these activities, specifically, industries processing raw materials from the agricultural, livestock, and marine and fishery sectors produced in the village. In the long term, this will have a positive economic impact because it will increase the added value of agricultural sector products in the village. The movement of the industrial sector will also have implications for the absorption of labour in the village.

Fourth, the programs are the formation, training, and mentoring of productive business groups in villages. It includes activities to form a business group, provides training and assistance in order to ensure the success of the business group. Training and mentoring activities for productive business actors in villages can take the form of business management training, efficient production techniques, financial management, and product packaging and marketing.

B. Discussion

In accordance with the results, priority programs and activities that have been identified are reached by village funds in the context of empowering communities in each economic sector to restore the economy of rural communities after Covid-19. Furthermore, this section will discuss the results of this research which are correlated with the results of other related research/studies.

First, in the marine and fisheries sector, the results generally recommend four main programs aiming to increase the productivity of both inland and marine fisheries and

increase the capacity of rural communities in the fisheries sector. This is in line with the results of research presenting those rural areas which are one of the loci of fishery production able to become centers of production of freshwater and seawater fish. It is expected that fish farming activities in rural areas can provide lots of knowledge about fish farming methods and how to overcome the problem to fish farmers. In addition, fisheries development in rural areas is aimed not only at producing consumption fish, but also for sports/recreation (fishing), production of freshwater fish seeds, and economically to be an additional income for rural communities [11].

Second, in the agricultural and livestock sector, the result of the study proposed five main programs emphasizing the aspects of increasing production, strengthening food security, maintaining village irrigation channels, and increasing farmer capacity. From the agricultural sector, this result is relevant to the results of the study revealing that in addition to focusing on activities to increase productivity (intensification), activities should also be designed to expand the planting area (extensification) in each village [12]. Afterward, in the livestock sector, the increase in production was carried out by ensuring optimal slaughter weight. Increasing the slaughter weight of livestock will certainly increase the selling price of livestock, thereby automatically increasing the income of farmers in Sumbawa [13]. Furthermore, from the side of strengthening independent and sovereign food security, one of the results of the study states that rural agricultural skippers need to be directed at efforts to industrialize various foods based on local resources [14]. In terms of irrigation network maintenance, referring to one of the results of dedication, that the knowledge and awareness of farmers in the village (P3A members) of the importance of maintaining irrigation networks need to be improved [15]. Moreover, it is stated that the agricultural factor which is the main actor remains the key to the successful application of agricultural technology [16].

Third, in the cooperative and MSMEs sector, the study results recommend three main programs emphasizing the aspects of increasing the management capacity of village cooperatives, developing cooperative and UMK infrastructure, and procurement of appropriate technology. The importance of increasing the management capacity of village cooperatives is supported by one of the results of research which reveals that employee resources, in this case, the cooperative administrator, must be increased in order to be able to run cooperative operations adequately. This activity must extend to be developed in response to the demands of cooperative development. In addition to seeing the development of cooperative businesses, several important indicators besides financial reports are the ability of human resources, the facilities, and infrastructure used, information systems and technology, as well as business capital management [17].

Fourth, in the investment sector, the research results recommend two main programs that emphasize the aspects of establishing Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and increasing the capacity of BUMDes managers. This result is reinforced by one of the results of research explaining that BUMDes is oriented as one of the pillars that functions to support the microeconomic actors that develop in the village. The basis is the presence of BUMDes is able to cover economic activities managed collectively by the village and

this strategy was chosen so that groups of micro-economic activists that are being developed by the government through direct assistance can be connected with BUMDes. Furthermore, it was explained that another factor underlying the strengthening of BUMDes is the reality that the potential for human resources that have been gathered in economic groups often has difficulty when they want to distribute products across regions [18].

Fifth, in the trade and industry sector, the study results recommend four main programs focusing on the aspects of village market maintenance including market rehabilitation, development of small village industries, and increasing the capacity of productive business actors in the village. The importance of developing small industry in villages is explained by one of the results of the study using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), that economic value and business capital are the most crucial criteria for determining the priority scale of small industry development in the village [19]. Moreover, related to the importance of increasing the capacity of productive business actors in the village, it is strengthened by one of the results of the dedication explaining that in the context of increasing added value, it is necessary to increase the knowledge and skills of the community in agro-industry (agricultural product processing). This possibly increase community income and strengthen the local economy [20].

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is the post-Covid-19 rural community economic recovery strategy in the district of Sumbawa was implemented by allocating village funds in the field of village community empowerment. The field of village community empowerment consists of five economic sectors, including 1) marine and fisheries; 2) agriculture and livestock; 3) cooperatives and MSMEs; 4) investment; and 5) trade and industry. In each economic sector, this research recommends programs and activities possibly used as a reference for villages in Sumbawa Regency in the context of community economic recovery after Covid-19. In addition, this strategy also possibly applied as a reference for other regions/districts in Indonesia in the context of economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic in their respective regions.

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