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## STRATEGY OF REMOTE TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES EMPOWERMENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN BURU DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

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This research aims to: 1) obtain an overview of the things that support and hinder the implementation of the empowerment policy for remote indigenous communities (KAT) in Buru Regency, and 2) obtain an overview of the appropriate KAT policy implementation strategy referring to the things that support and hinder the. The research method in this journal uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method by taking the location in the Wanfudinar Hamlet, Buru Regency. Based on the research results, it is obtained an overview of several things that support and hinder the implementation of the empowerment policy for remote indigenous communities (KAT) in Buru Regency. Internal factors that support implementation, namely the availability of regulations as the legal basis for implementation, and the synergy between the government and local governments in the implementation process. Meanwhile, external supporting factors are the potential for a large area and the awareness of citizens to accept the program. Furthermore, internal factors that hinder the implementation process, namely the existence of budget limitations and the in optimum role of the assigned assistants. Meanwhile, external factors that hindered the implementation process were the difficulty of access to the empowerment location, and the lack of community and private sector participation in the implementation process. Referring to the things that support and hinder, it is obtained an overview of the appropriate policy implementation strategy through the ASOCA approach.

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### INTRODUCTION

According to Almisar (2010), statistical data for 2015 show that 65% of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas, of which 35% still live in remote areas, including remote indigenous communities. Katcenter Info (2010) explains that indigenous communities are a social reality related to the process of origin and emergence of a national community. Some remote indigenous communities that are popular and often become the spotlight in our country such as; the Badui tribe on the island of Java, the Anak Dalam tribe on the island of Sumatra, the Dayak tribe on the island of

Kalimantan, the Asmat tribe on the island of Irian, and in Sulawesi the Kajang community. Indigenous peoples have the right to be free from all forms of discrimination in exercising their basic rights based on their origin or identity. This is in line with the statement of the United Nations (UN) through article 2 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which states that: indigenous peoples and individuals are free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

In fact, according to Hall and Midgley (2004) and Almisar (2010), the existence of remote indigenous communities has tended to be considered a complementary part of society in general, even efforts to include discriminated groups such as remote indigenous communities into the main group actually traps them in poverty and vulnerability. Ife and Tesoriero (2008) empowerment through affirmative policies can change structures or institutions to realize access to disadvantaged community groups such as remote indigenous communities to resources more equitably.

According to Prasetijo (2010), Arief Budiman (1997) and Mubyarto (2000), government policy in the development sector must be oriented towards equitable distribution of development results and the principle of justice directed in the corridor to achieve a comprehensive community welfare reaching all corners of the country including reaching the Community. Remote customs.

Improving the quality of life of remote Indigenous Communities will greatly depend on the changes that occur in the local environment through the Remote Indigenous Community (KAT) empowerment program organized by the local government. The enactment of Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government has given regional governments broad powers to manage their own government affairs, based on regional characteristics and local communities, according to the principles of autonomy and co-administration. Its presence is expected to improve the situation of remote indigenous communities in various remote areas. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of remote indigenous communities is often found, one of which is in Maluku Province.

Based on the results of a database review of the distribution of KAT empowerment locations, the number of Heads of Remote Indigenous Community Families in Maluku Province is 5,395 families, which are spread over 9 (nine) districts in Maluku Province. One of the districts with the largest number of heads of remote indigenous communities is Buru Regency. The remote indigenous communities in Buru Regency are generally still nomadic and scattered in several areas. Some of them have lived in coastal areas for decades, and

some are still wandering the forests of the Buru Island area. One of the Remote Indigenous Communities is in Wanfudinar Hamlet, Waeflan Village, Waelata District. The Regional Government of Buru Regency has so far intervened in Remote Indigenous Communities in the area through the role of the Social Service, however, until now the condition of the local Remote Indigenous Communities has not improved in terms of fulfilling their basic rights.

