







ARTICLE

Policy Design for Extreme Poverty Alleviation in West Lombok Regency

Purwadi ¹, Herman Yaározatulo Harefa ², Adi Suhendra ³, Abdul Halik ⁴, Catur Wibowo Budi Santoso ⁵, Rosidah ⁶, Imam Radianto Anwar Setia Putra ⁷ ✉, Tini Apriani ⁸, Worry Mambusy Manoby ⁹, Hari Prasetyo Sutanto ¹⁰

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} Research Center of Internal Affairs, National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta, Indonesia

⁹ School of Strategic and Global Studies (SKSG) Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

¹⁰ Center of Policy on Regional, Population and Public Service, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

✉ imamradianto@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the design of extreme poverty reduction policies in West Lombok District. The design of the policy refers to the substance/content of the policies developed for the reduction/prevention of extreme poverty used by the regions. A case study research approach is used to explore the design of extreme poverty alleviation policies. The West Lombok Regency government's policy on poverty alleviation contains various local government programs synergized in accelerating the acceleration of extreme poverty reduction. In addition, it is in the form of efforts to assist the poor for a movement that is actualized in bridging aid recipients to get out of poverty immediately. The construction of extreme poverty reduction policies in West Lombok Regency adopts the concept of an innovation hub to accelerate cross-government programs that target basic services (health and education) in interventions for individual/family change as well as increasing the business capacity of community groups.

Keywords: extreme poverty; poverty alleviation; policy design; West Lombok; redistributive policies.

**OPEN ACCESS**

Citation: Purwadi, Harefa, H. Y., Suhendra, A., Halik, A., Santoso, C. W. B., Rosidah, Putra, I. R. A. S., Apriani, T., Manoby, W. M., & Sutanto, H. P. (2023). Policy Design for Extreme Poverty Alleviation in West Lombok Regency. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 15(3), 605–619. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.15.2023.605-619>

Received: 7 November 2023

Accepted: 11 December 2023

Published: December 2023

© The Author(s)



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

1. Introduction

The eradication of extreme poverty has again become a topic of conversation after the COVID-19 pandemic, both at the local and global levels. Extreme poverty is defined as a condition in which people live on an income of less than US\$1.9 per day (The World Bank, 2022). Within the scope of Southeast Asia, in 2021, there will be 24.3 million people living in extreme poverty. This number is equivalent to 3.7 per cent of the 650 million population in Southeast Asia (Asian Development Bank, 2022). This condition is no better than in previous years, where the number of people in extreme poverty managed to fall from 21.2 million people in 2017 to 18 million people in 2018 and to 14.9 million people in 2019 (Asian Development Bank, 2022). Like other countries, poverty in Indonesia is divided into poverty and extreme poverty. The number of poor people in Indonesia reached 27.54 million people (10.14%) in March 2021 and fell to 26.5 million people (9.71%) in September 2021 (BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2022). The number of extremely poor people will be 2.14% (5.8 million people) in 2021, and it will decrease to 2.04% (5.59 million people) as of March 2022 (TNP2K, 2022). Both forms of poverty have been trending downward in the last two years. Extreme poverty is targeted to reach 0 percent by 2024.

West Lombok Regency is a priority area for accelerating the eradication of extreme poverty in 2022 together with Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency and 209 other regions (PMK 25). West Lombok Regency is one of the regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which has a poor population of 100.25 thousand people with a poverty line of 439,595 rupiah/per capita/month in 2021 (Statistics Indonesia Lombok Barat Regency, 2022). West Lombok Regency has the highest extreme poverty rate in NTB Province, followed by North Lombok Regency, Bima Regency, East Lombok Regency, Sumbawa Regency, West Sumbawa Regency, Dompu Regency and Central Lombok Regency (Saputra, 2022). The extreme poverty rate in West Lombok Regency has increased by 2,760 people, increasing from the original 10,750 people to 13,510 people in 2022 (Qur'ani, 2023). Meanwhile, in the provincial scope, in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara there are still 477,954 heads of households (KK) and 1,864,812 individuals who are included in extreme poverty out of the total population of NTB of 5.47 million people in 2022 (Andita, 2022).

The extreme poverty alleviation policy is designed to increase community capacity such as empowering the poor (Tambunan, 2012), strengthening community institutions and supporting venture capital (Artika et al., 2020; Haliim, 2016; Sudipa & Nurjani, 2021), as well as efforts to develop community entrepreneurship (Sudipa & Nurjani, 2021; Wahyudi et al., 2022). The implementation of poverty policies is carried out through coordination (Murjani, 2018; Sudipa & Nurjani, 2021), so that sustainable programs will be created by involving elements from the public, government and private sector (Rizayani et al., 2022). The direction of government policy to expand poverty alleviation programs is aimed at low-income groups of people by preparing the poor themselves and responsible officials (Nurwati, 2008). In general, policies can be distinguished into four forms, namely: (1) Regulatory, regulating people's behavior; (2) Redistributive, redistributing existing wealth, or taking wealth from the rich and then giving it to the poor; (3) Distributive, distributing or provide equal access to certain resources, and (4) Constituents, intended to protect the State (Dunn, 2003).

The regional poverty alleviation plan is a policy design comprising various programs/activities prepared by the regional government. Policy design as policy content refers to the substance of the policy, essentially the output of the design

process previously described and represented in policy language (Siddiki & Curley, 2022). Better policy design requires understanding not only the nature of the objectives and associated means but also the nature of their relationship across different policy sequences, from governance modes to policy regime logic to instrument calibration (Howlett & Mukherjee, 2018).

