

Strategy to Accelerate the Resolution of Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation in Nunukan Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to formulate the most recommended strategy for the Community and Village Empowerment Office of Nunukan Regency in an effort to accelerate the completion of Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation (PPBDes) in Nunukan Regency to achieve the target of 100% of 232 villages and 8 sub-districts. This study uses a mixed method with an exploratory design variant of the instrument development model. This model is to develop and implement quantitative instruments (IFE, EFE and QSPM) based on previous qualitative findings (SWOT). Data collection in this study was carried out through interviews, observations, questionnaires and online data collection. The results of this study found internal and external factors that influence the implementation of PPBDes in Nunukan Regency. Furthermore, based on the results of the IFE and EFE questionnaires, it was found that the weakness factor had the highest score with a score of 3.86, followed by the strength factor with a score of 3.76, then the opportunity factor with a score of 3.67 and finally the threat factor with a score of 3.62. Based on internal and external factors, a SWOT analysis was conducted to formulate strategies that could be taken to accelerate the completion of PPBDes in Nunukan Regency, then continued by using the QSPM analysis instrument to determine which strategy was most recommended or prioritized for implementation in an effort to accelerate the completion of PPBDes in Nunukan Regency.

1. Introduction

Villages as legal community units have the authority to regulate and manage the interests of their communities based on local origins and customs, as regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which was last amended by Law Number 3 of 2024. One important aspect in village regulation is the determination and confirmation of village administrative boundaries to ensure legal certainty and order in the administration of government.

The importance of delineating village boundaries is emphasized in Presidential Regulation No. 9 of 2016 concerning the One Map Policy and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Delineating Village Boundaries. Delineating boundaries not only serves to avoid conflict but also serves as the basis for spatial-based development

planning, the distribution of government programs, and the clarity of administrative areas.

Since the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determination and Confirmation of Village Boundaries based on the results of a study by the Indonesian Ombudsman, a member of the Indonesian Ombudsman, Dadan S. Suharmawijaya, stated that until November 2024, the realization of village boundary determination had only reached 7.7% and based on information conveyed at the implementation of the zoom meeting "Technical support work meeting for confirmation of Village/Sub-district boundaries in 2025" on June 26, 2025 by the Geospatial Information Agency and the Ministry of Home Affairs, it had only reached 14.7% of the total 75,526 villages in Indonesia, thus providing

recommendations to the relevant Ministries and Institutions, and to the Regional Government, the Indonesian Ombudsman suggested making the activity of determining and confirming village, sub-district and district boundaries a National Priority Target in the National Medium-Term Development Plan, Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, and Regional Government Work Plan.

However, by 2025, national implementation of village boundary determination remains low, reaching only 14.7% of the total 75,526 villages. In Nunukan Regency alone, this figure has only reached 42.91% of 232 villages, indicating significant challenges remain.

Table 1 Number of Sub-districts and Villages that have and have not implemented Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation

Subdistrict Status	Number of Districts	Number of Villages and Sub-districts	Percentage
Sub-districts that have issued Regent Regulations regarding Village Boundaries	10 Districts	103 Villages 0 Subdistricts	42.91%
Sub-districts that have not issued a Regent's Regulation on Village Boundaries	11 Districts	129 Villages 8 Sub-districts	57.08%
TOTAL	21 Districts	232 Villages 8 Sub-districts	100%

Source: *Community and Village Empowerment Service, Nunukan Regency 2025*

Some of the factors that are obstacles include: limited human resources in the field of mapping, inadequate budget, geographical conditions that are difficult to access, unclear boundaries between villages in the field, as well as complex social, cultural and economic aspects.

This low achievement is a significant concern, given that Nunukan Regency is spread across islands and remote areas, complicating the technical implementation of boundary

confirmation. Therefore, a more comprehensive study is needed to identify inhibiting factors, both internal and external, in order to formulate a strategy to accelerate village boundary determination towards the target of 100% completion by 2027, as outlined in the Nunukan Regent's Regulation on Village Boundary Maps.