With regard to efforts to fulfill the basic rights of Remote Indigenous Communities, the Buru Regency Government has established a social empowerment policy for Remote Indigenous Communities scattered in Buru Regency. The empowerment policy referred to is part of the national policy implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia which in its implementation is carried out jointly by the Government and Regional Government. This policy is an implementation of the constitutional mandate of the Republic of Indonesia which is followed up by Presidential Regulation Number 186 of 2014 concerning Social Empowerment for Remote Indigenous Communities.

The description above raises the following research questions: How do you describe the things that support and hinder the implementation of the empowerment policy for remote indigenous communities (KAT) in Buru Regency and how does the right strategy for implementing the KAT policy refer to the things that support and hinder it? On the basis of these research questions, this journal aims to: 1) obtain an overview of the things that support and hinder the implementation of the empowerment policy for remote indigenous communities (KAT) in Buru Regency, and 2) obtain an overview of the appropriate KAT policy implementation strategy referring to this the things that support and hinder it.

## **METHOD**

This research uses qualitative research methods with descriptive analysis methods and phenomenological approaches. This research is expected not to experience limitations in interpreting or understanding the phenomenon being studied. The data collected is carried out

regarding concepts, opinions, positions, attitudes, assessments and giving meaning to situations or experiences in the policy of empowering remote indigenous communities. The research focus was set at Wanfudinar Hamlet, Waeflan Village, Waelata District, Buru Regency. The researchers considered choosing Wanfudinar Hamlet as the locus of this study, because the location has not been touched by development programs organized by the government. Thus, researchers can identify differences in the living conditions of the community in that location before and after the implementation of KAT empowerment policy in that location. The research was conducted in mid-April 2019-April 2020.

Primary data collection was carried out by conducting in-depth observations, in-depth interviews, and focused discussions with several stakeholder informants, including: 1) Wanfudinar Hamlet Stakeholders (Hamlet Heads, Customary Figures), and 2) Buru District Government includes, among others: Buru Regent, Sekda Buru, Chairman of Commission B DPRD Kab. Buru, Kadinsos, Sedsinos, Head of Social Empowerment, Camat Waelata, and Head of Waeflan Village. Triangulation was carried out with several academics and other expert resource persons at the central level. Data collection was also carried out secondary to sources from various references to journals, reports, statistics, and other literature sources.

## ANALYSIS

### Some Welfare Issues in Dusun Wufudinar

The condition of KAT residents in the sub-district is quite apprehensive, where they are still wrapped in social problems, such as; still high illiteracy rate, housing environment that is not suitable for habitation, health conditions that are not too good, do not have adequate clothing, and still depend on the traditional economy. Regarding the social conditions of the isolated community of the Bupolo Tribe in Waeflan Village, Waelata District, Buru Regency, as shown in table 1 below:

**Table 1**  
**Social Condition of Community in Waeflan Village, Waelata Sub District, Buru District**

No.	Social Condition of Bupolo Tribe
1.	High Illiterate
2.	Do not have adequate clothing
3.	Health condition is not good enough
4.	Uninhabitable residential environment
5.	It still depends on the traditional economy

Source: Survey result of LSM BAMAN, 2014.

These various social problems indicate that the development programs implemented by the Buru Regency Government have so far not reached the area.

One of the areas in Buru Regency that is inhabited by KAT residents is Wanfudinar Hamlet. This hamlet is located in Waeflan Village, Waelata District. The Remote Indigenous Community Empowerment Policy in Wanfudinar Hamlet began in 2015, which began with an initial assessment and a feasibility study which was a follow-up to the results of KAT social mapping to determine the location including the KAT or non-KAT categories. In accordance with the results of the initial assessment and feasibility study, Wanfudinar Hamlet was subsequently designated as a Category II KAT Empowerment Location.

The living conditions of KAT residents in Wanfudinar Hamlet are full of limitations and lack thereof. This is because the development programs carried out by the local government have so far not reached these locations. The existence of KAT residents in the Wanfudinar hamlet can be reached from the provincial capital by boat for 8 hours, then continue the journey from the district capital to Waeflan Village with a distance of 36 Km using a special vehicle, and to get to Wanfudinar Hamlet takes approximately 4-5 hour by foot along cobblestone trails, rivers, hills and mountains. The explanation above shows how difficult it is to reach the hamlet, because it is very far away

and there is not yet adequate road infrastructure. Thus, the researcher is of the view that one of the reasons for the uncertain location of the local government development program is the difficulty in reaching the location and the limited supporting facilities, especially the road to that location.

