THE INSTITUTIONAL POLICY MODEL OF WALI NANGGROE FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCEPOST- CONFLICT IN ACEH

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ABSTRACT

The Wali Nanggroe Institution, which functions as an adhesive media for the Acehnese people politically, is still considered unable to implement the Helsinky MoU. Although there have been several studies of political dynamics in Aceh after Helsinky, there have not been any studies that have explored the implementation of policies regarding the Wali Nanggroe Institution in Aceh. Although a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Mardeka Aceh Movement (Independence of Aceh), the implementation of the MoU was not yet complete. The lack of attention of researchers about the implementation of the Wali Nanggroe policy because there are many parties who are unsure about the existence of the institution. This study is an academic response in order to find scientific answers to the presence of the Wali Nanggroe Institution which is formulated in the form of three research questions, namely How is the implementation of Qanun Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Wali Nanggroe Institution, what are obstacles and supportive factors of policy implementation - policy of the Wali Nanggroe Institution Qanun and What is the Wali Nanggroe Institution's Policy Implementation Model. The author combines qualitative data of 30 informants to find the cases as well as conflict resolution models in Aceh. The quantitative data support answers that are in accordance with the demands of research questions. The results of the study show that the Wali Nanggroe Institute was born after the Helsinki MoU to resolve the Aceh conflict that was legally recognized by the State to maintain the integrity of peace, it has the right to immunity. Qanun is influenced by aspects of policy content. It unites the Aceh political leaders who are conflicting in preparing budgets in the Aceh Parliament.Qanun alsohas the power to regulate upper house and functional assemblies. The implementation of qanun has been running since the issuance of Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh (UUPA). Legal basis for the birth of the Nanggroe UUPA institution Article 96 (1) The Wali Nanggroe Institution is an indigenous leadership as an independent unifying community, not a political and government institution in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Therefore, the author concludes that the policy implementation of the WaliNanggroe Institution in Aceh is a new approach. The Government of Aceh, the Government of Indonesia and countries experiencing almost the same conflict model can use the results of this study to encourage conflict resolution through a permanent political settlement.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, wali nanggroe, Aceh conflict

Introduction

Indonesia is a country with a very broad unit of power reaching approximately 1,905 million km². With a very large area, the division of regions is made into 34 provinces. With 34 provinces in Indonesia there are several provinces that have special regional autonomy. At present there are five (5) regions that have special autonomy, namely the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Aceh, Papua, and West Papua. Within 5 (five) regions with special autonomy status have different features. According to the special definition in general, the implementation is specifically in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of the area

concerned. Recognition of regions with special and special autonomy is the main thing in the provisions of Article 18B Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Of the five regions that have Special Autonomy Laws, Aceh Province has a character and features that are closely related to its history. The holding of the special autonomy of the Aceh Province has been regulated in Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh (UUPA). The birth of the LoGA was inseparable from the momentum of the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the peace agreement in Aceh on August 15, 2005. The LoGA regulates specificity and privileges consisting of (1) Local Party (2) Nanggroe Guardian Institution (3) Customary Institutions (4) Islamic Sharia (5) Sharia Court (6) Ulama Consultative Assembly. One of the six special institutions in Aceh, which is a very phenomenon, is the WaliNanggroe Institute. The establishment of the WaliNanggroe Institution stated in Qanun No. 09 of 2013. In Qanun No. 09 of 2013 describes the objectives of the institution (a) unites the Acehnese people; (b) elevating the Islamic dynasty, realizing people's prosperity, upholding justice, and maintaining peace; (c) maintaining honor, customs, historical traditions and Acehnese civilization; (d) realizing a prosperous and dignified Acehnese government. The aim of the WaliNanggroe Institution is in line with "the principles of good governance which consist of participation, transparency, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, legal certainty, responsiveness, consensus, equality and inclusiveness" (United Nations Development Program, 1997). The problems that occur by looking at the large and complex Institution of WaliNanggroe are needed to measure the performance of the institution. The function of the WaliNanggroe Institution which is a unifying symbol of the Acehnese community has not yet proceeded. According to Mardiasmo (2001) "in measuring the performance of a program, the objectives of each program must be accompanied by performance indicators that are used to measure progress in achieving that goal. Without performance indicators, it is difficult for us to assess the performance (success or failure) of policies / programs / activities and ultimately the performance of the agencies / work units that implement them. From the aforementioned things, the author draws a very appropriate part to study, how the model of policy implementation of the nanggroe guardian institution unites post-conflict communities in Aceh.