Several studies have been conducted on efforts to eradicate poverty and extreme poverty. Poverty reduction requires a long-term oriented strategy, the ability to identify extreme poverty problems, equal distribution of social assistance to people experiencing extreme poverty, and evaluation of implemented programs (Rahmawati et al., 2022). Different problems will require different types or forms of social assistance. For example, East Java prefers to assist in the form of non-cash food assistance (BNPT) rather than direct cash assistance (BLT) (Fatikhurriqzi & Kurniawan, 2022).

Rahmawati et al. (2022) examines the application of strategy management theory within the social services of Karawang Regency concerning extreme poverty alleviation. The research delves into three critical dimensions: formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Findings reveal suboptimal strategic endeavors undertaken by the Karawang Regency social office across planning, execution, and assessment phases. On the other hand, Fatikhurriqzi and Kurniawan's research (2022) diverges in focus, aiming to identify the defining characteristics and influential factors of extreme poverty affecting disadvantaged households in East Java. Distinguished from prior studies, this research centers explicitly on policy design as the substantive content of policies aimed at addressing extreme poverty.

Based on what has been described, this study aims to analyze the design of extreme poverty reduction policies in West Lombok Regency. The design of the policy refers to the substance/content of the policies developed for poverty alleviation/prevention in the regions (Singh & Chudasama, 2020; Stockwell et al., 2005). Focuses on exploring policy designs used to prevent extreme poverty in West Lombok Regency using a redistribution design approach.

2. Methods

The research uses a qualitative-descriptive approach and the case study method to explore poverty alleviation policies (Chang et al., 2021; Guo et al., 2022). The research focuses on policy/program support from the West Lombok District Government for alleviating extreme poverty in the area. Descriptive research, also known as taxonomic research, is intended to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality by describing a number of variables related to the problems and units studied (Mulyadi, 2011). While the method used is a case study. The case study method as a strategy is used in various situations to understand individuals, groups, organizations, social, political, and phenomena that occur (Yin, 2003).

Data were obtained using in-depth interviews and documentation techniques. The intended data is in the form of policies, programs, or activities related to efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. The instrument used was an interview guide. The interview was conducted formally and was an unstructured conversation. This method prioritizes the recording and transcription of data verbatim, and interview guidelines are not in the form of a rigid arrangement of questions (Rachmawati, 2007).

Informants were selected based on specific criteria encompassing individuals involved in policy design and implementation, influential societal figures, and community members affected by the policy. Specifically, the policy under scrutiny

addresses extreme poverty within marginalized communities. The chosen informants represented various roles: individuals from the Development Planning Agency at the sub-national Level and the West Lombok District Social Office were identified as representatives responsible for designing and implementing policies. Influential community figures and policy implementers such as village heads, village assistants, and community social assistants were included. Moreover, aid recipients from these extreme poverty-stricken communities were also considered informants. This selection process ensured the representation of 2-3 informants from each category, allowing for comprehensive information gathering pertinent to the research subject matter.

West Lombok Regency is the research location considering the high extreme poverty rate. Data processing and analysis were carried out through 5 stages, starting from (1) sort & classify, (2) open coding, (3) axial coding, (4) selective coding, and (5) interpretive & elaborate (Neuman, 2017). Data collection through interviews and documentation studies was aimed at gathering information about the design themes of the West Lombok Regency regional government's policies on eradicating extreme poverty, starting from strengthening the policy concepts and formulating policy designs.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

3.1.1. West Lombok District Poverty Reduction Policy Framework

West Lombok District Government is important in overcoming extreme poverty in its territory (Fitri et al., 2023; Puspitasarie et al., 2019). The most important effort is to regulate and map areas with poor populations to further control poverty. Follow-up of this role by issuing a district head's regulation on regional poverty alleviation plans (RPKD). The important role of the Lombok Regency government is getting assistance from the central government.

Assistance was provided to West Lombok Regency in preparing the Regional Poverty Reduction Plan Document. The document is in accordance with the provisions of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 53 of 2020 concerning Work Procedures and Work Alignment as well as Institutional and Human Resource Development Provincial Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams and District/City Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams with one of the tasks given to the district government to prepare Regional Poverty Management Plans (RPKD).

The assistance provided resulted in planning documents determined through West Lombok regent regulation No. 44 of 2021 concerning the 2021-2024 West Lombok District Poverty Reduction Plan, in line with the president's declaration of 0% extreme poverty. Assistance in the preparation of the RPKD to determine the various forms of intervention that need to be carried out by the West Lombok Regency government in tackling extreme poverty according to the typology and issues of poverty in the sub-district area.

Various factors cause extreme poverty in West Lombok Regency, so the planned programs must contain multidimensional treatments (Buhaerah, 2016; Putra, 2017), and be implemented comprehensively and simultaneously. Strategic issues in accelerating poverty reduction in West Lombok include education, health, basic infrastructure, employment and entrepreneurship, food security, and the economy (Table 1).