This condition causes KAT residents in Wanfudinar Hamlet to live in limitations and only rely on what is available in nature to meet their daily needs through farming and hunting with very simple and traditional methods. This gives concern if this condition occurs for a long time, then it is feared that the available natural resources will no longer be able to meet the needs of all KAT residents in that location. This condition is exacerbated by the inadequate living conditions of residents, because they have soil and thatched roofs, making their health conditions very vulnerable to various diseases, especially children and the elderly.

Therefore, the KAT empowerment program as the implementation of several related policies can be a solution to solve social problems faced by KAT residents in Wanfudinar Hamlet. The implementation of KAT empowerment is expected to improve the quality of life of KAT residents in Wanfudinar Hamlet through appropriate and targeted programs. However, the benefits of implementing this empowerment have not been felt by all KAT residents, because they still encounter several obstacles in its implementation, such as difficulty in reaching the empowerment location, the unavailability of adequate road facilities, and limited government and government budgets, as well as low community and private sector participation. in supporting the successful implementation of the intended program.

In more summary, the welfare problems faced by Wanfudinar Hamlet are as follows:

1. The inaccessibility of Wanfudinar Hamlet by the development program organized by the local government.
2. The difficulty of getting to Wanfudinar Hamlet is due to the very long distance and the inadequate road and transportation means
3. The living conditions and environment of the KAT residents are isolated and very

susceptible to disease, especially children and the elderly.

4. Limited technology in farming and hunting to meet the needs of KAT residents.
5. The impact of the implementation of KAT empowerment that has not been optimal is felt by all KAT residents.
6. Limited budget in supporting the successful implementation of KAT empowerment.
7. Lack of public and private sector participation in the implementation process.

### **Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of Remote Indigenous Community Empowerment (KAT) in Buru District**

Based on the results of research conducted in the field, an overview of internal supporting factors, external supporting factors, internal inhibiting factors and external inhibiting factors is obtained as follows:

#### **Internal Supporting Factors**

Internal supporting factors are factors that come from the internal of the Central Government and Buru Regency Government as the implementer. Several internal supporting factors include the following:

##### **a. Regulation as the Legal Basis for Implementation of KAT Empowerment**

The successful implementation of KAT empowerment is supported by the existence of regulations that become the legal basis for implementing the program. In addition, regulations also serve as guidelines in every stage of the implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru Regency. The regulation is a regulation issued by the central government and the District Government of Buru to guarantee legality and provide guidance in the implementation of KAT empowerment. Some of these regulations include: 1) Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare; 2) Government Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare; 3) Presidential Regulation Number 186 of 2014 concerning Social Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities (this Presidential Regulation becomes the legal basis and guidelines for the implementation of KAT

Empowerment); and 4) Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 12 of 2015 concerning Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 186 of 2014 concerning Social Empowerment of Isolated Traditional Communities (this Minister of Social Affairs describes each stage of KAT empowerment). From the set of rules above, it can be concluded that policy resources are readily available and have been followed up with regulations at lower levels such as the Director General of Social Empowerment regarding Technical Guidelines for Social Empowerment for Remote Indigenous Communities. In addition, policies for the implementation of KAT empowerment have also been formulated at the regional level, namely the Buru Regent Decree concerning the Formation of Working Groups and Work Units for Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities in Buru Regency. In addition, the attitude of the implementers who have been obedient to follow and guide these regulations in the implementation process is also a supporting factor in the implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru District.

