



Optimising Baubau City's Poverty Reduction Law Policy

Al hidaynur^{1*}, Eko satria²

^{1,2} Faculty Of Law, University Muhammadiyah Buton, Indonesian.

*Correspondence: alhidaynur@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Baubau City, a developing city grappling with poverty, is addressing these challenges through targeted, systematic, and massive approaches. This research aims to optimize Baubau City's local government policy towards poverty reduction activities by formulating legal policies. Currently, the 11 regulations supporting regional poverty reduction constitute 60% of the legal framework addressing economic issues. Data from LP2KD 2024 reveals positive outcomes for poverty reduction programs. Regulations supporting regional poverty reduction have significantly contributed to improvements in four key areas: Basic Infrastructure, Employment, Health, and Food Security. These areas have experienced substantial growth in 2024, while Education has not shown significant progress. Qualitative research, employing a descriptive qualitative approach with a literature study and legislation focus, was employed to gather data. The primary objective of this research is the Baubau City Regional Government. The data sources include documents, articles, laws, and regulations. In conclusion, to capitalize on the achievements of poverty reduction programs in the Baubau City Region, a legal policy tool is essential. This tool should align with the needs of programs and accelerate government initiatives in the region. Priority interventions should be made between Regional Apparatus Organizations in Baubau City, ensuring comprehensive guidance in poverty reduction efforts.

Keywords: Legal Intervention; Policy Optimisation; Poverty.

1. Introduction

Poverty alleviation is a crucial aspect of Human Resource Development and a central pillar in achieving Indonesia Vision 2045. This commitment, initially reflected in the Nawacita agenda through its focus on social welfare and equitable development, is now reinforced under the Asta Cita framework, emphasizing inclusive economic transformation and human capital development. This continuity underscores poverty alleviation as a strategic priority in Indonesia's long-term development trajectory (Wibowo & Ridha, 2021). Poverty reduction efforts aim to ease the burden on the underprivileged and fulfil their basic rights as citizens through inclusive, fair, and sustainable development, in order to create a life of dignity. Poverty is characterised by underdevelopment and backwardness, low productivity and low income received, limited access and ability and opportunities to develop themselves and improve their welfare. As a city in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Baubau City faces various challenges while striving for development. Despite its potential economic resources, the city's funding distribution remains disproportionate, as reflected in the fluctuation of economic growth and sectoral concentration (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Baubau, 2025). Baubau's economic growth experienced a sharp contraction in 2020 (-0.65%) before recovering to above 5% in the 2021–2024 period, indicating structural vulnerability. Moreover, the regional economy is highly concentrated in a few dominant sectors trade (22.61%), construction (20.05%), and agriculture