Table 1. Strategic Issues and Poverty Reduction Areas West Lombok Regency

No.	Field Strategic Issues	Strategy	Target Region
1	Education	Improving the quality of basic education, through improving infrastructure, teaching staff, and pursuing packages by prioritizing areas that are difficult to reach, coastal and remote.	The first priority areas to enter Quadrant I are Narmada, Gunungsari, Sekotong, and Lingsar Districts. The second priority areas that are included in Quadrant II are Gerung, and Lembar Districts. The next priority area, the fourth priority area that is included in Quadrant IV, is an area with relatively smaller number of residents not/ not yet schooling (≥ 25 years) and the number of not yet finished elementary school/equivalent (≥ 25 years) namely Labuapi District, Kuripan, Kediri, and Batulayar.
2	Health	Improving the quality of basic health, through improving health infrastructure to expand access to services with priority on under-five health services, to prevent stunting and under-5 malnutrition.	The first priority areas that are included in Quadrant I in handling Underweight and Stunting Toddlers are the Districts of Sekotong, Lembar, Batulayar and Kuripan. The second priority area (Quadrant II) is the District of Labuapi and Gerung. The third priority area (Quadrant III) is the Narmada District area. Furthermore, the intervention priority areas that are in Quadrant IV as the next priority are Kediri, Lingsar, and Gunungsari Districts.
3	Basic Infrastructure	Increasing accessibility between regions, through improving road infrastructure, basic housing infrastructure by prioritizing Low-Income Community (MBR) households and disaster-affected communities (Puspitasarie et al., 2019).	The first priority areas to be included in Quadrant I in handling RTLH are Sekotong and Gunungsari Districts. The second priority area (Quadrant II) is the sub-districts of Lingsar, Lembar and Narmada. The third priority area (Quadrant III) is the District of Kediri and Labuapi. Furthermore, the intervention priority areas that are in Quadrant IV as the next priority are Gerung, Kuripan, and Batulayar Districts.
4	Employment & Entrepreneurship	Increasing the provision of jobs through increasing investment, improving human resource skills, by prioritizing the growth of new entrepreneurs, the number of tourist visits and the use of appropriate technology.	
5	Food security	Utilization of local resources and increasing food production, through food diversification, intensification and extensification, by prioritizing food insecure areas and food production centers.	
6	Economy	Increasing economic growth, through improving traditional market facilities, processing industries, and ease of investment by prioritizing quality (inclusive) growth.	

Source: West Lombok District RPKD (2022)

Assistance in preparing the RPKD formulates five strategic issues in areas that are the target of intervention by the West Lombok Regency government in conducting community interventions. Strategic issues cover basic services such as education, health and availability of infrastructure, food security, and the economy. However, of the five issues, only three have target areas for local governments to intervene in the community by dividing priority areas into four quadrants. For issues in the education sector, there is a strategy to improve the quality of basic education through improving infrastructure and teaching staff and pursuing packages by prioritizing areas that are difficult to reach, coastal and remote. Improving the quality of basic education is under the authority of the district government by catching up on various gaps through the average length of schooling and school expectancy. For the second issue, the health sector has a strategy to improve the quality of basic health through improving health infrastructure to expand access to services with a priority on under-five health services to prevent stunting and under-five malnutrition. The basic infrastructure sector has a strategy to increase accessibility between regions by prioritizing low-

income community (MBR) households and disaster-affected communities by improving road infrastructure facilities and basic housing infrastructure facilities. Various strategic issues and problems experienced by the poor must be resolved comprehensively and simultaneously by synergizing between regional apparatuses.

Various activities in the regional poverty alleviation plan contain synergies from regional government affairs related to poverty. In addition, the financing of activities on regional poverty alleviation stipulated in the Regent's regulation stipulates various activities, most of which are financed from the state budget and CSR. The data used to identify regional poverty uses extreme poverty data provided by the BKKBN as directed by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture. Furthermore, to alleviate poverty, it is directed that there is P3K data, recording data, and the removal of extreme poverty. The National Family Planning Coordinating Agency data collection database was obtained by applying all requests and P3K. The data obtained is by the position of the community's residence (by name and address from decile 1 to decile 3). But unfortunately, the data does not detail who is included in the 1st decile criteria. The first aid data only contains the total number of individuals belonging to extreme poverty of 110,000 people.

The West Lombok Regency Government is responsible for seeking various forms of empowerment for its people into reduce poverty. However, there are obstacles, especially budget support and financing in empowering community groups. Limited funding also limits various activities carried out for empowerment target groups. It is different from the case for strengthening village government institutions, which also involve elements of the PKK group. Funding allocations are directed to community health service intervention activities such as *Posyandu*. There is also an interesting thing where there has been a shift in concept, namely the management of Integrated Services Post (Posyandu) in the community to become the center of education for dealing with social and economic problems, with the province playing a facilitating role. Apart from that, it also encourages food cooperation in the form of sustainable food gardens, which are part of the activities at the Posyandu. Integrated Services Post has quite complex activities, covering service activities from infants to the elderly, including activities for recording birth certificates.

Poverty reduction activities so far have come from various government activities/ programs available at the social services, such as social assistance in the form of PKH and district government programs that were present after COVID-19 had activity patterns and temporary nature. Activities originating from the district government have a coordinative nature. Indeed, there is no specific program for eradicating extreme poverty. The organization of poverty alleviation activities owned by the district government has a coordinated pattern between SKPDs whose programs/activities, such as health and social services, are synergized. This becomes a regulative substance in managing local government programs/activities to tackle extreme poverty.