2. Literature Review

A. Conceptual and Theoretical Review

1.1.1.1 1. Strategy

Initially, strategy was closely associated with a reliable, precise step that was carefully planned based on information gathered in a war. However, with the development of the times and current vocabulary, the use of the word strategy has a broader meaning and use. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, strategy is:

1. the science and art of using all the resources of a nation(s) to carry out certain policies in war and peace;
2. the science and art of leading troops to face the enemy in battle, in an advantageous situation; as a leader he truly masters this - an officer on the battlefield;
3. a detailed plan of activities to achieve a specific goal;
4. Strategic location according to military tactics;

Etymologically, the word "strategy" comes from the ancient Greek " *strategos*," meaning "art of war." Stratos = military, and ag = to lead. A strategy has a basis for achieving a stated goal. Essentially, strategy is a means to an end.

According to several experts According to Stephanie K Marrus as quoted by Sukristono (1995), strategy is defined as a process of determining top management plans that emphasize the organization's long-term goals, accompanied by the preparation of ways or efforts to achieve them. these goals. In addition to the general definition of strategy, there is also a more specific definition, namely Hamei "and Prahalad (1995) who raised core competencies as something important. Both define strategy which is translated as follows: "Strategy is an incremental action (incremental action). always

increasing) and continuous, and is carried out based on the perspective of future customer expectations. Furthermore, the definition of strategic management according to Fred R. David is the art and science of formulating, implementing, and evaluating cross-functional decisions that enable an organization to achieve its goals.

Hamel and Prahalad (1995) state that strategy is an action that is incremental and continuous, and is implemented with consideration of future customer expectations. Therefore, strategy is almost always based on future possibilities, not simply based on past events. Rapid market innovation and changing consumer patterns require companies to have core competencies. Therefore, companies need to identify core competencies in their businesses to remain competitive.

1.1.1.2 2. Determination of Village Boundaries

In an effort to support national development and realize the Nawacita agenda, the government established the *One Map Policy* (KSP) as a strategy to unify all national geospatial data under one standard, one geospatial reference, one database, and one geoportal. This KSP was then regulated through Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of the One Map Policy at a map accuracy level of 1:50,000 scale.

To accelerate the implementation of the Village Management Unit (KSP), the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Regulation No. 45 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Determining and Confirming Village Boundaries. This regulation explains that village boundaries are determined cartometrically based on an agreed-upon base map, while boundary confirmation is conducted through field surveys and documented on maps and a list of village boundary coordinates.

The establishment and confirmation of village boundaries aims to create orderly government administration and provide

clarity and legal certainty for village areas, fulfilling both technical and legal requirements. This is crucial given that villages are government entities with ancestral and traditional rights to regulate and manage the interests of local communities, as stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Historically, the existence of villages has been recognized even before the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The elucidation of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution mentions the existence of more than 250 *zelfbesturende landschappen* and *volksgemeenschappen*, such as villages in Java and Bali, nagari in Minangkabau, and hamlets and clans in Palembang, which are recognized as regions with original structures. Therefore, the sustainability of villages must be guaranteed within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia through the certainty of legitimate and legally recognized territorial boundaries.

1.1.1.3 3. SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate current internal **strengths** and **weaknesses**, as well as external **opportunities** and **threats**, both current and future. This method aims to provide a situational overview, not a direct solution to a problem, but remains a simple but effective tool for developing development strategies in various sectors.

According to Kotler (2000), SWOT is an assessment of all the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats an organization faces. Rangkuti (2013) emphasized that SWOT helps maximize strengths and opportunities while minimizing weaknesses and threats. Robinson (1997) described SWOT as an internal and external environmental analysis tool that, when used appropriately, can produce effective strategies.

2 SWOT components:

1. **Strengths** – Positive internal factors that provide advantages, such as skills, resources, reputation, technology, and

unique business features that differentiate it from competitors.

2. **Weaknesses** – Negative internal factors that need to be improved to become more competitive, such as limited resources, lack of technology, or weaknesses in the work team.
3. **Opportunities** – Positive external factors that can be utilized for development, such as market trends, regulatory changes, or collaboration opportunities.
4. **Threats** – Negative external factors that cannot be controlled and have the potential to hinder progress, such as market competition, technological change, or economic crisis.

3 Purpose of SWOT Analysis:

According to Budiman (2018) and several other experts, SWOT analysis has the following objectives:

1. Analyze the internal and external conditions of an institution or company.
2. Developing effective, efficient and optimal action strategies.
3. Identifying competitor advantages and the institution's competitive position.
4. Prepare development plans and anticipate potential problems.
5. Knowing the extent of the organization's capabilities in facing challenges and taking advantage of opportunities.

