

Conference Paper

Local Government Capacity in the Fulfillment of Basic Needs Program for Border Area Communities in Nunukan Regency

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Abstract.

The capacity of the local government in Nunukan Regency is believed to be capable of increasing capacity building by implementing programs that address the basic needs of the community, especially in the border areas. The objective of this study is to analyze the local government's capacity to fulfill the basic needs of the people in these border areas.

The research approach used in this study is qualitative, which allows for a contextual explanation of the study phenomenon. Scott's concept (2008) is employed as a framework to understand the various dimensions of capacity building.

The results of the study reveal that the local government fulfills the basic needs in border areas by adhering to central and provincial government regulations, which fall under the regulative dimension. The normative element is evident in the mechanisms established for running the program, based on agreements and commitments made by the regional government.

The cognitive dimension emphasizes that the local government's fulfillment of basic needs in the border region is guided by shared beliefs and logics of action. These findings highlight the alignment between the local government's actions and the prevailing beliefs and practices in the community.

Keywords: local government capacity, border area management, basic needs fulfillment program

1. Introduction

This fact shows that the Indonesian government is faced with problems in fulfilling basic needs, especially in border areas; thus, efforts to equalize people's income need to be carried out continuously through various fields of community life, so that those who are classified as "poor" at least have the ability to meet their needs. their tree. Basic needs are referred to as basic human needs, namely needs that are very important for human survival, both concerning individual consumption needs (food, housing, clothing) and the need for certain social services (drinking water, sanitation, transportation, health, and education). In this regard, Radwan and Alftan [1] argued that without reducing the concept of basic needs,

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Wie [2] proposed basic needs as a package of goods and services that society deems necessary to be available to everyone. This need is the minimum level that everyone can enjoy. This means that basic needs differ from one region to another and from one country to another, so basic needs are specific.

With the specific basic needs of society, Green and Evers [3] proposed the basic needs model as a strategy to fulfill five main objectives: 1). Fulfillment of needs for food, clothing, shelter or housing, simple equipment, and other needs deemed necessary. 2). The opening of broad opportunities to obtain various services, education for children and parents, preventive and curative drinking water health programs, settlements, and environments with infrastructure and communication in both rural and urban areas. 3). Guaranteed the right to obtain productive employment opportunities (including creating one's own), which allowed for commensurate remuneration to meet household needs. 4) Develop infrastructure that enables the production of goods and services, or international trade to obtain it with the ability to set aside savings for further business financing. 5). Ensure participation in the decision making and implementation of projects or programs to meet the basic needs of the community [4].

The program to meet the basic needs of the community is part of the trade sector development process, which is one of the strategic steps in the development of border areas, especially the Nunukan Regency area. Therefore, the government is committed to paying great attention and prioritizing the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community, especially in the border areas of the Nunukan Regency.

Based on the substance of fulfilling the basic needs of the community, especially in border areas in the Nunukan Regency, it is clear that the capacity of organizers is needed, which is believed to be able to increase capacity building in implementing programs to fulfill the basic needs of the community, especially in border areas in the Nunukan Regency. It is very important for local governments to carry out capacity building with the aim of improving or updating the existing system so that it is more than before [5]. Capacity building is generally interpreted as increasing the ability or competence of individuals, groups, and organizations that include many components, so that in capacity building, there are several dimensions and focuses. These dimensions and focuses are part of an ongoing dynamic process.

According to Scott [6], the institutional capacity of public sector organizations has three pillars: regulatory, normative, and cognitive. Based on the concept put forward by Scott [6] institutional capacity needs to be increased considering the activities and interactions of programs to fulfill the basic needs of the community, especially in the border areas of Nunukan Regency are quite high. This research is important to

consider institutional capacity is important in order to improve capacity building in the implementation of community basic needs programs in border areas in the Nunukan Regency [7]. The purpose of this study is to analyze the Local Capacity in the Fullfilment of Basic Needs Program for Border Area Communities in Nunukan Regency.