The acceleration of poverty reduction is carried out through the following program groups: (a) a family-based integrated social assistance program group, which aims to fulfil basic rights, reduce living expenses, and improve the quality of life of the poor; (b) community empowerment-based poverty alleviation program groups, aiming to develop the potential and strengthen the capacity of poor community groups to be involved in development based on community empowerment principles; (c) a group of poverty alleviation programs based on empowering micro and small business enterprises, which aims to provide access to and strengthen the economy for micro and small scale business actors; and (d) other programs that either directly or

indirectly increase the economic activities and welfare of the poor. The extreme poverty alleviation program in West Lombok Regency is outlined in the program matrix for poverty alleviation as follows (Table 2):

Table 2. Extreme Poverty Alleviation Program in West Lombok District

No.	Program Direction	Policy	Program	Funding
1	Reducing the expenditure burden of the poor	Reducing the public expenditure burden	Food assistance, cash social assistance (BST), non-program KKS, basic food BST	APBN (Kemensos)
		Poverty alleviation	Assistance for school equipment and education costs, assistance for improving public health, construction of public facilities and infrastructure	CSR BUMD
2	Increasing the ability and income of the poor	PPH score	Economic resources management program for food sovereignty and self-sufficiency, Community Food Diversification and Security Improvement Program	DAU DAU and DAK
		Increase in fishery production volume (tons)	Capture Fisheries Management Program, Aquaculture Management Program, Fishery Product Processing and Marketing Program	DAU and DAK
		Develop and ensure the sustainability of micro and small businesses	Trade Distribution Facility Improvement Program, Medium Enterprises, Small Enterprises, and Micro Enterprises (MSME/UMKM) Empowerment Programs, MSME Development Program	DAU and DAK DAU and DAK DAU
3	Develop and ensure the sustainability of micro and small businesses	Increased competitiveness of leading economic sectors	Trade Distribution Facility Improvement Program, Medium Enterprises, Small Enterprises, and Micro Enterprises (MSME/UMKM) Empowerment Programs, MSME Development Program	DAU and DAK DAU and DAK DAU
		Increased industrial development	Industrial Planning and Development Program	DAU
4	Synergizing poverty alleviation policies and programs	Increasing the Quality and Quality of Education	Education Management Program	DAU and DAK
		Increasing the economic independence of the community	Social Protection and Security Program	DAU
		Increasing the Degree of Public Health	Fulfilment Program for Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts	DAU, DAK, DBHCHT, DID
		Number of Independent Villages	Empowerment Program for Community Institutions, Customary Institutions and Indigenous Peoples	DAU
		Utilizing natural resources (technical irrigation and productive land) to increase production	Agricultural Facilities Provision and Development Program, Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	DAU, DAK, DBHCHAT
		Realization of quality economic growth and increased social welfare	Programs to increase the attractiveness of tourism destinations (Fitri et al., 2023), Creative Economy Development Program	DAU and DAK

No.	Program Direction	Policy	Program	Funding
		Increased Access to Basic Infrastructure	Drinking Water Supply System Management and Development Program, Wastewater System Management and Development Program	DAU and DAK
		Increased Access to Basic Infrastructure	Housing Development Program, Residential Area Program, Housing and Slum Area Program	DAU and DAK
		Increased Investment Realized Value	Investment Implementation Control Program	DAU
		Regional Economic Recovery with Quality Economic Growth and Increased Community Welfare	Job Training Program and Workforce Productivity, Workforce Placement Program	DAU
		Improving the Community's Quality of Life Increasing the Community's Quality of Life	Family Planning Development Program (KB), Family Welfare (KS) Empowerment and Improvement Program	DAU
		Increasing the economic independence of the community	Population Administration Information Management Program	DAU
		Increasing the Quality of the Environment	Environmental Pollution and/or Damage Control Program Waste Management Program	DAU and DID DAU
		Declining Disaster Risk Index	Disaster Management Program	DAU
		Poverty Alleviation	Livable House (MAHYANI) Family Latrines (SANITATION)	District BAZNAS

Source: West Lombok Regency RPKD 2021-2024

In preparing for poverty, the West Lombok Regency alleviation program has followed the guidelines in PMK. However, there is no distinction between programs for eradicating extreme poverty and poverty. There are four directions for the poverty alleviation program in the West Lombok district: 1) Reducing the public expenditure burden. This program focuses on providing direct assistance to the community through cash assistance, groceries and equipment needed by the community. Funding for this program comes from the Ministry of Social Affairs and CSR BUMD budget. 2) Increasing the ability and income of the poor. This program targets meeting the need for management of the food sector and community fisheries sector. This program is financed from the general allocation fund (DAU) and the special allocation fund (DAK). 3) Develop and ensure the sustainability of micro and small businesses. This program aims to develop community business practices such as trade, small industry and MSMEs. DAK and DAU finance this program. 4) Synergizing poverty alleviation program policies. This program is a synergy of various government affairs authorities that aim to improve the quality of life of the community, originating from the basic service sector, the economy and labor productivity. The districts DAU, DAK, DBHCHAT, and BAZNAS finance the program.

The four directions of the poverty alleviation program are a form of coordination and synergy by local governments in mapping various programs/activities and financing from stakeholders at the central and regional governments. The four program directions explain that poverty alleviation also involves several elements of institutions outside the government to be directly involved.