Overall, SWOT analysis is not only useful for organizations or companies, but is also relevant for use in individual and institutional contexts to design strategic planning based on data and situational realities.

3.1.1.1 5. Quantitative Strategy Planning Matrix (QSPM)

The QSPM is a tool used to objectively evaluate strategic alternatives based on previously identified internal and external success factors. This matrix helps determine the relative attractiveness of each strategy developed during the strategy matching stage, while still requiring sound intuitive judgment.

According to Widiyarini & Hunusalela (2019) and Baroto & Purbohadiningrat (2014), the QSPM is used to identify the best strategy for an organization. This method integrates internal and external factors into the strategic decision-making process (Febrianti & K, 2014; Suci, 2009). David & David (2016) added that alternative strategies in the QSPM are usually derived from the SWOT matrix.

The main elements in QSPM include:

1. Key success factors
2. Weight of each factor
3. Attractiveness Score (AS)
4. Total attractiveness score (STAS)

The advantage of the QSPM is its ability to integrate various strategic factors and systematically evaluate alternatives. However, its limitations lie in its reliance on intuitive judgment and assumptions, and its effectiveness is highly dependent on the quality of initial information and prior matching analysis.

3.1.1.2 6. SWOT Matrix

The SWOT matrix is a strategic tool used to identify and combine internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats) to formulate the right strategy for an organization.

Four Types of SWOT Strategies:

1. **SO Strategy (Strengths – Opportunities):**
 - a. Leveraging internal strengths to seize external opportunities.
 - b. Suitable for companies in a strong position and looking to grow.
 - c. Example: Using human resource strengths to enter new markets.
2. **WO Strategy (Weaknesses – Opportunities):**
 - a. Overcoming internal weaknesses by taking advantage of external opportunities.
 - b. Suitable for companies that have great opportunities but are hampered by internal weaknesses.

- c. Example: Training employees to utilize new technology.
3. **ST Strategy (Strengths – Threats):**
 - a. Using company strengths to confront or reduce external threats.
 - b. Suitable for competitive conditions or regulatory changes.
 - c. Example: Strengthening product quality so that it is not eroded by new competitors.
4. **WT Strategy (Weaknesses – Threats):**
 - a. A defensive strategy that aims to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats.
 - b. Suitable for companies in critical conditions.
 - c. Examples: Mergers, cost efficiencies, or organizational restructuring

3.1.1.3 7. SWOT Quadrant

According to Ranguti (2004), SWOT analysis is divided into four main quadrants that have different strategies for each quadrant. The method used is the SWOT matrix (internal-external) mapped on the cross axis (X; Y), so it is also a SWOT Matrix, where quadrants I (SO), II (ST), III (WO) and IV (WT) as in the SWOT Matrix pattern. For this reason, in the mapping on the number line of the cross axis (X; Y) from the results of the IFAS and EFAS or IFE and EFE tables, it is found between the x-axis: strengths - weaknesses faced with the y-axis: opportunities - threats (X; Y). This is intended to obtain a choice of one priority strategy which can then be determined the priority of the strategy from the item with the highest score in the choice of strategy. The following are the strategies on the four axes in the SWOT quadrant:

Quadrant I: This is a highly favorable situation. The company possesses both opportunities and strengths, enabling it to capitalize on them. The strategy to implement in this situation is to support an aggressive growth policy (growth-oriented strategy).

Quadrant II: Despite facing various threats, the company still possesses internal strengths. The strategy that must be implemented is to use these strengths to capitalize on long-term opportunities through a diversification strategy (products/services).

Quadrant III: The company faces significant market opportunities, but also faces several internal constraints/weaknesses. The company's focus is on minimizing these internal problems so it can seize better market opportunities.

Quadrant IV: This is a very unfavorable situation, the company faces various internal threats and weaknesses.