Public policy

In the explanation of public policy more clearly before discussing public policy, it will first be discussed the understanding of policy and public understanding. Only after the two understandings have been discussed are continued then the understanding of public policy. The term policy (policy) is often used interchangeably with other terms such as goals (goals), programs, decisions, laws provisions of proposals and major designs (Wahab, 1990). According to Anderson in Wahab (1990) formulated that the policy was "A purposive course of action or set of matter of concern (a series of actions that have a specific goal that is followed and carried out by a person or group of actors) to solve a particular problem). According to Frederock (in Wahab, 1990: 13) policy is defined as an action that leads to a goal proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment in connection with certain obstacles, while looking for opportunities to achieve goals or realize goals that chill This definition means that the government must have the ability that can be relied on regardless of its form to respond to and overcome the problems faced, by paying attention to the resources it has and accepting input or suggestions from someone or group, so that there is the best solution, produced through a fair process. While the public understanding according to (Islamy, 1998) explains the public word has a somewhat significant meaning, we must not equate with the sociological community. The difference in understanding of society is defined as a system between social relations where human beings and live together. In these societies certain norms or values that bind or limit the lives of its members. On the other hand the public word is defined as a collection of people who pay attention, interests or interests in common. There are no norms that bind or limit public behavior as well as society, because the public is difficult to recognize the characteristics of his personality (identification) clearly. One thing that stands out is they have the same attention or interest.

Furthermore, the public understanding as described above is used as a barrier. Furthermore, the understanding of public policy (public policy) (Dye, 1995) provides a definition of public policy as "is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do". Edwards and Sharkansky (in Islamy, 1997) define public policy which is almost similar to Dye's definition of "what is the government say and do, or not do." It is a goal or purpose of government programs (is what the government states and does or does not do. Public policies are in the form of goals or objectives of government programs) ".

Edwards and Sharkansky then said that the country's policies could be clearly defined in the form of speeches from top government officials or in the form of programs and actions taken by the government. The stages of the policy-making process are structured activities, according to (Dunn, 2003) as follows:

1. Stages of agenda setting are used to formulate problems, define problems and start the policy making process through agenda setting.

2. Stages of policy formulation, are stages carried out by officials of government agencies to formulate policy alternatives in overcoming problems. In this stage forecasting techniques can be used to present knowledge about the possibility of problems or problems that will occur in future achievements due to the taking of an alternative policy.
3. The stages of policy adoption, are stages in implementing a policy. In this stage a recommendation is needed as an effort to understand the benefits of various alternative policies and all the possibilities in the future.
4. Stages of policy implementation, are stages in realizing alternative policies that have been chosen.
5. Stages of evaluation (evaluation) policy, by conducting an evaluation to obtain relevant knowledge regarding the results of policy work.

To understand a policy according to Hofferbert (in Dwiyanto, 2014) there are 2 (two) ways, namely:
1. Understanding of a policy through its substance is the formulation of the editorial form of a policy that contains the goals / goals to be achieved.
2. Understanding a policy from the implementation process that reveals to us the results and impacts of the policy, both temporary and final results.