Capacity building is generally interpreted as increasing the ability or competence of individuals, groups, and organizations that cover many components, so that in capacity building, there are several dimensions and focuses. These dimensions and focuses are part of an ongoing dynamic process. According to Soeprapto [8], the dimensions and focus of capacity development are as follows:

1. Individual levels, such as individual potential, individual skills, job groupings, and motivations from individual jobs in the organization
2. Organizational Levels, such as organizational structure, work procedures and mechanisms, decision-making processes within the organization, arrangements for facilities and infrastructure, organizational relationships, and networks
3. System level: a framework related to regulations, policies, and basic conditions that support the achievement of certain policy objectives.

Capacity building has its own way of carrying out its activities, which allows it to occur in an individual, system, or organization, where the activity consists of several general stages. The stages or phases according to Gandara [9], as quoted in the pearl article are: (1). Preparation Phase (2). Analysis Phase; (3). Planning Phase (4). Implementation Phase (5). Evaluation Phase.

According to Soeprapto [8], an article specifically stated that the significant factors influencing capacity building include 5 (five) main points:

1. According to Milen [10], capacity building takes a long time and requires long-term commitment from all the parties involved. Commitment is not only for power holders, but also includes all components in the organization. The effect of joint commitment is significant because this factor forms the basis of all activity plans and goals to be achieved together.
2. Conducive leadership (Conducive Leadership) is the process by which leaders influence their subordinates to achieve organizational goals. Conducive leadership is dynamic leadership that opens wide opportunities for every element of the organization to carry out capacity building. With conducive leadership, it will be a trigger tool for Regulatory Reform.

3. Institutional reform refers to a work culture that supports capacity building. The institutional structure and culture must be managed properly and become important and conducive to supporting capacity-building programs.
4. Strengthening Strengths and Weaknesses How to identify the strengths and weaknesses of an organization so that a good capacity program can be compiled, employees or personnel from the organization must be able to understand and express the weaknesses and strengths of an organization. These weaknesses can be quickly corrected, and the strengths possessed can be maintained.

Definition of Institutional Capacity Development According to Sedarmayanti [11] (2005), institutional capacity development/organizational arrangement is a very important and decisive part of bureaucratic reform, so that it is truly directional in efforts to realize government that meets the criteria of good governance. According to Milen [10] institutional capacity is traditional capacity building and organizational strengthening, focusing on development resources almost entirely on issues of human resources, processes, and organizational structure. The modern approach examines all dimensions of capacity at all levels (mission strategy, culture, management style, structure, human resources, finance, information assets, infrastructure) including interactions within the wider system especially with other existing entities,

Scott [6] states that the theory of institutional capacity is an institution that is built from regulative, normative, and cultural-cognitive elements, all of which are associated with activities and resources, which provide stability in social life. One of the variables considered important in the process of developing institutional capacity is developing a pattern of organizational structure. The organizational structure is related to the division of tasks that can make an efficient, effective, and high-solidarity organization carry out its duties as a vessel for the implementation of government functions.

2. Methods

This study is based on a case study approach. This study describes and analyzes complex social phenomena [12]. Case study in the Nunukan Regency (a district in Indonesia). To analyze research findings about the institutional capacity of the border agency sector organizations in the program to meet the basic needs of the community in the border area of the Nunukan Regency, the researchers used Scott's [6] institutional analysis model.

The data in this study used primary and secondary data, where secondary data were obtained from document reports published by the government and other reliable sources, including mass media. Then, primary data were obtained from the results of semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted to encourage participation for free understanding and perspective [13]. The participants in this study were (1) heads of the Nunukan Regency Food Security Service, (2) heads of the Nunukan Regency Agriculture Service, (3) heads of the Nunukan Regency Trade Service, and (4) communities in the border areas of the Nunukan Regency. In the analysis model in this study, data analysis activities were carried out interactively and continuously until completion, so that the data were saturated. The data analysis model includes (1) Data Reduction, that is, the data obtained from the field are quite a lot; therefore, it is necessary to immediately carry out data analysis through data reduction so that it can provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect data. Further data and look for it if needed; (b) Data Display (Data Presentation), namely organizing data so that it is arranged in a relationship pattern, so that it will be easier to understand. (2) Conclusion Drawing/verification [14].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Program for Fulfillment of Basic Needs in the Border Area of Nunukan Regency