#### **b. Synergy between Central and Local Government**

The problems faced by KAT residents in Wandufinar are very complex, because they cover several aspects of life. Based on observations, the implementation of KAT empowerment must involve many parties, both at the central and regional levels. One of the important statements was the statement made by the Buru Regent in the interview as an informant, which stated that: "The factor that really supports this policy is the acceptance of traditional leaders and KAT residents themselves to the KAT empowerment program. There is synergy between the central, provincial and district governments in the implementation of this policy ". This was supported by the results of interviews with several other informants, one of which was the Head of the Buru Regency Social Service who stated that: "The factors that support the implementation of this policy are the acceptance of KAT citizens along with their traditional apparatus and other parties involved either directly or indirectly. in

activities from preparation to implementation of the policy ".

The results of the interview above show that the synergy between the regional government and the central government is crucial to the success of program implementation and in fact it has been well established. Every obstacle encountered in implementing the program is discussed together in the KAT empowerment coordination forum.

Therefore, in order for the goal of KAT empowerment in the district to be achieved, every party involved as an implementer at both the regional and central levels must continue to maintain good and comprehensive communication that has occurred so far so that all programs to be implemented will be well integrated. Thus, there will be synergy between the implementers, at the regional to central levels.

#### ***External Supporting Factors***

External supporting factors are factors that come from external to the Central Government and Buru Regency Government as the implementer. Several external supporting factors include the following:

##### **a. Wide area potential**

Several programs in the context of implementing KAT empowerment in Wanfudinar Hamlet, Buru Regency, such as the construction of semi-permanent houses, the development of the agricultural sector, and the construction of other infrastructure require a large enough land or area. The availability of large land is one of the factors supporting the success of the implementation of KAT empowerment in Wanfudinar.

The pattern of community life that has been so dependent on nature shows that the natural conditions and areas in Wanfudinar are quite potential to support KAT empowerment in that location. In addition, because the location has never been touched by a development program, the implementer will certainly be more flexible and easier to arrange the position of the infrastructure that will be built for KAT Wanfudinar residents.

##### **b. Community awareness to accept and support KAT empowerment program**

KAT empowerment in Buru Regency, especially in Wanfudinar Hamlet, will not be carried out if KAT residents in the location do not receive the program. Therefore, acceptance and support from KAT Wanfudinar residents as beneficiaries is very important so that the KAT empowerment program can be implemented. This is in line with the opinion of Maryani and Nainggolan (2018) which states that "Community empowerment can only occur if the community itself also participates. The success of the community empowerment program or activity is not only determined by the party carrying out the empowerment, but also by the active role of the party who is empowered to change the situation and conditions for the better than before".

The results of interviews with several informants showed that the KAT Wanfudinar residents were willing and accepted and supported all the KAT empowerment programs being implemented. This is reflected in the statement of the Waeflan Village Head: "The people of Wanfudinar Hamlet strongly agree and accept this program because through this program they feel helped in fulfilling their housing needs". The acceptance of KAT residents is the result of the efforts made by the implementers to provide understanding and views and to convince KAT residents that the KAT empowerment program implemented does not conflict with the values of local wisdom that they believe so far. The results of various interviews showed that in conducting meetings with KAT residents to explain the KAT empowerment program, the village government also involved traditional leaders. Customary leaders have a strong influence in decision making for solving problems that occur in the community. Therefore, the decision to involve them in convincing KAT residents to accept the KAT empowerment program was the right and effective decision in supporting the implementation of KAT empowerment in Wanfudinar Hamlet.

### ***Internal Obstacle Factors***

#### **a. Budget Limitedness**

The budget is one of the determining factors for the implementation of government programs, including the KAT community empowerment program implemented in Buru Regency. The empowerment program for KAT residents will be implemented if it is supported by sufficient budget resources, considering the problems faced by KAT residents are very complex problems, covering various sectors of life.

According to the researcher's observations, the budget allocated by the central and regional governments is basically quite large, but when compared with the number of family heads in Wanfudinar Hamlet and several infrastructure facilities that will be built, this budget is still not sufficient to cover all these needs. .