According to (Dye, 2013) public policy is all choices or actions taken by the government, whether to do something or not do something, furthermore it is said that the government chooses to do something or not do something, there must be an objective (object). Then the public policy must cover all government actions. In line with Dye's opinion, according to Dunn (2003) also states that public policy is a series of choices of actions (including choices not to act) to answer challenges that concern the lives of people. George Edward III and Irasharky (in Islamy, 1997) say that public policy is what is stated and carried out by the government in this case public policy can be in the form of targets or objectives of government programs, in this case public policy can be clearly defined in the form of speech high government officials or several programs and actions taken by the government. From the various definitions above, basically what is meant by public policy is all government actions whether to do something or not do something, to overcome problems in society, in the form of legislation or programs.

Policy Implementation
Public policy studies consist of 2 (two) major sections, namely analysis of public policy and public policy processes. One part of the public policy process is the implementation of public policy. The public policy analysis section usually examines the relationship between a policy and a problem, the contents of the policy, examines what is done and not done by policy makers, and the consequences that will be created (output) of a policy. Policy analysis is basically a form of engineering and improvement of a policy (Parsons, 2017). In the public policy process, public policy is seen as a process. That is, public policy will be seen based on the practical level of how policies are made, implemented and in the end the policy must make certain changes. Many experts offer a form of this policy process, but from most of the many proposals of Jones (in Putra, 2003: 26-32) conclude that basically all forms of the process can be grouped into four stages, namely:
1. Stage of how existing problems can enter the public space
2. The stage of how the government takes concrete actions in addressing the problem.
3. The stage in which government actions go into problems in the field.
4. And then the stage where the policy returns to the government so that it is reviewed and changes are considered as possible

The use of the term implementation was first used by (Laswell, 1956). As a scientist who first developed a study of public policy, Laswell (1956) initiated an approach called the process approach (policy process approach). According to him, scientists get a good understanding of what public policy really is, then public policy must be broken down into several parts as stages (1) agendasetting (2) formulation (3) legitimacy (4) implementation (5) evaluation (6) reformulation (7) termination. From the cycle it is clearly seen that implementation is only part or one stage of the big process of how a public policy is formulated. In the development of public policy implementation studies, Pressman &Wildavsky (1973) were the first two scientists to explicitly use the implementation concept to explain the phenomenon of failure of a policy in achieving its goals. This is what makes these two experts worthy of being given great credit as a pioneer in the development of public policy implementation studies. Pressman &Wildavsky (1973) added that implementation is interpreted by several keywords as follows to carry out policies (to carry out), to fulfill promises as stated in the policy document (to fulfill), to produce output as stated in the policy objective (to produce), to complete the mission which must be realized in the policy objectives (to complete). After being pioneered by Pressman and Wildavsky (1973), the concept of implementation then began to be widely known and began to be penetrated by public policy scientists. Mazmanian and Sabatier in Nugroho (2009) suggest that implementation is an effort to

implement policy decisions. Mazmanian and Sabatier put forward the "implementation of the basic decision-making policy, but which can also take the form of important oders or court decision executives. Ideally that decision identifies the problem (s) to be addressed, stipulates the objective (s) to be pursued, and, in a variety of ways, "structures" the implementation process. "Based on that understanding implementation can be interpreted as implementing basic decisions usually stated in the form of laws, government or executive decisions or judicial decisions. Usually the decision identifies the problems faced, demands in various forms to be achieved and the structure of the implementation process. According to Nakamura & Smallwood, (1980) things related to policy implementation are success in evaluating problems and then translating into specific decision decisions.

Meanwhile Meter and Horn (in Winarno, 2002: 120) limit the implementation of policies as actions carried out by individuals or government and private groups directed to achieve the objectives set out in previous policy decisions. These actions include attempts to convert decisions into operational actions in a certain period of time or in the context of continuing efforts to achieve large and small changes determined by policy decisions. Purwanto&Sulistyastuti (2012) suggest that the core implementation is an activity to distribute policy output (to deliver policy output) carried out by implementers to the target group (target group) in an effort to realize policy objectives. The policy objectives are expected to emerge when policy output can be received and utilized properly by the target group so that in the long run the results of the policy will be able to be realized. Therefore a policy program must be implemented in order to have the desired impact or goal. Implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process. Implementation is a stage or series of activities after a policy is formulated. Without an implementation, a policy that has been formulated will be futile. Policy implementation is the hardest thing, because here problems that are sometimes not found in concepts emerge in the field (Nugroho, 2006: 119).