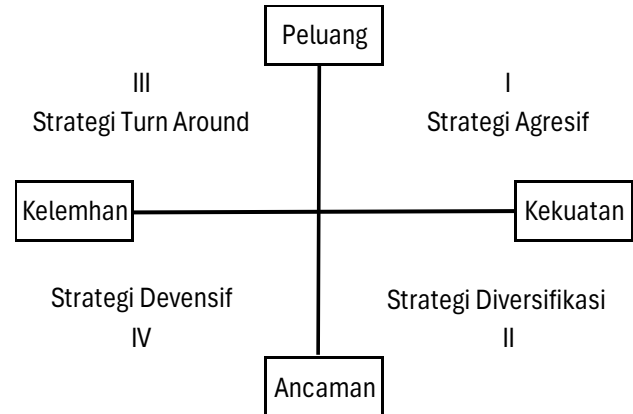


Figure 1SWOT analysis quadrant diagram

3. Research Methods

3.1 Research Approach and Design

This research design uses a mixed methods approach with an exploratory design – instrument development model. The research begins with a qualitative approach to explore and identify relevant internal and external factors, which are then used as the basis for developing quantitative instruments. These instruments are then applied for quantitative analysis through the IFE, EFE, IE, SWOT, and QSPM matrices. This approach was chosen due to the unavailability of suitable instruments and to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

3.2 Researcher's Role

1. This study uses Miles and Huberman's qualitative data analysis model, which involves three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing/verifying conclusions. These three processes occur simultaneously during data collection. Data reduction simplifies and focuses relevant data, data presentation systematically visualizes information, and verification is

used to draw and test the resulting conclusions.

2. For quantitative data, descriptive statistical analysis is used to describe the characteristics of variables through tables, diagrams, averages, standard deviations, and other measures of distribution.
3. Data validity was tested through two approaches:
4. Triangulation for qualitative data, namely comparing data sources, methods, and time of data collection to ensure the validity of the findings.
5. Validity and reliability tests for quantitative data, which were carried out using SPSS software, with the Pearson Product Moment test for validity and Cronbach Alpha for reliability.
6. Researchers also have the advantage of being part of the implementation team in the field, which strengthens the credibility of the research results .

3.3 Research Site and Period

This research on the determination and affirmation of village boundaries will be conducted at the **Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD)** of Nunukan Regency. DPMD serves as the leading sector for activities related to the determination and affirmation of village boundaries in Nunukan Regency, where the implementation budget is allocated. In addition, the researcher also serves as a young expert functional policy analyst at DPMD Nunukan Regency. The data collection process took place during May to June 2025 .

3.4 Data Sources

This study utilized both **primary** and **secondary data sources** .

3.1.1.4 3.4.1 Primary Data

Primary data were obtained directly from key informants at the Makassar **Primary data** refers to data obtained directly from sources that provide firsthand information to the researcher, while **secondary data** is obtained indirectly through intermediaries such as documents or other individuals. In this study,

the data sources consist of **persons** (key informants and respondents), **places** (Nunukan Regency), and **papers** (documents related to the determination and affirmation of village boundaries in Nunukan Regency), covering both primary and secondary sources.

The following are the key informants and respondents involved in this research:

Table 2. Key Informants and Respondents

No	Name	Position
1	Helmi Pudaaslikar, S.IP., M.Si	Head of the Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD), Nunukan Regency
2	Muhammad Ramli, S.Sos	Secretary of DPMD Nunukan Regency
3	Rudiansyah, SE., M. AP	Subdistrict Head of Sebuku
4	Ramlan Apriyadi, S.STP	Head of Village Arrangement Division, DPMD Nunukan
5	Arnis, SH	Functional Social Empowerment Officer, DPMD
6	Eko Supandi, S.Kom	Mapping Application Staff
7	-	Village Head of Atap, Sembakung Subdistrict

Source: Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) , 2025

3.1.1.5 3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data in this study were obtained from various official documents and relevant literature related to the determination and affirmation of village boundaries in Nunukan Regency. These sources include government regulations such as Ministerial Regulations (Permendagri), Regional Regulations, and Regent Regulations, activity reports from the Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD), survey and mapping documents of village boundaries, village statistical data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), as well as academic references

such as journals and books that support the analysis in this research.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

Data Collection Techniques Used in This Study:

1. Interview Technique
 - a. Conducted directly with respondents or informants.
 - b. Aimed at obtaining information through verbal question-and-answer sessions.
2. Observation Technique
 - a. Involves direct observation of the object or situation in the field.
 - b. Can be carried out directly or indirectly (using tools such as video recordings or photos).
3. Questionnaire Technique
 - a. Data collected through a structured list of written questions.
 - b. Respondents completed the questionnaire independently.
4. Online Data Search Technique
 - a. Involves gathering data from online sources (e-books, e-journals, official websites, etc.).
 - b. Used to complement primary data and access relevant theoretical references.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

This study employs a mixed methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Data is collected through interviews, observations, questionnaires, and online data searches.