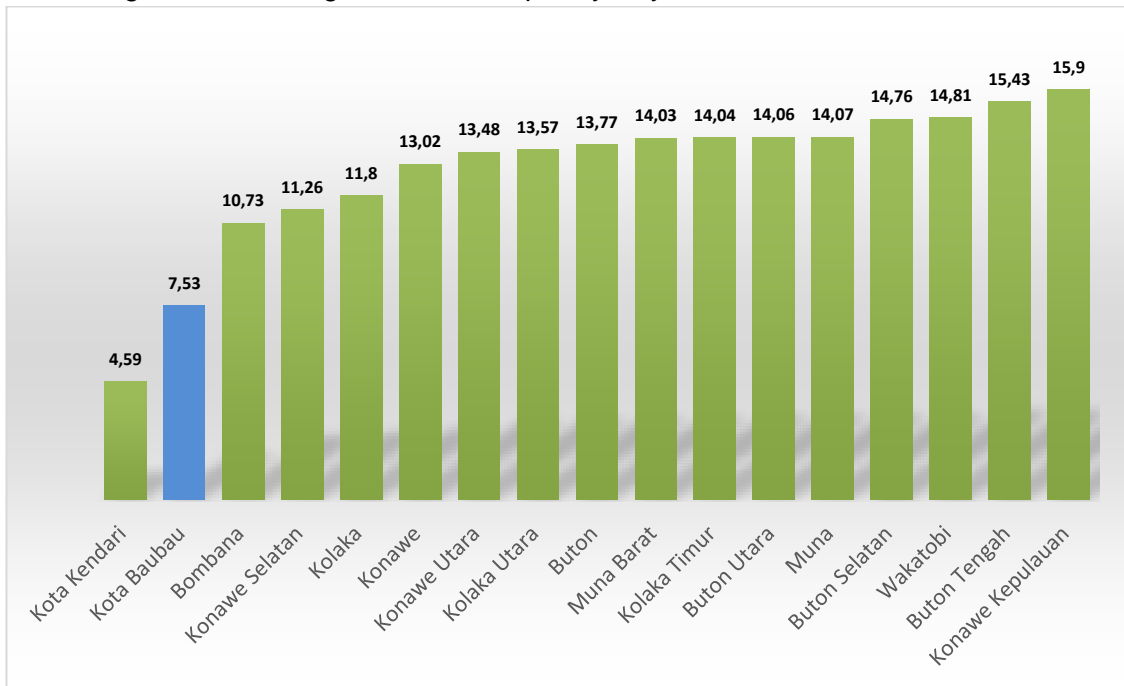
and fisheries (15.17%) which suggests that development financing has not been evenly distributed across sectors. This imbalance potentially affects governance effectiveness, particularly in ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic development. Poverty remains a significant issue affecting the well-being of its residents (Juliansyah et al., 2024). As an autonomous region, Baubau City must seize the opportunity presented by the decentralization policy outlined in Law Number 23 of 2014, which focuses on welfare-oriented local government (Riyanto & Kovalenko, 2023). The evolving political and governance landscape during the decentralization era has granted local governments greater autonomy to formulate public policies that align with their local interests (Irawan, 2021). This policy is anticipated to catalyze rapid regional development, characterized by economic growth and poverty alleviation (Hutahaean, 2020).

The main information on poverty that attracts the most attention is the number and percentage of poor people (Kalikoski et al., 2019; Kang et al., 2020). By paying attention to these figures, the success of various development policies and programmes can be monitored and at the same time it can be assessed whether these programmes favour the poor or not. As one of the main indicators of the success of sustainable development, poverty reduction is one of the main tasks of the government by approaching poverty reduction strategies in an appropriate, integrated and coordinated manner with gradual, planned and sustainable implementation covering all aspects of community and state life through regional policies, so that poverty reduction in question directly leads to efforts to prosper the community (Valle et al., 2022). Poverty reduction has always been a major topic in every development plan, because poverty is a major problem that must be resolved and tackled in a synergistic and systematic manner involving all elements of society, government and business entities (Andreadakis, 2025; Asmorowati et al., 2022). Poverty is not just an individual problem, but a problem for all parties. Because poverty has a systemic impact, it involves all aspects of life. The issue of poverty demands a comprehensive and targeted approach to address its root causes. Poverty reduction aims to alleviate the burden on the impoverished and ensure the fulfillment of basic rights by fostering inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. This approach seeks to create a dignified and prosperous life for all citizens (Masuda et al., 2022). A significant challenge in addressing poverty is the post-Covid-19 economic recovery, which has had a profound impact on the economic sector of the lower middle class (Lin et al., 2022). This recovery has affected various aspects, including healthcare, education, and the informal sector, where the heads of households and laborers are particularly vulnerable (Suryaningrum & Maulana, 2023).

Municipalities, being the closest to citizens, play a crucial role in providing essential public services, basic needs including food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare, basic infrastructure, community services, legal protection, and environmental protection (Ahmadzai et al., 2021). These opinions can provide assurance of community welfare, which is reflected in the vision of the local government (Sigafos & Organ, 2021). As one of the cities in the Southeast Sulawesi Province, Baubau City continues to develop into a developed city with all the dynamics faced today, poverty not only includes financial aspects, but also includes limited access to education, health, decent work, and participation in social life. However Baubau City is classified as an area in Southeast Sulawesi that has the second lowest percentage after Kendari City (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Baubau, 2025).