Conflict Theory

Conflict theory is a term in the English language "Conflict Theory" which starts from the opposition of social classes between groups of people, this group consists of oppressed groups and ruling groups so that it will lead to a form of social change, both that lead to positive impacts of social change or those that are based on negative impact of social change. Karl Marx, the originator of this theory, argued that the purpose of the whole society was to create a condition of classless society (socialism), in this case synonymous with social class conflict which was the most important source and the most influential source of all social change. Ralf Dahrendorf, regarding the notion of conflict theory, was put forward by Ralf Dahrendorf who explained that all social changes experienced by humans are the result of class conflicts in society. Dahrendorf is very confident that conflict and conflict are parts of people's lives.

From the explanation of several conflict theories according to the experts above, it can be concluded that the principle underlying the existence of conflict theory is social conflict and social change that is always available in the structure of people's lives. This view was also based on the social system of the community at that time.

Types of conflict, based on studies of the causes of conflict theory, can be seen in two types of conflicts, namely as follows.
1. Cultural conflict, is a study in the theory of conflict that occurs when in a society there are a number of special cultures that are closed. This culture is considered strange so that the view of the community has a knowledge base that what it does is a form of attitude regarding the acceptability of social change.
2. Social class conflict, another type of application in the study of conflict theory as a result of groups creating their own rules to protect their interests. In this condition there is an opposite exploitation of the upper class community to the lower class of society. The two societies in the social class will be in the form of obtaining and resisting class privileges.

Research methods

This study, using a descriptive qualitative approach because it is oriented on symptoms that are natural or naturalistic and fundamental and cannot be done in a laboratory but rather must occur in the field. Qualitative methods are research that uses natural settings, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and are carried out by involving various existing methods. Researchers try to understand the phenomena that exist by collecting and filtering opinions, responses, information, concepts and information and data in expressing problems.

Research result

The results of this study are, based on empirical findings and theoretical studies related to the implementation of the Aceh Qanun policy Number 09 of 2013 concerning the NanggroeWali Institution, which has not run optimally, where the Nanggroe Guardian Institution is deemed not to carry out the duties, functions and objectives of the institution. In general, it is caused by the large Institution of the Nanggroe Guardian, resulting in overlapping authority. In addition, there are still many institutions whose functions have not been carried out by the WaliNanggroe. Meanwhile the

privileges held by the WaliNanggroe have not yet been carried out maximally due to the lack of regulations regarding the implementation of these privileges, so that they cannot run properly. The WaliNanggroe Institution will be able to achieve its objectives in the Implementation of the WaliNanggroe Institution Policy properly and optimally in accordance with the expectations of the Acehnese if the WaliNanggroe Institution is not very large or complex and is supported by WaliNanggroe Institution supervision by the Governor and DPRA and makes Qanun governing privileges WaliNanggroe in detail and detail

Interests and policies

The existence of the WaliNanggroe Institution along with customary instruments and institutions must be able to strengthen and perfect the lack of formal government leadership, in order to realize a new, advanced and modern Aceh. The results of interviews with informants were:

"In my opinion the institutional function of the nanggroe guardian is to ensure that the value of security and Islamic values due to Aceh are large, because Aceh's identity is Islamic, in the Education system it is also a modern leader

The formation of the WaliNanggroe Institution as a manifestation of the specificity of Aceh, must be able to create added value in the management of new social life, to face the negative impacts of the current era of globalization. The WaliNanggroe Institute along with traditional instruments and institutions having substantial authority must be an alternative force in the implementation of various social problems when formal power is unable to do so.