Data Analysis Techniques

1. Qualitative Analysis: Flow Chart Analysis (Miles & Huberman)

This consists of three main steps:

- Data Reduction: Simplifying and organizing relevant data.
- Data Display: Presenting data in narrative form, tables, charts, or other visuals.
- Conclusion Drawing and Verification: Drawing final conclusions and verifying them based on the collected data.

2. Quantitative Analysis: Descriptive Statistics

Used to statistically describe variables through:

- Mean, median, mode

- Charts, frequency tables
- Quartiles, deciles, percentiles
- Standard deviation, variance, etc.

The results are further processed using the QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix) instrument.

3. Validity and Reliability

Qualitative: Ensured through triangulation, comparing data from various sources and times.

Quantitative:

- Validity Test: Pearson Product Moment
- Reliability Test: Cronbach's Alpha
 - Considered reliable if $r_{11} > 0.6$
 - Calculations performed using SPSS software

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Results

3.1.1.6 4.1 SWOT Analysis

1. Internal Analysis

A. Strength

Several internal forces that support the implementation of PPBDs (Determination and Confirmation of Village Boundaries) in Nunukan Regency include:

1. Facilities & Technology Support: The availability of GPS, laptops, and mapping applications is sufficient.
2. Regional Leadership Commitment: The Regent and Deputy Regent demonstrated a strong commitment to resolving village boundaries.
3. Experienced Human Resources: The PPBDs Team has human resources who understand the resolution of territorial boundary conflicts.
4. Cross-OPD Working Team: The formation of a team from various agencies (PU, Bappeda, Law, Governance) accelerates coordination and legitimacy.
5. Regulatory Support: The existence of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45 of 2016 and Presidential Regulation No. 9 of 2016 as a legal basis.
6. Achievements Higher Than National: Nunukan Regency has completed 42.92% of

PPBDes, exceeding the national achievement of 14.7%.

7. Supporting Policy: Involvement of community leaders, traditional leaders, and officials in the boundary determination process strengthens social legitimacy.

B. Weaknesses

However, there are a number of internal weaknesses that hinder the acceleration of PPBDes implementation, namely:

1. Budget Limitations: Available funds are insufficient for implementation in all villages, especially in hard-to-reach areas.
2. Lack of Experts: Especially at the village and sub-district levels, many officials do not yet understand mapping techniques.
3. Lack of Accurate Mapping Facilities: The GPS used is still handheld, not geodetic GPS which has high accuracy.
4. Lack of Intensive Coordination: Communication between villages and between sectors is still weak, only active when facilitated by a third party.
5. Boundary Disagreements by Villages: Some villages insist on maintaining their own version of boundaries without compromise.
6. Regional Policies Lack Support: There are no policies that specifically strengthen budget allocation and the role of village officials in PPBDes.

2. External Analysis

A. Opportunities:

1. Support from the Central Government
The central government through the Ministry of Home Affairs is strongly encouraging the acceleration of the determination and confirmation of village boundaries, especially with the target set until 2023.
2. National Policy Encourages a Spatial Data-Based Governance System
There is integration with *the One Map Policy* and *One Data Policy programs* which reinforce the urgency of clear regional boundaries.
3. Geospatial Technology Advances
The development of mapping software and

hardware (e.g. GIS, drones, GPS) facilitates the process of mapping village boundaries more accurately and efficiently.

4. Community Support
The community is increasingly aware of the importance of clear boundaries for public services and legal certainty over their land.
5. The Availability of Funding Assistance from the Central Government or Cross-Ministry/Institutional Programs
A number of programs allow for financing of PPBDes activities, for example through Special Allocation Funds or collaboration with the BPN.