This research addresses the need for a more integrated and legally grounded approach to poverty reduction by critically mapping previous studies and existing policy frameworks. Despite numerous poverty alleviation programmes, prior research has largely focused on sectoral or programmatic interventions, with limited attention to the role of local legal policy as a structuring instrument. This study therefore offers a novel contribution by positioning legal policy not merely as a supporting tool, but as a central framework for integrating convergent poverty reduction measures. By doing so, it aims to fill the gap between fragmented programme implementation and the need for a coherent, enforceable, and context-specific legal strategy at the local government level.. This formulation will certainly be able to answer the demands of completing the three main pillars in accelerating the elimination of extreme poverty, namely reducing the burden of expenditure, increasing income, and reducing pockets of poverty (Howe, 2022).

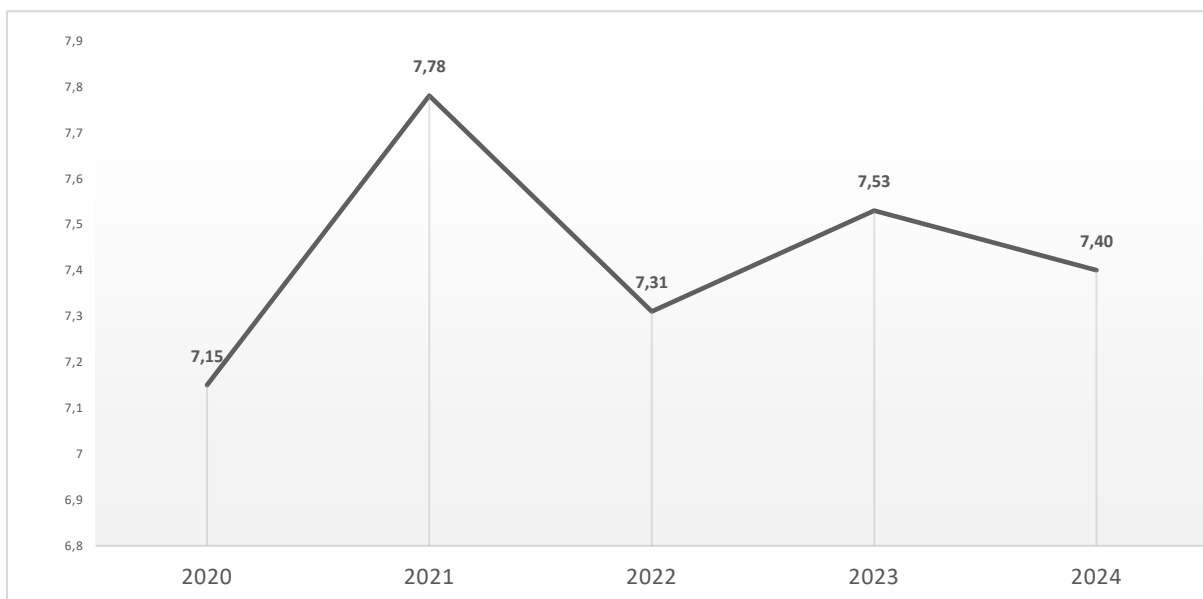
Image 1 : Percentage Of Poor People By City/District In Southeast Sulawesi



Source : [Percentage of Poor Population by District/City \(Percent\)](#)

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Baubau City in 2024, the city's population is 166,150 people. The data on the poor population over the past five years shows fluctuations, with an increase in 2020 to 7.15%, a significant rise due to the impact of Covid-19 in 2021, which increased by 7.78%. However, the population decreased in 2022 by 7.31% and then increased again in 2023 by 7.53%. Notably, there was a decrease in 2024 by 7.40%. When compared to other regions in Southeast Sulawesi, Baubau City has a relatively low percentage of poverty. Despite this, the Regional Government continues to make significant efforts to reduce poverty.