The work of the West Lombok Regency government is carried out in various ways to ensure the accuracy of interventions for the community. The involvement of BAPPEDA has contributed to formulating various steps to ensure the existence of extremely poor communities by going directly to the field to see the real conditions of people experiencing extreme poverty. In addition, social services through the field of handling the poor, which manages various social security programs for the poor, such as PKH and other social assistance, are involved in identifying extreme poverty. The budgeting for various poverty reduction programs every year is still fluctuating. It is planned that in 2023, it will be 12 billion. Although it still intersects with the education improvement program, it has the same target. It is said to be intersecting because the level of public education is one of the causes of poverty.

3.1.2. Poverty Reduction Policy Design

The current condition of the poor can be seen from the number of recipients of social assistance, such as beneficiaries of the Family Hope program. Considering the PKH figures, the number of poor people in recent years has been very dynamic. In each period of aid distribution, which is carried out every three months, the data can change. Data on the number of recipients sometimes goes up and sometimes goes down. But what has happened so far is that the data on the number of recipients has decreased. Invalid data usually cause an uncertain number of recipients. At the end of 2020, there was an APM PKH graduation event, namely the condition that PKH beneficiaries were no longer recipients because their conditions had improved. At least, it has become more prosperous than before. There are also PKH beneficiaries who have resigned because they have been PKH participants for five years. The aim is to provide opportunities for other residents to benefit from PKH. There are monthly beneficiary group meetings to change beneficiary families' mindset and mindsets to create various small businesses. Within this group, several families were considered eligible to receive the assistance program and were interested in starting a small business. And consciously, they no longer want to get back the aid program. This is encouraged by the assistance of business activities to each beneficiary group, which encourages changes in family behavior and attitudes. In addition, the delivery of the PKH program aims to open family access to education and health services to break the cycle of poverty for the next generation.

Social services, especially in early 2019, are planning an "*aning solah sugeh*" movement. This movement has been launched and has been implemented. However, regulations are not yet available because of constraints in making the concept. The movement prioritized the handling of stunting in the community by involving 133 PKK cadres. The cadres have received quite good training and knowledge of various materials provided through participation in stunting training (education and training). Knowledge of cadres is also supported by various other modules such as health and nutrition, childcare, child protection, elderly, and disability. This knowledge becomes a provision for assistants providing material to residents, especially those with components (groups of residents prone to stunting) such as pregnant women and toddlers of productive age. Implementation also has its challenges. Each companion group has received material in quantity. But in terms of quality, they have been unable to do many things due to budget problems. Things that need to be done

qualitatively include monitoring and evaluation (checking) of changes in attitudes and behavior of beneficiary families. Currently, in terms of numbers (budget), the coverage of basic services has not reached 50%, only around 30-40%. It is hoped that this need can be accommodated in 2023.

Furthermore, the “*solah*” program (school to college) has been conducted from 2019 to 2022. The concept of this activity targets improving the quality of public education in West Lombok Regency through collaboration between the local government and several universities with the facilitation of social services. This policy aims to break the chain of poverty by providing opportunities for children from West Lombok Regency to continue their studies at no cost. The concept is to access lecture quotas from cooperating universities. Not only at state universities but also taking advantage of the quota available at private universities. Quotas in public universities are given to children who excel. This is a form of facilitation for families receiving the PKH program. This concept emphasizes to the community not to stop attending high school but to continue their studies up to the college/university level. Local governments have submitted several MoUs to destination universities for cooperation. However, until this research was carried out, the collaboration had not been signed.

Then, the “*sugeh*” program became the concept of community intervention in poverty alleviation. This program aims to develop various economic practices that exist in society. There is cooperation with the province regarding strengthening community businesses. The provincial government, through the provision of economic empowerment assistance to various productive community businesses and joint business groups (KUBE), is recommended and directed to be able to receive assistance from the provincial social service for business development. In addition, the application of technology in supporting community economic efforts is the focus of reducing extreme poverty. Many appropriate technologies can be utilized to support the business production of each community group and the development of various BUMDes businesses. However, due to being hindered by a lack of fiscal capacity, this activity has ceased to exist in recent years. This is also part of the efforts to accelerate economic activity in the community, especially for developing local businesses at the village level.

In addition to the “*aning solah sugeh*” program, the government has a program to provide livable housing for the poor. The financing for livable houses is a combination of the central government with financing from the local government, including through the APBD. In this position, with certain housing standards, the central government finances a livable house of 25 million and 10 million from the local government. The community is involved in implementing the livable housing program by assisting in the form of labor in the construction of residents' houses that the government targets through agreements and self-help such as social gatherings in building their homes.

Various local government programs/activities are based on policy concepts, which are new ideas. For this reason, it requires support in the form of regulations from the regional government for the sustainability of poverty alleviation policies through regional program/activity interventions. The absence of regulations is a challenge in itself, particularly with regard to budget allocation issues, as well as program institutionalization through cross-sectoral coordination activities, which have not been fully realized. The current effort is to convey and emphasize the importance of this activity/movement as an intervention in the community at every meeting held.