To overcome this, the government needs to increase the participation of the community / non-governmental organizations / NGOs and third parties (the business world) to obtain additional budget resources to support the successful implementation of KAT empowerment. For this reason, the government can implement collaboration with the parties mentioned above, which of course will benefit all parties involved in it. Collaboration can be a solution to budget constraints faced by the government. This is in line with the opinion of Anshell and Gash (2007) in Jung, Yong-Duck; Mazmanian, Daniel; Tang, 2009: 1) which states that "collaboration is a process of forming, facilitating, operating, monitoring and regulating cross-sectoral organizations to address public policy problems that cannot be easily handled by one organization or the public sector alone". Furthermore, Anshell and Gash (2007) said that "collaborative governance is best done by involving multi-stakeholders (government, private and community) in public services".

#### **b. The Role of Assistants is not yet optimal**

One of the stages in the implementation of KAT empowerment is assistance carried out by assistants who have the competence to

provide assistance in social empowerment for KAT. The success of the mentoring process is one of the benchmarks for the successful implementation of KAT empowerment in Wanfudinar.

However, it seems that the role of the assistants cannot be carried out optimally. This can be seen from several things, among which there are still some KAT residents who still practice their habits before this empowerment program exists. In addition, there are still some KAT residents who have not been able to develop their farming skills, etc. One of the things that causes the less optimal role of the assistants is that they are not involved in the assistants in the preparation stage, especially the initial exploration and feasibility studies. they do not have sufficient knowledge about the real conditions in the empowerment location. Apart from that, the role of assistants has not been optimal is also caused by the limited number of assistants in implementing KAT empowerment. The number of assistants who are not balanced with the number of KAT residents causes the mentoring process to not run well, where there are some KAT residents who do not receive intensive guidance from existing assistants.

Therefore, the government needs to make efforts to strengthen the role of assistants in the implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru Regency, especially in Wanfudinar Hamlet. Several efforts can be made to optimize the function and role of assistants, including formulating competency standards for assistants and programs for capacity building and competency of assistants.

### ***External Obstacle Factors***

External inhibiting factors are external factors from the Central Government and the Buru Regency Government as the implementer. Several external inhibiting factors include the following:

#### **a. Difficulty Access to the Location**

One of the external inhibiting factors in empowering KAT in Wanfudinar Hamlet is the difficulty of access to the location. This difficulty is due to the unavailability of road access and other supporting infrastructure to Wanfudinar. All the results of the interview with the informants illustrated that the difficulty of access to Wanfudinar was one of the inhibiting factors for the implementation of KAT empowerment in that location. In addition to road access that is not yet available, the difficulty of access is also due to the distance to a very far location.

Based on information, the KAT empowerment location in Wanfudinar is reached from the Provincial Capital by using a ship for 8 hours, then continues from the district capital to Waeflan Village with a distance of 36 KM using a special vehicle, and to get to the location takes approximately 4- 5 hours by foot along cobblestone trails, rivers, hills and mountains. This condition illustrates that the difficult access to KAT in Wanfudinar is one of the factors that hinders the implementation of related policies.

#### **b. Lack of Community and Business Participation**

As previously explained, cooperation (collaboration) between the government, the business world and the community will optimize the successful implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru Regency, especially in Wanfudinar. The participation of the community and the business world in the implementation of KAT empowerment will be an additional resource that is very useful in the KAT empowerment process in Wanfudinar Hamlet.

However, based on the observations of researchers, the participation of the community and the business world in the implementation of KAT empowerment in Dusun Wanfudinar Regency is still very minimal. The low participation of the community and the business world is the impact of existing conditions, namely the

difficulty of reaching the KAT empowerment location in Wanfudinar Hamlet. Therefore, the government needs to immediately improve the infrastructure, especially the road infrastructure to Wanfudinar to facilitate access to that location.

### ***KAT Empowerment Implementation Strategy in Buru Regency***

Based on the description of the factors inhibiting and supporting policy implementation above, to formulate an appropriate strategy as mentioned above, the researcher uses the ASOCA analysis proposed by Suradinata (2013). ASOCA, which stands for Ability (ability), Strength, (strength), Opportunities (opportunities), Culture (culture), and Agility (intelligence). ASOCA analysis is a development of the SWOT analysis by adding elements of culture (culture) and agility (intelligence) as an important element in finding problem-solving strategies, making decisions, and can be developed in following changes, times and needs (Suradinata, 2013).