B. Threats:

1. Potential for Social Conflict Between Villages
Disagreements over village boundaries can trigger tension and conflict between communities in adjacent villages.
2. Inequality of Interests Between Villages
Each village has certain interests in the claimed area, which can cause a deadlock in the assertion process.
3. Limitations of Historical Data and Old Maps
Inaccurate old boundary maps, missing documents, or the absence of archives are technical obstacles in boundary validation.
4. Reliance on Third Parties
If mapping is outsourced to a third party, the risk of intervention or bias may arise, especially if there is no strict oversight.
5. Regional Budget Limitations
Despite central government support, regional budget readiness is still required, which is often limited or unsustainable.

In brief, the relationship between the influencing factors and alternative strategies that can be pursued can be seen in the following table :

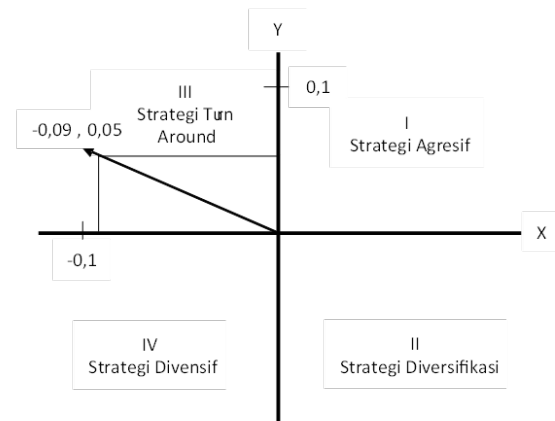
Table 3. SWOT Matrix

Internal	Strength (S) internal strength: a. Commitment from the elected	Weakness (W) internal weakness: a. Budget b. Mapping experts in
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External	Regent and Deputy Regent b. District Level PPBDes Team c. Facilities (Hardware & Software)	villages/sub-districts
Opportunity (O) external opportunities: a. Central Government Policy b. Support from Village/Sub-district Apparatus, community leaders and Traditional Institutions c. Increasing Public Awareness	SO Strategy: a. Making PPBDes a priority activity program starting from the OPD Work Plan to the Regency RKPD. b. Good and intense teamwork, collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders • Socialization and education to the community about the importance of PPBDes	WO Strategy: a. Improving the competency of village and sub-district natural resource managers in the field of mapping through technical guidance b. Encourage the use of APBDes to support the implementation of PPBDes Increase the budget for facilitating the implementation of PPBDes
Threats (T) external threats: a. Boundary Dispute b. Geographical conditions of the exclave village	ST Strategy: a. Firmly implement the boundary dispute mechanism according to Home Affairs	WT Strategy: a. Using an inclusive participatory approach at every stage of PPBDes b. Integrating Cultural Aspects in the Process of Delimiting

	Regulation 45/2016 b. Leveraging technology to address difficult geographic conditions c. Consensus in every PPBDes process	Village Boundaries c. Encourage the active involvement of third parties through academic schemes such as KKN and research, CSR schemes by the business world and non-governmental organizations
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SWOT Quadrant



3.1.1.7 4.2 QSPM Matrix

Based on the results of weighting and rating of internal and external factors, scores have been obtained for each of the factors above and based on the results of the SWOT analysis that have been formulated above, several alternative strategies have been obtained. Next, the researcher again conducted respondents to the respondents using the QSPM matrix instrument to objectively evaluate alternative strategies based on crucial internal and external success factors and identify the relative attractiveness (AS) of several existing alternatives using a scale of 1-5 which shows that the higher the value given indicates the more recommended the strategy is to be implemented.

Serial No.	Total Score	Strategy
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1	17,18	S4	Improving the competency of village and sub-district natural resource managers in the field of mapping through technical guidance
2	16.82	S5	Encourage the use of APBDes to support the implementation of PPBDes
3	16.36	S1	Making PPBDes a priority activity program starting from the OPD Work Plan to the Regency RKPD
4	16	S3	Socialization and education to the community about the importance of PPBDes
5	15.86	S8	Leveraging technology to address difficult geographic conditions
6	15.36	S2	Good and intense teamwork, collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders
7	14.86	S9	Consensus in every PPBDes process
8	14.86	S7	Firmly implement the boundary dispute mechanism according to Home Affairs Regulation 45/2016
9	14.85	S11	Integrating Cultural Aspects in the Process of Delimiting Village Boundaries