This nanggroe guardian institution is very important to unite Acehnese people and maintain peace in perpetuity, indeed before I might be the only one in Indonesia among us there are 34 provinces, the only institution in Indonesia in Aceh, in fact I see that there are no provinces. in Aceh which is well regulated according to law number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. With the birth of the WaliNanggroe institution it became an attempt to capture policy-fulfilled interests. Where the interests fulfilled by the policy have been stated in the LoGA and derivatives in the form of Qanun and Governor regulations governing the policy.

There are several important positions in the WaliNanggroe Institution, namely: Waliyul'ahdi is the WaliNanggroe stakeholder or person who is the working tool of the WaliNanggroe Institution that carries out the duties, functions and authorities of the WaliNanggroe, if the WaliNanggroe does not carry out the task continuously or is permanently unable. The informant gave the statement: In Aceh, the name WaliNanggroe, including the upper house and the functional panel in accordance with the guardian nanggroeqanun, so that departing from formal juridical is a regional function in this case is to implement according to statutory provisions of one function there are 4 functions governance seen from the provisions. In addition, there is the TuhaPeuetWaliNanggroe Council, which is a high council under the WaliNanggroe Institution whose members are elected by the Election Commission of the TuhaPeuet and are determined by the WaliNanggroe Decree. The informant said that:

I have heard that some of the employees may have no problems, but this problem, which includes the upper house of the TuhaPeut and North Sumatra and so on until I am clear of its position There is also the Fatwa Council which is the Upper House under the WaliNanggroe Institution which decides on religious law and issue fatwas that are in accordance with the Shafi'i school as the majority school and recognize three other schools that have worshiped the congregation. Mufti is the Chair of the Fatwa Assembly. Well, while all those who were involved in the Peut include how to choose the Lapan God, how to choose the assembly coincidentally, TuhaPeut is only one cleric, even though it is explained how the terms of the terms of the Peut. Informa Council add that the TuhaLapan Council is the High Council of the WaliNanggroe Institution whose members come from the imum (imam) of the regency / city mukim are.

Aceh conflict between GAM and the Indonesian Government

Since its establishment, the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) has received support from the people. This movement behaves like a country such as establishing relations with the international world, compiling armed forces. Actually what is the background for the formation of this movement? Relations between Aceh and Indonesia are very good and can be said to be very compact in the struggle for independence. Aceh is one of the areas where many of its elites contributed thoughts, besides Aceh also donated two airplanes for Indonesia. But the treatment finally received from the Central Government caused the elite and all Acehnese to feel disappointed because they were not valued by what was dedicated to Indonesia. GAM which was formed on December 4, 1976 was actually a form of rebellion carried out by the people of Aceh. The formation of GAM was marked by the declaration of Aceh's independence carried out by Muhammad Hasan Di Tiro. Basically the violence has taken place in this province several times since Indonesia gained independence and caused many casualties.

It began in 1953, the rebellion of the Darul Islam Indonesian Islamic Army (DI / TII). The cause is a meeting of four causes which are a combination of NazaruddinSjamsuddin's analysis

with several experts, namely: 1) Acehnese internal conflict, namely between the ulebalang and ulama (War Ceumboh), 2) national-level political conflict between PNI and Masjumi, 3) conflict of interest with central government, 4) a combination of the three aspects above, noting that the religious element does not only consist of ulama but also non-ulama (zauma). Rebellion continued in Aceh, until 1962, when the Soekarno Government gave guarantees that it would make Aceh a special region, broad autonomy in the religious field, customary law and education. But in this case Soekarno did not keep his promise and the rebellion was continued by Aceh.

At the beginning of its formation GAM had clearly wanted to separate itself from Indonesia, in its formation, Aceh declared independence from Indonesia. And not long after the declaration of independence, GAM's armed forces began to attack government forces and the government did not remain silent by sending their troops to Aceh to crush the rebellion. Violence continued in Aceh, especially during the Soeharto regime with the enactment of Military Operation Areas (DOM) which let down thousands of people and there were many human rights violations, until Aceh ranked as one of the violations of human rights in the world. This received considerable attention from the Indonesian people who forced to revoke Aceh's status as a DOM by attracting a large portion of the army from Aceh. But peace was also not obtained, Aceh instead began another massive attack.