ASOCA analysis is used to formulate a strategy for implementing KAT Empowerment in Buru Regency, with the following considerations: 1) The element of culture (culture) is one of the factors that greatly influences the implementation process of KAT empowerment in Wanfudinar Hamlet, because KAT residents in that location have wisdom values. local people who are still trusted and carried out until now, and 2) The added element of agility is needed and must be owned by the implementers in order to be able to observe and analyze the realities and phenomena that occur in the empowerment location, so that it becomes input and evaluation on the empowerment implementation process that is carried out.

By using the ASOCA analysis approach, strategies can be formulated that can be applied in the implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru Regency as follows:

#### **a. Strategy using the ability to take advantage of opportunities (AbO)**

1. Increase the capabilities and knowledge of the implementers and build a common view, understanding and actions of the implementers at each stage of implementation and supported by increased participation of the community and the business world in the implementation process.
2. Optimizing communication and coordination between implementers by utilizing developments in information and communication technology so that they can work together in the implementation process.
3. Increasing the ability to evaluate all stages of implementation that have been carried out supported by feedback from the community on the implementation stages that have been implemented, based on the results of intensive interactions with KAT residents as beneficiaries.

#### **b. Strategies of using power to take advantage of opportunities (SO)**

1. Make existing regulations a guideline for building commitment of implementers in the implementation process of KAT empowerment and in efforts to increase public and business awareness to participate in the implementation of KAT empowerment.
2. Optimizing the use of the allocated budget, supported by the participation of the public and the business world in the implementation process.
3. Make the Preliminary Assessment and Feasibility Study Results document as a guideline in formulating programs and activities by utilizing existing communication information technology in the delivery of these documents.
4. Optimizing the tasks and functions of the Satker and Pokja in the implementation process with the support of community participation, so as to increase the interaction of KAT residents with other people outside their community.

#### **c. Strategies for using intelligence to take advantage of opportunities (AgO)**



1. Increase intelligence to understand norms, standards, procedures and criteria (NPSK) so as to encourage increased community participation in the implementation of KAT empowerment.
2. Optimizing the utilization of all available resources by utilizing information and communication technology so that each resource used is confirmed and its use can be accounted for.
3. Optimizing the implementation of debriefing for the implementers and assistants in order to understand the characteristics and conditions in the empowerment location so as to facilitate the interaction process with KAT residents.

**d. Strategies for using the ability to harness culture (AbC)**

1. Increase the knowledge and understanding of the implementer in the implementation of empowerment and supported by the role of traditional leaders to convey to KAT residents about the empowerment program being implemented so that it can be accepted and supported by KAT residents.
2. Optimizing the communication and coordination process to change the mindset and habits of KAT residents in an effort to fulfill their daily needs towards independence
3. Improve the ability to evaluate each stage in the implementation process of KAT citizen empowerment by implementing a culture of mutual cooperation

**e. Strategies for using power to harness culture (SC)**

1. Increase understanding of the provisions in existing regulations to be explained to traditional leaders, so that with their strong influence, traditional leaders can influence all KAT citizens to accept the empowerment program that is being implemented.
2. Optimizing the use of the available budget to support the successful

implementation of empowerment by implementing a culture of mutual cooperation between the implementers and all parties involved, including KAT residents.

3. Make use of the results of the initial assessment and feasibility study documents that have been prepared to provide an overview of the current conditions and conditions to be realized from empowerment, so as to change the mindset and habits of KAT residents for the better.
4. Optimizing the roles and functions of KAT empowerment work units and working groups with the support of the role and influence of traditional leaders in changing the mindset and habits of KAT residents.

**f. Strategies for using intelligence to take advantage of culture (AgC)**

1. Increase understanding of norms, standards, procedures and criteria (NPSK) in order to optimize the role of traditional leaders in the empowerment implementation process so that it can be accepted and supported by all KAT residents
2. Optimizing the use and management of resources owned by the culture of mutual cooperation in the implementation of KAT empowerment
3. Optimizing the implementation of debriefing for the implementers and assistants in order to understand the methods and strategies to change the mindset and habits in order to realize the independence of KAT citizens.