10	14.64	S6	Increase the budget for facilitating the implementation of PPBDes
11	14.33	S12	Encourage the active involvement of third parties through academic schemes such as KKN and research, CSR schemes by the business world and non-governmental organizations.
12	14.15	S10	Using an inclusive participatory approach at every stage of PPBDes

3.1.1.8 4.3 Validity and Reliability Test

a. Validity Test

Validity testing was conducted to determine the extent to which respondents understood the questions asked in the questionnaire. If the validity value is low, it indicates that respondents may not understand the purpose of the questions. In this study, validity testing was conducted on statements related to internal and external factors (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats), using the SPSS application. The test results showed that all *calculated r values* were greater than *r table* (0.754 at a 5% significance level), so it can be concluded that all statement items are **valid**.

b. Reliability Test

The reliability test aims to measure the consistency of respondents' responses to the questionnaire. The results of the reliability test for the weight and rating statements showed a **Cronbach's Alpha value** above 0.6. This indicates that the questionnaire instrument used has a good level of reliability and is trustworthy, making it suitable for further analysis due to its proven **reliability**.

4.2 Research Discussion

1. Impact of PPBDes

Village Boundary Maps (PPBDes) play a crucial role in supporting orderly administration, legal certainty, and spatially-based development planning. The absence of village boundaries that meet technical and legal requirements has led to various problematic impacts, both existing and potential, including:

1. Disruptions in Village Governance
Unclear territorial boundaries trigger conflicts of authority, complicate the preparation of the Village Work Plan (RKPDs) and Village Budget (APBDes), and hinder public services and village asset management.
2. Overlapping Investment and Spatial Planning Permits
Clear boundaries are important to avoid conflicts between villages in issuing business permits such as HGU.
3. Population Administration Problems
Territorial disputes have an impact on population data and the DPT, and can even lead to potential political conflict.
4. Social Conflict and Economic Impact
Unclear boundaries give rise to conflicts in natural resource management and hinder community access to CSR and village incentive funds.
5. Land Administration Problems
Map discrepancies impact land certification, creating the potential for legal disputes.
6. Obstacles to Village Development
The location of development projects can be disputed, causing budget waste or conflict between villages.
7. Government Program Evaluation Errors
Invalid spatial data impacts reporting, planning, and evaluation of cross-regional programs.
8. Potential for Social and Security Conflict
Boundary disputes can become horizontal conflicts and disrupt social stability.
9. Obstacles in Government Information Systems
Mismatched village boundaries hinder the synchronization of digital systems such as SIPD, Siskeudes, and SID.

These impacts demonstrate the urgency of PPBDes to be resolved immediately as a regional priority to support effective, accountable, and participatory village governance.

2. PPBDes Obstacles in Nunukan Regency

The implementation of Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation (PPBDes) in Nunukan Regency faces a number of technical, administrative and social obstacles, including:

1. The lack of high-resolution base maps (RBI 1:5,000) prevents the mapping process from being carried out optimally, especially in border villages.
2. Lack of Mapping Expert Human Resources at the District Level .
Nunukan Regency lacks personnel with technical mapping expertise according to Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 45 of 2016.
3. Lack of Special Budget for PPBDes
PPBDes activities have not been a budget priority, so that activities are limited or have stalled.
4. Border Conflicts Remain Inter-Village .
Several villages still have boundary disputes, which remain unresolved due to differing perceptions and territorial claims by the community or village government.
5. Data Limitations and Old Documents .
Old boundary documents are incomplete or do not correspond to current conditions.
6. Weak Coordination and Participation Between Institutions
Lack of synergy between village, sub-district and district governments in the process of validating and resolving boundaries .

3. Local Government Efforts in PPBDes

The Nunukan Regency Government has made several strategic efforts to accelerate the PPBDes process, including:

1. Formation of a Special PPBDes Team
An integrated team was formed involving various parties such as

Bappeda, DPMD, the Governance Section, and technical mapping partners.

2. Socialization and Training for Village Governments

The government provides technical training on mapping and understanding village boundary regulations to village and sub-district officials.

3. Participatory Approach

Prioritizes village and inter-village deliberations in agreeing on boundaries, to minimize social conflict.

4. Preparation of Indicative Maps and Field Verification

Using working maps based on medium resolution satellite imagery as the basis for field discussions and boundary clarification.