Poverty reduction planning for West Lombok Regency is only able to encapsulate three strategic issues which are part of the fulfilment of basic services. However, the other two strategies aimed at strengthening the community's business structure and economy have yet to be accommodated, either in terms of financing or from indications of the government's own programs/activities. In addition, there is a community intervention concept that has a focus similar to three strategic issues in the field of poverty reduction, namely: 1) community assistance in preventing stunting/malnutrition by involving knowledgeable cadres; 2) facilitation to bridge the community in continuing education at a better level; 3) community intervention through strengthening of business group economic institutions that have been formed in the community. The concept of community intervention is an idea and initial framework in efforts to overcome extreme poverty later. In addition, the substance of the poverty alleviation policy is an acceleration and synergy of various local government programs/activities. There are activities designed by the local government that require actualization in a movement with the community to bridge poverty reduction policies by removing community groups from poverty.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Redistribution Policy Design

District governments drive the design of redistribution policies to overcome extreme poverty by taking into account the needs of each region/sub-district. Regional-based response policies pay attention to the condition of community capacity and community skills by considering regional geography. Geographical conditions of the area affect the community in utilizing and managing their resources, considering the functional area to be further processed to produce added value and the economy for the sustainability of people's lives. Processing the potential of regional areas creates various community businesses. Processing the potential and resources that form a variety of community economic enterprises is supported through local government programs. Local government program support for community business development is presented as capital support and skills improvement for community business groups. Planned change efforts for individuals, groups, and communities include changes using innovative policies and support from technological innovation (Suhendra & Setiাপutra, 2019).

This form of innovation will later intervene in the institutional community of community businesses formed with production running to date. Intervention in empowering community business groups is one way to develop various community businesses, especially KUBE, which was formed in the West Lombok district. Community empowerment through KUBE aims to empower the poor, develop basic social services, increase income, individual capacity, and business abilities of group members so that they can meet their needs independently and increase social solidarity (Yuliartati, 2019). Later KUBE organizers must be able to reflect a combination of people who have sufficient experience, expertise, and social ties to both *adat* and kinship and are willing to cooperate in implementing and developing KUBE with the process of implementing and developing types of businesses according to village/regional potential (Bachtiar & Jamaludin, 2011; Manoby et al., 2021).

In addition, providing support for community business financing, the government. Districts can also tackle poverty problems through community intervention by facilitating family groups/individuals. Interventions at the micro and mezzo levels are the basic concepts for encouraging community welfare improvements as the basis

for ideas in carrying out a change process that has an impact on increasing the standard of living of community groups (Achmad et al., 2019; Aminah, 2015; Erlyn et al., 2022). The application of social interventions to local communities, so far, the standard of living and welfare of local communities in the regions has increased, and progress has had an impact on increasing community income; livelihoods are clear and promising, and the local potential of the area can be managed properly both in the long term, relationships or social interactions are established and maintained properly. The composition of the local government has the capacity to intervene in the community.

Poor community groups also receive a lot of social assistance from the community. Assistance is also provided to the community. This was obtained from a number of PKK cadres with knowledge of assisting the community. PKK cadres serve as facilitators for implementing intervention programs for the community. In addition, the social intervention process also requires methods and stages of intervention that must be passed in implementing interventions with the community. Assistance intervention as a concept in social innovation is directed at strengthening the quality of people's living standards. District government interventions targeted at family groups focused on improving community nutrition/stunting targets and the availability of basic needs in the form of food and shelter for the community. The target of family intervention is expected to decrease the number of livable houses for the poor with the number of families owned. In addition, food needs by utilizing various community crops produced in the West Lombok district.

From the description provided, it becomes evident that the policies enacted by the West Lombok Regency Government, facilitated through the Social Service sector to address extreme poverty, represent a manifestation of policy design in its substantive essence. The implemented policies, designed as programs targeting extreme poverty alleviation, align with predetermined strategic objectives, materializing through the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RKPD). Furthermore, exemplified by initiatives such as the "aning solah suguh" movement, these programs embrace the concept of an innovation hub. This approach encapsulates diverse dimensions aimed at alleviating extreme poverty, echoing the perspectives of Buhaerah (2016) and Putra (2017).

3.2.2. Strengthening the Substance of Extreme Poverty Reduction Policies

The substance of the extreme poverty alleviation policy by the West Lombok Regency government as the main actor is strengthening the distribution of budget allocations for activity financing. In addition, minimal community involvement in creating innovation requires government efforts to stimulate the community in presenting innovation. For this reason, various programs/activities are synergized through cross-government affairs through direct and indirect intervention approaches to individuals/families and communities as part of assistance to the poor. This has become the government's innovative policy in poverty alleviation.

Strengthening extreme poverty reduction policies utilizes the availability of resources departing from two aspects, namely financial support and government intervention programs. This is to stimulate various innovations from government officials and the community to solve social problems. Innovation in overcoming extreme poverty is carried out by strengthening the government's position as the main actor by encouraging various collaborations between actors to innovate (innovation hub) (Saksono, 2020). Currently, the creative process and various innovative ideas come from the regional government, starting from the policy

planning stage by aligning the various outputs of each regional development program/activity. Through collaboration between actors, innovation encourages various creative activities in strengthening the community by conducting community interventions to ensure the ongoing improvement of people's living standards through the provision of basic services and business groups.

In addition, various extreme poverty alleviation activities are constructed through social innovation based on local potential originating from regional capacities and community skills. However, the innovations currently being formed require an output/outcome-based design with a focus and measurable targets that end in increasing people's living standards. This requires creation, which requires the development of innovative designs based on sustainable change for individuals/families and communities. For this reason, a comprehensive policy is needed to manage innovation in the regions through the synergy of various resources by developing an innovation model based on regional potential development. Social innovations that are formed come from local governments so community involvement as innovation creators is also needed. Social innovation can also move from the community in finding various solutions to solving problems from a process of facilitation, mentoring, and forms of social intervention that utilize a variety of knowledge.