The strategy as described above can be applied in the process of implementing KAT empowerment in Buru Regency, and can be developed along with the development of science and technology so that it can be a solution to solve challenges and problems in the process of implementing KAT empowerment in Buru Regency. The strategy for implementing KAT empowerment in Buru Regency can be shown by the ASOCA analysis matrix as illustrated in the following table:

**Table 2.**  
**ASOCA Analysis Matrix as an**  
**Implementation Strategy for KAT**  
**Empowerment in Buru District**

<b>Internal Factor</b>	<b>Ability (Ab)</b>	<b>Strength (S)</b>	<b>Agility (Ag)</b>
	<p>a. The ability of the implementer to increase knowledge and understanding as well as to build a common view, understanding and action between the implementers in accordance with their field of work.</p> <p>b. Ability to build communication and coordination between implementers</p> <p>c. Ability to evaluate the progress of the implementation of each empowerment stage.</p>	<p>a. Regulations regarding the implementation of KAT empowerment as a legal basis and guidelines for implementing KAT empowerment.</p> <p>b. Budget allocation by the government and local governments for the implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru Regency .</p> <p>c. Availability of documents on the results of the Initial Assessment and Feasibility Study</p> <p>d. Availability of Working Units (Satker) and Working</p>	<p>a. Intelligence to understand norms, standards, procedures and criteria (NPSK) in implementing KAT empowerment.</p> <p>b. Intelligence regulates and manages all available resources</p> <p>c. Providing provision to implementers and assistants to increase intelligence and knowledge about the implementation process of KAT empowerment</p>

		Groups (Pokja) based on the Buru Regent Regulation.	
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<b>External Factor Opportunity (O)</b>	<b>Strategy using the ability to take advantage of opportunities (AbO)</b>	<b>Strategies to use strength to take advantage of opportunities (SO)</b>	<b>Strategies for using intelligence to take advantage of opportunities (AgO)</b>
<p>a. Increase the participation of the community and the business world (private sector) in the process of implementing KAT empowerment,</p> <p>b. Utilization of information technology in communicating and coordinating between</p>	<p>a. Increase the capabilities and knowledge of the implementers and build a common view, understanding and actions of the implementers at every stage of implementation and supported by increased participation of the community and the business world in the</p>	<p>a. Making existing regulations a guideline to build implementer commitment in the process of implementing KAT empowerment and in efforts to increase public and business awareness to participate in the implementation of KAT empowerment.</p>	<p>a. Increase intelligence to understand norms, standards, procedures and criteria (NPSK) so as to encourage increased community participation in the implementation of KAT empowerment.</p> <p>b. Optimizing the use of all available resources by</p>

implementers c. increase interaction	implementation process b. Optimizing communication and coordination between implementers by utilizing developments in information and communication technology so that they can work together in the implementation process. c. Increasing the ability to evaluate all stages of implementation carried out supported by feedback from the community on the implementation stages that have been	b. Optimizing the use of the allocated budget, supported by the participation of the public and the business world in the implementation process c. Make the Preliminary Assessment and Feasibility Study Results document as a guide in formulating programs and activities by utilizing existing communication information technology in the delivery of these documents. d. Optimizing the tasks and function	utilizing information and communication technology so that every resource used is confirmed and its use can be accounted for. c. Optimizing the implementation of debriefing for the implementers and assistants in order to understand the characteristics and conditions in the empowerment location so that it facilitates the interaction process with KAT residents.
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	implemented, based on the results of intensive interaction with KAT residents as beneficiaries.	s of the Satker and Pokja in the implementation process with the support of community participation, so as to increase the interaction of KAT residents with other people outside their community.	
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<b>Culture (C)</b>	<b>Strategies for using the ability to harness culture (AbC)</b>	<b>Strategies for using power to harness culture (SC)</b>	<b>Strategies for using intelligence to take advantage of culture (AgC)</b>
a. The influence of traditional leaders (Kepala Adat and Kepala Soa) who are very	a. Increase the knowledge and understanding of implementers in the implementation of empowerment	a. Increase understanding of the provisions in existing regulations to be explained to traditional	a. Increase understanding of norms, standards, procedures and criteria (NPSK) in order to optimize

