

Pursuing Village SDGs Through Village Fund Management Accountability

(Case Study at Loa Duri Ilir, Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan)

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Abstract—This study analyzes the accountability of village fund management as the only funding that is relied on, in the era of economic recession which is felt as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in supporting the Village SDGs policy. The study used a qualitative method with online interviews because the area of the research object was one of the black zones of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. In order to achieve accountability, the Village government avoids abuse of authority by the village head as the highest authority in the management of the Village Fund, community participation and transparency to the community in the process of managing the Village Fund and implements programs in accordance with the village typology as an independent village. Finally, the village implemented reporting procedures in accordance with applicable policies and has used SISKEUDES properly as the implementation of policy accountability. The research shows that village funds are a reliable source of funds to support the Village SDGs policy. Accountability for village fund management is a major factor that must be considered so that the sustainability of village funds is maintained.

Keywords—*village sdgs, village fund accountability, Loa Duri Ilir*

I. INTRODUCTION

Village SDGs are a derivative of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 on measures to achieve the national sustainable development goals. The Village SDGs are an integrated effort to achieve the national sustainable development goals. Given that global SDGs and national SDGs do not regulate local wisdom and customs in the villages, we've added one point in the Village SDGs which regulates

local wisdom; hence, village governments can build their villages according to existing local wisdoms [1].

In order to implement the Village SDGs, villages need to get financial support. Funding obtained by this village will help in government administration and village development. This is also confirmed in the Law on Villages in CHAPTER VIII Article 72 that villages are entitled to receive income from: (1) Village Original Income (PADes) consisting of business results, proceeds from assets, self-help and participation, mutual cooperation, and other PADes; (2) Allocation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN); (3) part of the proceeds from regional taxes and retribution from regencies / municipalities; (4) Village Fund Allocation (ADD), which is part of the balance funds received by districts / cities; (5) Financial assistance from the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget and Regency / City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget; (6) Non-binding grants and donations from third parties; and (7) Other legitimate Village revenues. Village income originating from the allocation of the State Budget (APBN) or also known as the Village Fund (DD) is the newest source of funding for villages that are budgeted nationally every year starting from 2015 [2].

Distribution of Village Funds (DD) according to Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) Number 225 of 2017 concerning Second Amendment to PMK No. 50 of 2017 concerning Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds in Article 102 paragraph 2 that disbursement of DD from Regional General Treasury Accounts (RKUD) to the Village Treasury Account (RKD) is carried out after the regent / mayor receives the distribution requirements document with the following provisions: Stage I Village Head submits

regulations regarding APBDesa; Phase II The Village Head submits the DD Absorption Realization and Output Report for the previous budget year; Stage III The Village Head submits the DD Absorption Realization and Output Report up to stage 2 [3].

The use of the DD absorption report document as a condition for disbursing village funds shows that reporting on all activities that have been carried out using DD must be accounted for. According to Mardiasmo, presenting and disclosing all of its activities and activities which are the responsibility of the principal who has the right and authority to ask for accountability constitute accountability in financial management [4]. Then Halim, also states that "... accountability is to provide financial information that is complete, accurate, in the right form and time, which is useful for those who are responsible for the operations of government units ... "The need to implement financial management by applying the principle of accountability [5] is also mandated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Pmendagri) Number 20 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management in Article 2 states that village finances must be managed based on transparent, accountable, participatory principles and carried out in an orderly and budget discipline [6].

II. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The Provincial Government of East Kalimantan gives awards to villages / villages that are considered to be outstanding in village development, use of village funds, are innovative, and are the best in public information services. In the initiative and innovative village category, the 1st best was won by Loa Duri Iilir Village in Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The second place went to the Tajur Village in Long Ikis District, Paser, and the 3rd place went to Batu Putih Village in Batu Putih District, Berau. The existence of village funds from the APBN which is supported by the allocation of village funds from the APBD of each district can certainly make villages / villages empowered, so let's race to build villages in order to create a developed and independent village.

As the village that won the best award in the category of initiative and innovative villages, of course, Loa Duri Iilir Village has accountability and transparency in managing

village funds. This was stated by the Head of Loa Duri Iilir Village, Fakhri Arsyad that he and other village officials made every effort to be transparent in the use of village funds (DD) disbursed by the APBN since 2015. To realize this, it was not only elements of the village community who were involved in the preparation development deliberations, but also Bhabinkamtibmas and Babinsa.