4. Conclusion

The redistribution policy design synergizes all regional transfer funds to finance programs that have the output of improving household life and family income to eradicate extreme poverty. For this reason, the West Lombok Regency Government, in eradicating extreme poverty, is accelerating the implementation of cross-regional activities/programs by targeting various types of basic services (health and education) as a form of intervention for individual/family change and increasing the business capacity of community groups.

Recommendations for regional governments in overcoming extreme poverty through redistribution policy design are carried out by (a) ensuring the synergy of programs and activities in each regional apparatus with the output target of extremely poor family groups, b) making efforts to increase community skills in accordance with the conditions of their capacity and potential, c) encourage the synergy of various development actors in the region in improving the living conditions of communities and households.

Acknowledgment

The authors thank the West Lombok Regency government for the opportunity and cooperation in this research. Also, the fellow researchers for all input and discussion in the preparation of this article.

References

- Achmad, A. A., Nurwati, R. N., & Mulyana, N. (2019). Intervensi Sosial Terhadap Pengembangan Masyarakat Lokal di Daerah Transmigrasi Desa Topoyo. *Jurnal Public Policy*, 5(2), 111–122. <https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v5i2.1128>
- Aminah, S. (2015). Pengembangan Kapasitas Petani Kecil Lahan Kering untuk Mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 07(03), 197–209. <https://doi.org/10.21787/JBP.07.2015.197-209>
- Andita, R. A. (2022, December 30). *1,8 Juta Jiwa Lebih Penduduk NTB Masuk Kategori Kemiskinan Ekstrem*. Lombok Post. <https://lombokpost.jawapos.com/ntb/1502794868/18-juta-jiwa-lebih-penduduk-ntb-masuk-kategori-kemiskinan-ekstrem>
- Artika, I. B. E., Kembaryana, I. W., Marini, I. A. K., & Nopiari, I. A. (2020). Upaya Menurunkan Tingkat Kemiskinan Melalui Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelompok Masyarakat di Kabupaten Lombok Barat

- Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. *Ganec Swara: Media Informasi Ilmiah Universitas Mahasariswati Mataram*, 14(1), 550–556. <https://doi.org/10.35327/gara.v14i1.133>
- Asian Development Bank. (2022). *Southeast Asia Rising from the Pandemic*. Asian Development Bank. <https://doi.org/10.22617/TCS220093-2>
- Bachtiar, I., & Jamaludin, J. (2011). Studi Pola Pelaksanaan Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE) dan Tingkat Keberhasilannya dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian Masyarakat Miskin Desa (Studi Kasus: Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE) di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya). *Prosiding SNaPP: Sains, Teknologi*, 2(1), 117–124. https://proceeding.unisba.ac.id/index.php/sains_teknologi/article/view/629
- BPS - Statistics Indonesia. (2022). *Statistik Indonesia 2022*. BPS - Statistics Indonesia. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2022/02/25/0a2afea4fab72a5d052cb315/statistik-indonesia-2022.html>
- Buhaerah, P. (2016). Poverty and Human Rights: New Direction in Poverty Eradication. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 8(2), 221–230. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.08.2016.221-230>
- Chang, I.-S., Liu, H., Wu, J., Zhou, C., & Zheng, L. (2021). Process Analysis of Poverty Eradication in China: A Case Study on Photovoltaic Projects for Poverty Alleviation. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 90, 106630. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2021.106630>
- Dunn, W. N. (2003). *Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik* (2nd ed.). UGM Press.
- Erlyn, P., Hidayat, B., Cahyo, A., & Saksono, H. (2022). Investment in Human Resources to Increase Achievement Levels of Sustainable Development. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 14(1), 135–146. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.14.2022.135-146>
- Fatikhurriqzi, A., & Kurniawan, B. D. (2022). Peran Bantuan Sosial dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Jawa Timur Tahun 2020. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Official Statistics*, 1027–1036. <https://doi.org/10.34123/semnasoffstat.v2022i1.1322>
- Fitri, S. E., Pranasari, M. A., Indarti, D. M., Savira, E. M., Andari, T., Aprilani, T. L., Utami, K. J., Putri, N., Manoby, W. M., Putra, I. R. A. S., & Saksono, H. (2023). Illuminating Tradition Through Innovation: Transforming Traditional Woven Tourism in Smart Tourism in Central Lombok Regency. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 15(1), 207–220. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.15.2023.207-220>
- Guo, Y., Zhou, Y., & Liu, Y. (2022). Targeted Poverty Alleviation and Its Practices in Rural China: A Case Study of Fuping County, Hebei Province. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 93, 430–440. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2019.01.007>
- Haliim, W. (2016). Poverty Reduction for Extremely Poor Households of Malang City by the Implementation of Program Keluarga Harapan. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 8(2), 331–340. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.08.2016.331-340>
- Howlett, M., & Mukherjee, I. (Eds.). (2018). *Routledge Handbook of Policy Design*. Routledge.
- Manoby, W. M., Afriyanni, A., Fitri, S. E., Pranasari, M. A., Setyaningsih, E., Rosidah, R., & Saksono, H. (2021). Digital Village: The Importance of Strengthening Village Resilience in the Digital Age. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 13(1), 53–63. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.13.2021.53-63>
- Mulyadi, M. (2011). Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif serta Pemikiran Dasar Menggabungkannya. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi dan Media*, 15(1), 127–138. <https://doi.org/10.31445/jskm.2011.150106>
- Murjani, A. (2018). Stochastic Dominance Analysis for the Poverty in Tabalong Regency 2013 and 2017. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 10(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.10.2018.01-12>
- Neuman, W. L. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial: Pendekatan Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif* (7th ed.). Indeks.
- Nurwati, N. (2008). Kemiskinan: Model Pengukuran, Permasalahan dan Alternatif Kebijakan. *Kependudukan: Jurnal Kependudukan Padjadjaran*, 10(1), 1–11. <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/kependudukan/article/view/doc1>
- Puspitasarie, R. F., Manoby, W. M., & Utomo, A. (2019). Pemulihan SDM Pariwisata Terdampak Bencana Pascabencana Gempa Bumi Lombok-Sumbawa. *Sabdamas*, 1(1), 298–302. <https://ejournal.atmajaya.ac.id/index.php/sabdamas/article/view/1020>
- Putra, H. S. (2017). The Linkage of Intergovernmental Transfer and Poverty in Indonesia. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 9(1), 29–40. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.09.2017.29-40>
- Qur'ani, Y. N. (2023, January 17). *Angka Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Lobar Meningkat, Perlindungan Sosial Harus Tepat Sasaran*. Inside Lombok. <https://insidelombok.id/berita-utama/angka-kemiskinan-ekstrem-di-lobar-meningkat-perlindungan-sosial-harus-tepat-sasaran/>
- Rachmawati, I. N. (2007). Pengumpulan Data dalam Penelitian Kualitatif: Wawancara. *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia*, 11(1), 35–40. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v11i1.184>