Image 2: Percentage of poor people in baubau city 2020-2024



Based on the data provided, it appears that poverty reduction in Baubau City has not been fully achieved. The poverty rate in the city has not reached the target set in the Annual Action Plan for Poverty Reduction, even

though the baseline and target for 2024 have been met. To address this issue, the Baubau City Government has implemented various programs and activities to intervene in data on the poor. These programs include optimizing existing regulations (Tucker et al., 2022). However, several factors influence the effectiveness and efficiency of these programs.

One such factor is the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 53/2020 on the Work Procedure and Work Alignment, as well as Institutional Development and Human Resources of the Provincial Poverty Reduction Coordination Team and the Regency/City Poverty Reduction Coordination Team. This regulation establishes the Regency/City TKPKD, which is formed by a Regent/Mayor Decree. This research aims to help optimize Baubau City's local government policy towards recommendations and targets. By doing so, it seeks to improve the planning and implementation of poverty reduction programs and activities. This will ultimately contribute to the success of poverty reduction in Baubau City through the formulation of legal policies.

Legal policy plays a crucial role in optimizing poverty reduction in the region of Kota Baubau. Several achievements can be attributed to legal policies as a factor that enhances the local government's role in poverty reduction:

1. Protection of Basic Rights: Legal policies ensure the protection of fundamental rights for the impoverished, including the right to education, healthcare, adequate housing, and access to public services. This prevents discrimination and guarantees the fulfillment of basic needs for the inhabitants of Baubau City.
2. Regulation of Poverty Reduction Programs: Legal policies establish regulations and optimize the implementation of various poverty reduction programs, such as the provision of social assistance, economic empowerment initiatives, and infrastructure development in Kota Baubau.
3. Coordination between Stakeholders: Legal policies serve as a foundation for coordinating poverty reduction efforts among the local government, NGOs, and the private sector, fostering synergy and enhancing program effectiveness.
4. Accountability and Transparency: Legal policies establish accountability and transparency mechanisms in the management of budgets and the implementation of poverty reduction programs, ensuring that funds are effectively targeted.
5. Protection of Vulnerable Groups: Legal policies provide special protection for the most vulnerable segments of society, including children, women, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, aiming to assist them in escaping poverty.

Legal policy can establish a legal framework that fosters the empowerment of the impoverished, providing access to credit, skills development, and business capital assistance. This approach aims to enhance economic independence and contribute to comprehensive and sustainable poverty reduction efforts in regions.

2. Method Research

This research employs descriptive qualitative methods with a literature review approach and legal analysis (Disemadi, 2022; Hamzani et al., 2023). The primary objective is to assist the Baubau City Regional Government in reducing regional poverty, as outlined in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 53 of 2020 regarding Work Procedures and Work Alignment, Institutional Development and Human Resources of the Provincial Poverty Reduction Coordination Team, and Regency / City Poverty Reduction Coordination Team. The data sources include documents, articles, laws, and regulations.

This research aims to analyse and optimise legal policies related to poverty reduction at the regional level. The focus of the research is on the effectiveness of existing legal policies, the identification of weaknesses and challenges in their implementation, as well as the development of recommendations to improve the role of law in reducing poverty. This research uses a normative and empirical juridical approach, combining legal document analysis with field data based on the LP2KD Kota Baubau 2024. The normative juridical approach was used to analyse laws and regulations, policy documents, and related legal literature, while the empirical juridical approach involved collecting primary data through observations that became the focus of the research. Primary data was obtained from interviews with stakeholders such as local government, law enforcement officials, non-governmental

organisations, and the poor, as well as direct observation in the field. Secondary data included laws and regulations, legal literature, and poverty statistics from relevant agencies such as the Baubau City Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Baubau City Development Planning Agency (Bappeda).