5. Collaboration with Third Parties (Private/NGOs)

Collaborating with external partners such as mapping agencies and donors to provide technical and funding support.

4. Strategic Recommendations for Completing PPBDes

This study recommends several strategic steps to accelerate and complete PPBDes in Nunukan Regency:

1. Preparation of PPBDes Roadmap and Action Plan

Local governments need to prepare medium-term-longsight planning with clear success indicators.

2. Strengthening of Regulations and Institutions

More technical Regent Regulations are needed as well as institutional strengthening in the field of village boundary planning.

3. Increasing Budget and Technical Human Resources

Allocating a special budget for PPBDes and recruiting or training technical personnel for village mapping.

4. Provision of High Resolution Base Maps and Mapping Technology

Encourage synergy with BIG or related agencies in providing 1:5,000 resolution RBI.

5. Sensitive Conflict Approach and Mediation

Using a professional mediation approach to resolve inter-village boundary conflicts fairly and peacefully.

6. Integration of PPBDes Results with Government Information Systems .

Encourage PPBDes results to be entered into systems such as SIPD, Siskeudes, and village population data systems.

5. Closing

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion presented in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the Village Boundary Determination and Confirmation (PPBDes) process in Nunukan Regency is highly urgent. This is due to its relevance to various important aspects, such as territorial legality, village governance, economic interests, social conflict prevention, licensing, and village development planning. Therefore, accelerating the completion of the PPBDes is an urgent need that must be seriously pursued by all stakeholders in the region.

2. In its implementation, several factors influence the effectiveness of the Village-Based Village Appraisal (PPBDes), both internally and externally. From an internal perspective, the commitment of the elected Regent and Deputy Regent, the presence of the PPBDes Team at the district level, and the support of hardware and software are key factors that significantly contribute. However, weaknesses remain, such as budget constraints and a lack of mapping experts at the village and sub-district levels. Opportunities include supportive central government policies, active participation from village/sub-district officials, community leaders, and traditional institutions, and increased public awareness of the importance of clear boundaries. However, threats such as boundary disputes, difficult geographic conditions, and the existence of exclave villages remain significant challenges in the Village-Based Village Appraisal (PPBDes) process.

3. To address these challenges, a number of alternative strategies need to be adopted to accelerate and ensure the success of the Village-Based Village Enrollment (PPBDes) in Nunukan Regency. These strategies include prioritizing PPBDes in regional planning documents, strengthening cooperation and coordination between stakeholders, and conducting outreach and education to the community regarding the urgency of PPBDes. Improving human resource competency at the village and sub-district levels through technical mapping training is also crucial, along with utilizing village funds (APBDes) and increasing budget allocations to facilitate PPBDes activities. Furthermore, strict implementation of dispute resolution mechanisms in accordance with Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 45 of 2016, the use of technology to overcome geographical constraints, consensus-building in every process, the application of an inclusive participatory approach, the integration of local cultural values, and the involvement of third parties through academic schemes, CSR, and collaboration with NGOs are required. With these strategic steps, it is hoped that PPBDes in Nunukan Regency can be implemented effectively, fairly, and sustainably.

B. Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Improving the competency of village and sub-district natural resource managers in mapping through technical guidance. Through technical guidance for village and sub-district officials on mapping, it is hoped that villages will be able to independently conduct mapping and finalize boundaries between villages and sub-districts. This strategy will expedite the boundary agreement process, leaving only verification and legitimacy, reduce dependence on the DPMD or the Regency PPBDes Team, and reduce costs and time for PPBDes implementation.
2. Encourage the use of the Village Budget (APBDes) to support the implementation of Village Development Planning (PPBDes). This strategy complements the previous one. Building village independence in

mapping and boundary settlement requires budgetary readiness to support field operations, outreach activities, meetings, and the provision of supporting facilities such as GPS, laptops, and other equipment.

3. Making PPBDes a priority activity program starting from the OPD Work Plan to the Regency RKPD
4. PPBDes activities need to be included as a regional priority program to align with national policies, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of the One Map Policy. This will encourage adequate budgetary support, moral support from leaders, and stronger collaboration among stakeholders, so that PPBDes can be implemented holistically as an effort to accelerate the resolution of village boundaries.

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