- Rahmawati, D. I. S., Yulyana, E., & Rahman, R. (2022). Manajemen Strategi Dinas Sosial dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(18), 114–122. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7134027>
- Rizayani, S., Syaharuddin, S., Handy, M. R. N., Abbas, E. W., & Jumriani, J. (2022). Kebijakan Pengentasan Kemiskinan melalui Program Keluarga Harapan di Kota Banjarbaru. *Publikasi Berkala Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial*, 2(1), 74–82. <https://doi.org/10.20527/pakis.v2i1.5209>
- Saksono, H. (2020). Innovation Hub: Media Kolaborasi Menuju Pemerintahan Daerah Inovatif. *Nakhoda: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 19(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.35967/jipn.v19i1.7854>
- Saputra, H. N. (2022, July 19). *Delapan Kabupaten di NTB Masih Menjadi Kantong Kemiskinan Ekstrem*. Bisnis.com. <https://bali.bisnis.com/read/20220719/537/1556637/delapan-kabupaten-di-ntb-masih-menjadi-kantong-kemiskinan-ekstrem>
- Siddiki, S., & Curley, C. (2022). Conceptualising Policy Design in the Policy Process. *Policy & Politics*, 50(1), 117–135. <https://doi.org/10.1332/030557321X16346727541396>
- Singh, P. K., & Chudasama, H. (2020). Evaluating Poverty Alleviation Strategies in a Developing Country. *PLOS ONE*, 15(1), e0227176. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0227176>
- Statistics Indonesia Lombok Barat Regency. (2022). *Kabupaten Lombok Barat dalam Angka 2022*. Statistics Indonesia Lombok Barat Regency. <https://lombokbaratkab.bps.go.id/publication/2022/02/25/bc3a3a5180ecdd9e1c0d4179/kabupaten-lombok-barat-dalam-angka-2022.html>
- Stockwell, T., Gruenewald, P., Toumbourou, J., & Loxley, W. (Eds.). (2005). *Preventing Harmful Substance Use: The Evidence Base for Policy and Practice*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Sudipa, N., & Nurjani, P. S. (2021). Strategy for Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Klungkung Regency, Bali. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 13(1), 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.13.2021.41-51>
- Suhendra, A., & Setiাপutra, I. R. A. (2019). Intervensi Pemerintahan Daerah dalam Membangun Inovasi Perdesaan di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. *Jurnal Kebijakan Pembangunan*, 14(2), 147–156. <https://jkjournal.com/index.php/menu/article/view/20>
- Tambunan, T. (2012). Peran Usaha Mikro dan Kecil dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Daerah. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 04(02), 73–92. <https://doi.org/10.21787/JBP.04.2012.73-92>
- The World Bank. (2022). *Understanding Poverty*. The World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/understanding-poverty>
- TNP2K. (2022, October 7). *Target for Eliminating Extreme Poverty by 2024: Ambitious, but Not Impossible*. TNP2K. <https://www.tnp2k.go.id/articles/target-for-eliminating-extreme-poverty-by-2024-ambitious-but-not-impossible>
- Wahyudi, E. N., Anis, Y., Mukti, A. B., & Radyanto, R. (2022). Pelatihan Program Kewirausahaan Sosial dalam Rangka Pengurangan Angka Kemiskinan Ekstrem Nasional di Kabupaten Pematang. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Intimas: Inovasi Teknologi Informasi dan Komputer untuk Masyarakat*, 2(2), 104–108. <https://doi.org/10.35315/intimas.v2i2.9018>
- Yin, R. K. (2003). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. SAGE Publications.
- Yuliartati, I. (2019). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat pada Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE) (Studi pada KUBE Kecamatan Wonogiri Kabupaten Wonogiri Jawa Tengah). *Masyarakat Madani: Jurnal Kajian Islam dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*, 4(2), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.24014/jmm.v4i2.7734>