The government is committed to paying great attention to and prioritizing the fulfillment of basic needs, especially in border areas in North Kalimantan Province. The fulfillment of basic needs focuses on the need for food, and food needs are the basic needs of the community to maintain a decent life, so they must be fulfilled. Because this is mandatory, it must be fulfilled, especially in terms of food needs. In terms of fulfilling basic needs in border areas, the institution or organization responsible for fulfilling needs must have the capacity to refer to the applicable provisions.

The institutional capacity of the Nunukan Regency Regional Government in the program to meet basic needs refers to the applicable provisions based on the level of achievement of targets and target indicators, as well as the level of achievement of programs/activities. Target achievement is obtained by comparing the target with the realization of target indicators through the medium of the Organizational Institutional Capacity Measurement form. Then, based on the results of the measurement of Organizational Institutional Capacity, an evaluation is carried out to determine the success or failure of achieving the strategic goals of the Regional Government of the Border

Region of Nunukan Regency. The following is a program for meeting the basic needs in the border areas of the Nunukan Regency.

TABLE 1: Basic Needs Fulfillment Program in the Border Area of Nunukan Regency.

No	Program	Activity	Sub Activities
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Stabilization of prices of staple goods and essential goods Standardization and consumer protection Economic resource management program for food sovereignty and self-sufficiency Community food diversification improvement program Food safety surveillance program Provision and development program for agricultural facilities Provision and development of agricultural infrastructure program Agricultural disaster management and management program Agricultural extension program	Price control, information on stock availability of staple goods and important goods for goods distribution business actors across Regencies/Cities that are integrated in a trade information system. Supervision of circulating goods and/or services in all districts/cities. Provision of Infrastructure and All Food Self-Sufficiency Support in various Sectors according to Provincial Regional Authorities. Provision and Distribution of Staple Foods or Other Foods in accordance with the Needs of the Provincial Region in the framework of Stabilizing Food Supply and Prices. Implementation of Supervision of Fresh Food Safety for Inter-District/City Distribution. Supervision of the distribution of agricultural facilities. Agricultural Infrastructure Arrangement. Provincial Agricultural Disaster Management and Management. Regional-Based Farmer Economic Institutional Capacity Development.	Market operations in the context of stability of staple food prices which affect several Regency/City areas in one Province. Capacity building and implementation of supervision of circulating goods and services according to the parameters of consumer protection provisions. Provision of Food Storage Infrastructure. Provision of Food Based on Local Resources. Provision of Facilities and Infrastructure for Testing the Quality and Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin. Monitoring the Distribution of Fertilizers, Pesticides, Alsintan, and Agricultural Support Facilities. Infrastructure Development Planning, Areas and Agricultural Commodities. Control of Plant Destruction Organisms (OPT) for Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation. Formation and Institutional Strengthening of Farmers' Corporations.

Source: Nunukan Regency Regional Border Management Agency, 2022

3.2. Local Government Capacity in Basic Needs Fulfillment Program

From the literature on institutional theory, the theory put forward by Scott [6] is the most relevant to the phenomenon of fulfilling basic needs in border areas. This theory

explains the need for the regulative, normative, and cognitive dimensions. Institutions individually influence the behavior and views held by actors in the organization. Thus, the institution provides a choice of action, which is a constraint that must be faced by actors in decision-making. The institutional process occurs because there are three important elements in the institution: the regulatory, normative, and cognitive pillars.

3.2.1. Regulative

Regulatory aspects in institutions limit and regulate institutional behavior, and the regulatory pillar describes the process explicitly, including setting rules, monitoring, and activities that impose sanctions. In this concept, the regulatory process uses the capacity to create rules, inspect compliance with regulations, and, if necessary, manipulate sanctions or punishments to influence future behavior [6].