The deliberation process involving the community was carried out because this was the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages or what is often referred to as the Village Law, so that through this deliberation many ideas emerged according to the needs of each element. A number of community elements are involved in the development planning

deliberations, including the village micro business group, farmer groups, Youth Organization, Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM), PKK, Posyandu, and RT. Meanwhile, the involvement of Bhabinkamtibmas and Babinsa in the development process is a form of guarding and prevention in the use of budgets that go to the village, especially the budget from the state budget through the Village Fund [7].

This certainly attracts researchers to verify based on the statement of the Village Head Loa Duri Iilir through field research to examine the accountability of village fund management in the village. This is important to do in order to obtain best practices for village fund management which is of course very useful for the wider audience, especially officials in the village, so that the results of this study can be used by other villages as benchmarking material to improve accountability for village fund management in the future.

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION

This study analyzes the accountability of village fund management as the only funding that is relied on, in the era of economic recession which is felt as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in supporting the Village SDGs policy.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is one of the village revenues whose use is integrated with the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes), therefore the planning program and activities are compiled through the Village Planning Consultation (Musrenbangdes). Musrenbangdes is a deliberative forum that discusses village development planning or program proposals that are guided by the principles of Village Community Development Planning (P3MD). This principle requires community involvement in decision making and in determining which development will be carried out, especially those located in the village concerned, so that it can truly respond to developing needs / aspirations. The principle of participation according to Tjokroamidjojo in Subroto, is the involvement of every citizen in making decisions either directly or through institutions that represent their interests [8]. The implementation of the ADD program in Loa Duri Iilir Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency was also carried out in the context of community empowerment and emphasizing the process of motivation to participate in village development. The implementation of the principle of participation has also been proven by the results of interviews

In the implementation of ADD, the development of the implementation of activities by ADD managers at the village level is always reported, especially regarding physical activities and the absorption of funds. Thus it can be seen that the responsibility of the ADD manager at the village level has met the provisions of making ADD activity reports in stages and final activity reports. The responsibility for implementing the ADD program to the upper-level government is carried out through a periodic reporting system. The ADD implementation

report consists of a preliminary report, a report on each activity stage, a monthly report, and a comprehensive final report on activities.

The accountability system for the implementation of ADD in Loa Duri Ilir Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency has implemented the principle of accountability. And ADD management has also carried out ADD financial administration accountability properly, that is, every expenditure that comes from ADD must be accompanied by proof of expenditure of funds. The evaluation of the implementation of the ADD program also guides the community to actively participate in providing input and correction with mutual assistance between village officials, treasurers, and the Village Fund Allocation Implementation Team so that ADD reporting can be completed quickly and accurately. It can be seen that the implementation of ADD has understood and is in accordance with ADD financial administration because there are always instructions from the district government.

Supervision of the various existing indicators, it can be said that the management of ADD in Loa Duri Ilir Village, Loa Janan District has been successful. Indicators that have been fulfilled include easy access for the community to the center of economic and government activities, more evenly distributed services in the government sector, the formation of the Village Implementation Team, the formation of community initiatives in managing and being responsible for the sustainable use of built infrastructure, increasing community participation, and absorption rate of local labor in village development programs. From the research results, it can be summarized that the accountability of the management of Village Fund Allocation in the Loa Duri Ilir area, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency is already based on the principle of transparency and the principle of accountability. Thus it is necessary to make continuous improvements while still adjusting the situation and condition as well as developments in the prevailing laws and regulations.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In order to achieve accountability, the Village government avoids abuse of authority by the village head as the highest authority in the management of the Village Fund, community participation and transparency to the community in the process of managing the Village Fund, and implements programs in accordance with the village typology as an independent village. Finally, the village implemented reporting procedures in accordance with applicable policies and has used SISKEUDEK properly as the implementation of policy accountability. The research shows that village funds are a reliable source of funds to support the Village SDGs policy. Accountability for village fund management is a major factor that must be considered so that the sustainability of village funds is maintained.

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