Conflict Resolution

Various efforts have been made by the Government of Indonesia to resolve the conflict between RI and GAM, but it turns out that resolving the problem in the Republic of Indonesia - GAM is not as easy as previously imagined. From the beginning of the rebellion these efforts have been carried out, but still not producing results, what happened was still rebellion and rebellion.In this conflict between the Republic of Indonesia and GAM, separatism that occurred in Aceh can be interpreted as a political conflict which must be resolved through conflict resolution where the resolution is carried out by bargaining through negotiations or negotiations. In this way, both parties must be able to negotiate to get a mutual agreement by complying with the rules of the game in the negotiations.This approach to negotiation is often called a diplomatic step aimed at stopping war and violence like what happened in Aceh, with the following stages:(a) conflict prevention: preventing disputes between conflicting groups through structural, institutional, economic and cultural reforms; (b) prevention of escalation: preventing both the escalation of vertical and horizontal conflicts so that they are not worse and inviting new actors involved; and (c) post-conflict prevention: preventing the recurrence of conflict through the reintegration and reconstruction of communities torn apart due to conflict. In resolving this conflict, as mentioned above, it requires negotiations between the two conflicting parties to find a joint agreement that requires a third party as a mediator. The Indonesian and GAM parties both agreed to appoint a third party as an intermediary in regulating opposition to mediation. With this third party can reduce the irrational attitude that arises in negotiations, the role of this third party must be neutral and not impartial to one of the parties to the conflict.

One example of a third party in resolving the conflict between Indonesia and GAM is the Henry Dunant Center. This HDC (Henry Dunant Center) acts as a party who mediates between Indonesia and GAM. This foundation was established in 1999 and is willing to become a third party or mediator if there is an armed conflict. HDC is the mediator between Indonesia and GAM by mediating between them. It can be said that HDC in this case is as a "courier" in submitting proposals given by the Indonesian or GAM parties. HDC was involved in several negotiations between Indonesia and GAM as an effort to resolve the conflict, one of which was negotiations when Soeharto had just stepped down from the seat of government which made the situation obsolete but the opportunity for peace with Aceh increased. This negotiation resulted in a Joint Understanding of the Joint Understanding on a Humantarian for Aceh in May 2002. The aim of this negotiation was to reduce violence in Aceh, channel humanitarian aid and also increase public and international trust in Indonesia and GAM .which finally signed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA) in 2002 which contained the agreement on peace and a complete cessation of hostilities. But unfortunately, the negotiations brokered by HDC were deadlocked in April 2003 and HDC has been considered a failure as a third party.

However, the failure of this HDC is not that HDC is unable to mediate between parties experiencing conflict. The role of HDC is still taken into account in resolving existing armed conflicts. In resolving the conflict between Indonesia and GAM it certainly does not stop here, efforts are still being made to resolve the conflict in order to get a meeting point that can stop the conflict or rebellion that has occurred so far. Efforts continue, chaos does not stop Aceh, rebellions and conflicts occur everywhere and very far from peace, until 26 December 2004 a great earthquake accompanied the tsunami struck Aceh and killed hundreds of thousands of people. Aceh suffered again, because this earthquake was like spending Aceh. But with the occurrence of the earthquake there were also good lessons, namely the togetherness of the Indonesian government and GAM in helping and resolving problems in Aceh. And the Indonesian and GAM

parties became aware that peace was needed in resolving problems and in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Finally the Indonesian government and GAM held negotiations and the former Finnish president, Marti Ahtisari as the third party in the mediation which resulted in a "Memorandum of Understanding betweenThe Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement "referred to as the Helsinki MoU. The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was carried out between the Government of Indonesia and GAM on August 15, 2005, on the Koeningstedt Estate, outside the city of Helsinki. The contents of the Helsinki MoU include various agreements between the Government of Indonesia and GAM. The mission is about the administration of government in Aceh, the establishment of human rights courts and the reintegration of former GAM members into the community. The Indonesian government and GAM finally agreed to the contents of this agreement and were willing to reconcile.