Data collection techniques include document analysis. Data analysis is conducted using two approaches: normative juridical to evaluate the suitability of legal policies with legal principles and poverty reduction objectives, and empirical juridical to understand policy implementation and its impact on the community. The results of the analysis will be used to formulate policy recommendations, such as improving local regulations in Baubau City, increasing the capacity of stakeholders, strengthening community participation, and integrating the legal approach with Baubau City's socio-economic development programmes in accordance with Baubau City's RPJMN.

To ensure the validity and transparency of the quantitative claims presented in this study, particularly regarding the proportional contribution of legal regulations, a structured regulatory analysis framework was employed. The total population of regulations analysed consists of all local legal instruments related to poverty reduction in Baubau City, identified through document analysis of mayoral decrees, regional regulations, and relevant policy documents.

3. Findings and Discussion

3.1 Analysing The Policy Framework: Challenges And Monitoring Implementation

The identification of eleven mayoral decrees related to poverty reduction in Baubau City cannot be understood merely as a descriptive inventory of regulatory instruments. Rather, each regulation must be critically examined to assess its substantive orientation, its conformity within the hierarchy of laws and regulations, and its practical effectiveness in addressing poverty-related issues. From a substantive perspective, most of these regulations remain programmatic and administrative in nature, lacking normative depth to regulate rights, obligations, and institutional responsibilities in a comprehensive manner. In terms of legal hierarchy, the dominance of mayoral decrees indicates a weak regulatory foundation, as such instruments are limited in their binding force and are not designed to establish long-term, structural policy frameworks compared to regional regulations (Perda).

Furthermore, from an implementation standpoint, the fragmented nature of these regulations reflects a sectoral approach, where poverty reduction efforts are dispersed across various programs without a unified legal framework, thereby reducing policy coherence and effectiveness. This condition also gives rise to potential overlaps and normative gaps, particularly in areas such as education and integrated social protection, where regulatory support remains insufficient or absent. Consequently, the current legal policy framework in Baubau City demonstrates a lack of harmonization, both vertically with higher-level regulations and horizontally across sectors, which ultimately hinders the optimization of poverty reduction efforts.

Therefore, this study argues that strengthening poverty reduction requires not only the expansion of regulatory instruments, but more importantly, the development of a coherent, hierarchical, and integrative legal policy framework that is capable of ensuring normative clarity, institutional coordination, and effective implementation at the local level.

The Baubau City Government's poverty reduction commitment is evident in Mayor Decree No. 595/VI/2023, which establishes the Baubau City Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Committee. The Regional Poverty Reduction Programme comprises three main clusters: Expenditure Reduction, Income Improvement, and Poverty Pockets Reduction. Each cluster serves as a benchmark to optimize the program through regional policies in seven key areas: Poverty, Employment, Education, Health, Basic Infrastructure, Food Security, and Governance.

Data-driven intervention in regional poverty reduction involves the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), a database managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. It serves as a crucial tool to identify target beneficiaries for social protection and poverty reduction programs. Several regular social assistance programs, including the Basic Food Programme (BFP), the Family Hope Programme (PKH), and the Smart Indonesia Programme (PIP), utilize DTKS data. The Baubau City Government leverages this system platform to integrate poverty and extreme poverty

data through services provided at the Social Affairs Office. This coordination aligns with the TKPK institution's objectives.

Optimising local policies through regulations that have been established by the Baubau City government in supporting the acceleration of poverty reduction implementation:

1. Baubau Mayor Decree No. 398/III/2022 on the Determination of Slum Housing and Slum Settlement Locations in Baubau City. Every person has the right to live in a healthy environment.
2. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 431/III/2023 on the List of Recipients of Social Assistance to the Community / Dhuafa Beneficiaries of Family Welfare Social Assistance Facility Activities in Baubau City. The Baubau City Government carries out this activity through the Social Service to help alleviate the fulfilment of the basic needs of the poor and the underprivileged (dhuafa).
3. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 556/VI/2023 on the Determination of Recipients of Free Electricity Connection and Installation Assistance for Low-Income Communities.
4. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 620/VI/2023 on the Determination of the Names of the Beneficiaries of Beneficiaries of Food Assistance to Persons with Disabilities, Neglected Children, Elderly and Homeless, Beggars and Communities in Baubau City Area. The provision of assistance aims to fulfil the basic needs of food for persons with disabilities, neglected children, the elderly as well as homeless people, beggars and the community.
5. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 759/VIII/2023 on the Determination of Recipients of Goods to be handed over to the Community of Education and Skills Training activities for job seekers based on competency clusters of work training and labour productivity programmes. This business facility assistance is provided to job seekers who have participated in competency unit-based training for sewing training organised by the Baubau City Government.
6. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau City Number 794/VIII/2023 on the Determination of Recipients of Self-Help House Quality Improvement Assistance in Slum Settlement Areas. The Baubau City Government through the Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Office carries out house quality improvement for low-income people so that they can live in livable houses.
7. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau City Number 833/IX/2023 on the Determination of Beneficiaries of Assistive Devices for Persons with Disabilities in Baubau City. The provision of this assistance is to provide protection and fulfilment of rights for persons with disabilities deemed necessary to meet basic needs to ensure the implementation of social functions and improve dignified social welfare.
8. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 844/IX/2023 on the Determination of Recipients of Goods to be handed over to the Community Education and Skills Training Activities for job seekers based on Competency Clusters of the Job Training and Labour Productivity Program. This business facility assistance is provided to job seekers who have participated in training based on competency units in the culinary training sub-activity organised by the Baubau City Government.
9. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 1044/XI/2023 on the Determination of Beneficiaries of Food Assistance to Persons with Social Welfare Problems other than victims of HIV/AIDS and drugs outside institutions in Baubau City area. The provision of assistance aims to fulfil the basic needs of food for Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) other than victims of HIV/AIDS and drugs outside institutions in the Baubau City area.
10. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 1046/XI/2023 on the Determination of Recipients of the SME Development Programme through resource utilisation activities for small and medium industries in the form of material and equipment assistance.
11. Decree of the Mayor of Baubau Number 1071/XI/2023 on the Determination of Recipients of Goods / Facilities and Infrastructure to be handed over to the Community within the Fisheries Service Office of Baubau City.

In the description of the previous regulations, researchers consider that regulations related to poverty reduction have not been fully optimised, and several more regulations are needed that substantively regulate the acceleration of poverty reduction. Optimisation of legal policies will certainly accelerate significant programs because the law in principle has measurable execution power. The ability to realise the program in question will be accommodated through legal policies that accommodate the needs of the region itself so that the presence of legal policies really answers the needs of the community while making governance effective in terms of regional poverty reduction.

Based on the inventory of regulatory data related to poverty reduction above, the researcher sees it becomes evident that legal policies play a pivotal role in shaping the outcomes of regional poverty reduction initiatives. Among the various legal policies implemented so far, 11 regulations specifically designed to support regional poverty reduction have proven particularly effective in addressing economic challenges. These regulations collectively account for 60% of the solutions provided in economic affairs. Furthermore, 40% of the regulations that support regional poverty reduction also contribute to addressing 4 key areas: basic infrastructure, employment, health, and food security. Data from LP2KD 2024 demonstrates a significant increase in the effectiveness of these programs in these areas. Notably, the last 2 areas, namely education, did not yield substantial results, which the researchers attribute to the absence of regulations specifically designed for these domains.

Of course, the need for these regulations must also pay attention to regulatory harmonisation so that in the future these regulatory needs do not conflict with the laws and regulations above them, really answering regional needs. These legal needs also need to get a response from the Baubau DPRD as a government partner that helps formulate legal policies derived from community needs, then the optimisation of the legal policy in question will be a priority in the Propemperda Baubau in 2025.