The regulatory pillar, which is closely related to the fulfillment of basic needs in regulations, is Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation and Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods. What is meant by staple goods is needs relating to the livelihood of the people at large with the scale of fulfilling basic needs, and the determination of goods for basic needs is based on the national allocation of household expenditure. The government's concern regarding meeting basic needs is not only at the central government level, but also at the North Kalimantan Province level 9 of 2018. The Implementation of Family Resilience Development includes meeting basic needs, such as implementing family resilience [6]. Through regulations issued by central and provincial governments, they fully support programs to meet the basic needs of district/city governments. In practice, based on facts in the field, there are several programs to fulfill basic needs in border areas that are closely related to basic food needs, including stabilization of prices for staple goods and essential goods, standardization and consumer protection programs for the management of economic resources for food sovereignty, and self-sufficiency programs for increasing community food diversification programs for monitoring food safety programs for the provision and development of agricultural facilities, programs for the provision and development of agricultural infrastructure, Agricultural Disaster Control and Management Program, and Agricultural Extension Program.

3.2.2. Normative

This system includes values and norms in which the normative mechanism built in the organization is a mechanism that is built and mutually agreed upon. Democratic organizations have values that may not or are difficult to achieve by individual organizations [6].

The research mechanism that was built based on an agreement in running the program refers to the commitment that was built by the Regional Government in the program to fulfill basic needs focusing on food. In carrying out programs to fulfill basic needs, the Regional Government has the principle of stabilizing staple food prices as a commitment to carrying out programs to fulfill basic needs in border areas. In the normative pillar, each regional apparatus organization (OPD) involved, such as the Food Security Service, Agriculture Office, and Trade Service, always takes time tentatively to hold coordination meetings regarding programs to fulfill basic needs in the border areas of the Nunukan Regency. In implementing the program to fulfill basic needs in Nunukan Regency, there are no written rules, but each actor has a high sense of responsibility [6]. The commitment that is built is mutual trust between stakeholders so that at the Regional Government level, in this case, the OPD involved can be responsible based on the main tasks and functions of each OPD.

3.2.3. Cognitive

According to Scott [6] social life uses a framework of meaning, and how meanings are produced and reproduced. In this context, the process of sedimentation and crystallization of meaning in an objective form is observed through an internal interpretive process formed by an external cultural framework.

Based on the findings and facts in the field, the regional government in the program to meet basic needs in the border regions has two references: common beliefs and shared logics of action. This indicates that in the program of meeting basic needs, common belief states that the understanding of stakeholders involved in the program of meeting the basic needs of the people in the border areas has the same understanding. Local government actors understand that programs for meeting basic needs in border areas are very Cognitive Cultural Systems where there is shared belief and logical action between stakeholders in programs meeting basic needs in border areas that are collaborative. Logical Actions that are recognized The involvement of stakeholders or Stakeholders is important to be carried out and attended by all stakeholders because

it becomes an arena for conveying aspirations related to the needs of the community in border areas, besides that it is also an effort to synchronize and harmonize between proposed future program plans [6] In cognitive culture, the shared logic of action data and field facts state that there is a logic of joint action in the embodiment of the shared logic of action contained in the logical actions carried out by actors in programs to fulfill basic needs in border areas and stakeholders in planning regional development. This can be seen in the proposals of stakeholders such as the Food Security Service, the Agriculture Office,

4. Conclusion

The government's concern regarding meeting basic needs is not only at the central government level but also at the North Kalimantan Province level Number 9 of 2018 Concerning Implementation of Family Resilience Development includes meeting basic needs, including implementing family resilience. The second element is normative; that is, the fact that research mechanisms are built based on an agreement in running the program refers to the commitments built by the Regional Government in the program to fulfill basic needs, focusing on food. In carrying out programs to fulfill basic needs, the Regional Government has the principle of stabilizing staple food prices as a commitment to carrying out programs to fulfill basic needs in border areas. The third element, namely cognitive, states that the findings and facts in the field, the local government in the program of fulfilling basic needs in the border region has two references, namely common beliefs and shared logics of action.

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