The Helsinki MoU still has various problems in its implementation. Among them is the meaning of different MoUs among stakeholders (stakeholders); amount and method of providing compensation; and coordination between related officials or institutions. But these problems can still be overcome by both parties, and result in peace between the Government of Indonesia and GAM. We from the younger generation consider that the WaliNanggroe institution is actually a traditional institution, unifying the customs that exist in Aceh. It is natural that all the upper house represent imummukim in all districts / cities in the Aceh region if it can represent the tribe again so that it is evenly represented, we know that in Aceh there are many real tribes, if I am not mistaken there are 11 Tribes who live in Aceh Province and the presence of the WaliNanggroe is one of them as a bridge to unite the tribes in Aceh. The Nanggroe Guardian Institution has elements of guardians and its equipment to protect the guardian / guardian of the Nanggroe Secretariat together with its staff. There are two elements here. If the guardian of ggroe is after a guardian, then there is a functional upper house then an assembly.

Policy implementation needs to support resources both human resources and non-human resources. Although the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently but if the implementor lacks the resources to implement the policy it will not be effective. That is because the supporting sources are not available. The results of the interview with the informant said that: The Aceh Government financed all life activities and financing the WaliNanggroe proof of government support and now it is running, the first is financing and infrastructure from the APBN, APBA. Using the Budget for assistance from the Aceh government in unlimited (unlimited) ways, for example the personal duties of the Nanggroe Guardian also use state money, even though what is guaranteed and using state facilities is the duty of the WaliNanggroe.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that has been described, the following conclusions can be drawn: Institution of WaliNanggroe with a large and complex structure but it seems poor functions and programs so that the institution does not seem to function optimally. In the absence of institutions or other elements as supervisors of the WaliNanggroe Institution so that this institution becomes an institution that is equal to the Governor and DPRA.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Content of policy: the interests fulfilled by the policy have not been fully implemented by the WaliNanggroe which is the glue of the community in Aceh, so the impression is that the WaliNanggroe Institute is more in favor of one group. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Content of policy: poor program implementers are prepared to support the implementation of the WaliNanggroe Institution policy. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Content of policy: resources prepared to support the implementation of the WaliNanggroe Institution policy are very limited so that the NanggroeWali Institution cannot function properly. Contex of Implementation: Characteristics of institutions and authorities cannot yet embrace all elements or elements in the middle the people of Aceh because the WaliNanggroe Institution represents only one component and this institution is also very closed and exclusive

The communication carried out by the WaliNanggroe towards other institutions was minimal, coordination and cooperation were rarely carried out by the WaliNanggroe in carrying out its activities. The social, economic and political conditions that are not represented by the WaliNanggroe Institution have made many objections to this institution from various parties in Aceh. In resolving conflicts between the two parties involved, it is necessary to have a third party as a mediator, as well as efforts to resolve conflicts that occur between the Government of Indonesia and GAM, and still require a third party. The third party that is used as a mediator must not side with one party, this third party must be as neutral as possible, so that it can produce an agreement that is equally beneficial and no party feels disadvantaged.

Third parties here have a very important role in resolving conflicts. But with the presence of a third party in an effort to resolve the conflict, it cannot always alleviate the conflict, the third party's hardness can actually worsen the conflict. The decisive one subsides or actually worsens the conflict that occurs with the selection of approaches to resolve conflicts. The approach used by

third parties to resolve conflicts must be relevant to the conflicts that occur between the two parties in conflict. In the Indonesian Government and GAM conflicts ended with the Helsinki MoU which also used third parties. Although after the agreement there were still various obstacles, at least Indonesia and GAM had reconciled and remained a unit of the Republic of Indonesia.

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