<p>strong in decision making in the internal community.</p> <p>b. Mutual cooperation culture in matters related to the interests of KAT residents.</p> <p>c. Changing the mindset (mindset) and habits (habits) of KAT residents</p>	<p>ment and supported by the role of traditional leaders to convey to KAT residents about the empowerment program being implemented so that they can be accepted and supported by KAT residents.</p> <p>b. Optimizing the communication and coordination process to change the mindset and habits of KAT residents in an effort to fulfill their life needs towards</p>	<p>leaders, so that with their strong influence, traditional leaders can influence all KAT citizens to accept the empowerment program that is implemented.</p> <p>b. Optimizing the use of the available budget to support the successful implementation of empowerment by implementing a culture of mutual cooperation between the implementers and all parties involved, including KAT residents.</p>	<p>the role of traditional leaders in the empowerment implementation process so that it can be accepted and supported by all KAT residents.</p> <p>b. Optimizing the use and management of resources owned by the culture of mutual cooperation in the implementation of KAT empowerment.</p> <p>c. Optimizing the implementation of provision for the implementers and assistants in order to understand the methods and</p>		<p>independence</p> <p>c. Improve the ability to evaluate each stage in the implementation process of KAT citizen empowerment by implementing a culture of mutual cooperation</p>	<p>c. Make use of the results of the initial assessment and feasibility study documents that have been prepared to provide an overview of the current conditions and conditions to be realized from empowerment, so that they can change the mindset and habits of KAT residents for the better.</p> <p>d. Optimizing the roles and functions of KAT empowerment work units and working groups with the support of the role and influence</p>	<p>strategies to change the mindset and habits in order to realize the independence of KAT citizens.</p>
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		of traditional leaders in changing the mindset and habits of KAT residents	
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Source: Processed Research Results, 2019.

## CONCLUSION

Efforts to implement policies for empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities carried out by the Government to improve the fulfillment of their basic rights have so far still faced significant challenges. Based on the results of the research, it is obtained an overview of several things that support and hinder the implementation of the empowerment policy for remote indigenous communities (KAT) in Buru Regency. Internal factors that support implementation are the availability of regulations as a legal basis for implementation, and the synergy between the government and local governments in the implementation process. Meanwhile, external supporting factors are the potential for a large area and the awareness of citizens to accept the program. Furthermore, internal factors that hinder the implementation process, namely the existence of budget limitations and the inoptimal role of the assigned assistants. Meanwhile, external factors that hamper the implementation process are the difficulty of access to the empowerment location, and the lack of public and private sector participation in the implementation process.

Refers to things that support and hinder it can be obtained an overview of the right policy implementation strategy through the ASOCA approach (Soeradinata, 2013). By using the ASOCA analysis approach, several strategies can be formulated that can be applied in the implementation of KAT empowerment in Buru Regency, including: 1) The strategy of using the ability to take advantage of opportunities (AbO), 2) The strategy of using strength to take

advantage of opportunities (SO), 3) The strategy of using intelligence to take advantage of opportunities (AgO), 4) Strategies using the ability to utilize culture (AbC), 5) Strategies to use strengths to exploit culture (SC), and 6) Strategies to use intelligence to utilize culture (AgC). The overall strategy in more detail is described in the description in the previous chapter.

The strategy as described above can be applied in the process of implementing KAT empowerment in Buru Regency, and can be developed along with the development of science and technology so that it can be a solution to solve challenges and problems in the process of implementing KAT empowerment in Buru Regency.

In the future, the strategic approach above certainly cannot be applied just like that in the implementation of KAT empowerment policies in other areas that have different problem complexities, but what is obtained from the results of this research can be lessons learned for other areas to ensure that the implementation of similar policies can run well in the field.

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