Based on data from the Regional Poverty Reduction Programme Report (LP2KD) for 2024, the Bureaucratic Reform Index shows a positive trend in governance and policy-making processes. In 2022, the Baubau City Bureaucratic Reform Index was 56.66, but it increased to 63.25 in 2023. Governance is a crucial indicator of poverty reduction, and the expected achievement in 2024 is set at 100%. This means that all integrated poverty reduction services must be implemented, and at least 100% of provinces, districts, and municipalities must use an integrated planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation unit system when preparing poverty reduction programs. However, Baubau City lacks a sustainable (RAT) because it was only created in 2023 and 2024. The Regional Poverty Reduction Plan (RPKD), which began in 2022-2026, has a two-year RAT vacancy, which is considered a significant shortcoming. This is because the RAT description is based on the program that should be included in the RAT, and the absence of a RAT for two years affects the percentage of poverty reduction achievements.

3.2 Enhancing Policy Framework

Preparing a comprehensive and structured local policy framework for poverty reduction is a crucial step in the effort to reduce socioeconomic inequality and improve the welfare of the poverty-affected people of Baubau city. This policy framework serves as a guide for the local government in designing, implementing, and evaluating effective and sustainable poverty reduction programmes. First, the policy framework ensures that poverty reduction efforts are carried out in a planned and coordinated manner, thus avoiding overlapping programmes or wasted resources. Secondly, the framework allows local governments to identify the root causes of poverty that are specific to the local context, such as limited access to education, health, employment, or basic infrastructure. By understanding the problems in depth, the formulated policies can be better targeted.

In addition, a good policy framework also facilitates the active participation of various stakeholders, including the poor, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, and academics. This participation is important to ensure that policies are not only top-down, but also responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community. An inclusive framework can also strengthen accountability and transparency in the management of poverty reduction programmes, thus reducing the risk of corruption or misuse of funds. Furthermore, a clear policy framework allows

local governments to allocate resources efficiently, prioritise high-impact programs, and monitor progress regularly. This is important to ensure that the programmes implemented actually provide real benefits to the poor.

Optimising local policies towards poverty reduction in Baubau City requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the systemic challenges and community needs described earlier. By increasing stakeholder engagement, improving resource allocation, and implementing effective monitoring mechanisms, Baubau city can make significant progress in reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. Regarding efforts to optimise local policies in reducing regional poverty, researchers focus on three main clusters of poverty reduction, namely reducing expenditure, increasing income, and reducing poverty pockets. For efforts to optimise the policy in question, the local government should emphasise the importance of regional policies that can support every poverty reduction program in Baubau city. The three poverty reduction clusters adopted in this study—expenditure reduction, income enhancement, and poverty pocket alleviation—are normatively grounded in Presidential Regulation No. 96 of 2015 and further operationalized through the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 53 of 2020. However, rather than merely reproducing this national policy framework, this study critically examines its relevance and implementation within the specific context of Baubau City. The analysis reveals that while several local legal instruments substantively align with the expenditure reduction cluster, particularly through social assistance and basic service provision, regulatory support for income enhancement and poverty pocket alleviation remains fragmented and largely programmatic. In particular, the absence of comprehensive regional regulations (Perda) that systematically govern economic empowerment and spatial poverty interventions indicates a significant regulatory gap. Furthermore, there is limited legal integration across sectors, resulting in overlapping programmatic approaches without a unified normative framework.

This study therefore contributes by identifying the misalignment between national policy mandates and local legal implementation, and by proposing the development of more integrative and hierarchical legal instruments, such as sector-specific regional regulations and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, to ensure that each poverty reduction cluster is supported by clear, enforceable, and context-responsive legal provisions in Baubau City. as for the results of the analysis of how to optimise the policy in question are:

1. Regional policies that can reduce the burden of community expenditure. Reducing the burden of community expenditure is to sustain the programmes categorised as short and medium term programmes. Where this is done to intervene with the community and business groups so that they can reduce the burden of expenditure caused by non-optimal economic conditions. The characteristics of programmes in this cluster are the fulfilment of the main basic rights of poor individuals and households, which include education, health services, and food. Another characteristic of this group of programmes is that the mechanism for implementing activities is direct and the benefits can be felt directly by the poor, while the policy content for reducing the burden of community expenditure is carried out by containing the following interests:
 - a. Social assistance programmes (PKH and BPNT)
 - b. Social Protection and Security Programme
 - c. Disaster management programme
 - d. Development and Strengthening the Capacity of Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS)The policy on programmes and activities in this strategy is based on social assistance and protection which aims to fulfil basic rights, reduce the burden of living, and improve the quality of life of the poor. The focus on the fulfilment of basic rights is aimed at improving the quality of life of the poor for a better life, such as the fulfilment of the right to food, health services and education. This assistance programme aims to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources, especially the poor.
2. Regional policies that maximise programme interventions in order to increase community income are carried out with a community empowerment approach and the provision of facilities and infrastructure to support community economic activities. The policies referred to in increasing community income are carried out with the following contents:
 - a. Work competency and labour productivity training programmes, especially in the informal sector.
 - b. Empowerment Programme and Provision of Facilities and Infrastructure for Medium Enterprises, Small Enterprises, and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs)

- c. Capacity Building Programme, management, provision of facilities and infrastructure for fishermen
- d. Training Programme, Provision and Development of Facilities and Infrastructure for Farmers

The policy that is expected to support these programmes and activities aims to provide access and strengthening of the economy and skills for job seekers, small and micro-enterprises, farmers, and fishermen. An important aspect of strengthening is to provide the widest possible access to the poor to improve skills and business opportunities in addition to assistance with business equipment and raw materials in an effort to improve their quality of life.

- 3. Policies in this poverty cluster are faced with the existence of slums that require government intervention. These slum areas can affect the quality of life of the community, so the Baubau City government has a programme to further intervene in infrastructure priorities in the poverty reduction programme. as for the policy content that supports the reduction in the number of poverty pockets, as follows:
 - a. Home Rehabilitation Programme for Disaster Victims
 - b. Infrastructure Development Programme in Slum Areas
 - c. Improvement Assistance Programme for Non-Habitable Houses
 - d. Drinking water supply system management and development programme

Through the Management and Development of Drinking Water Supply Systems policy, Education Management policy, Fulfilment of Health Efforts Programme through the provision of additional food for pregnant women, nursing mothers and toddlers. The Development Implementation Programme in the form of house rehabilitation assistance is expected to be able to provide improvements in the quality of slum areas so that they can get out of slums and can reduce pockets of poverty in Baubau City, and school equipment assistance, as well as the Disaster Management Programme. The rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses is also expected to reduce pockets of poverty.

The policy framework also plays a role in ensuring the sustainability of poverty reduction programmes. With long-term planning, local governments can avoid ad hoc or temporary programmes, which often do not have a significant impact. In addition, a good framework can facilitate synergies between regional policies and national policies, so that poverty reduction efforts can be carried out in a holistic and integrated manner. In a broader context, an effective regional policy framework can also promote inclusive economic development, reduce regional disparities, and create an enabling environment for sustainable growth. Thus, preparing a well-thought-out and structured regional policy framework is not only important to reduce poverty, but also to create a strong foundation for equitable and sustainable regional development.

4. Conclusion

To follow up on the achievements of poverty reduction programs in the Baubau City Region, it's crucial to have a legal policy tool that can support programs that can accelerate government initiatives in the region. This legal policy should enable the government to intervene with the right priorities, up to the level of program intervention between Regional Apparatus Organizations in the City of Baubau. The need for this legal policy will optimize every tactical step of the local government in reducing regional poverty in Kota Baubau. It will ensure that the space for action goes beyond identifying and evaluating poverty reduction performance, and has a directed execution power because it's packaged through legal policies. This will allow for clear guidance without being trapped in a stagnant condition due to a lack of comprehensive understanding of the law.

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