

REGENT OF SUKOHARJO  
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SUKOHARJO REGENCY  
NUMBER 1 OF 2012

ON  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY  
THE REGENT OF SUKOHARJO,

- Considering :
- a. That in order to fulfill the basic rights of citizens, maintain the welfare of the poor and abandoned children, develop a social security system for all people, and empower the weak and underprivileged in accordance with human dignity, as well as being responsible for providing adequate basic social service facilities as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to take concrete efforts in the administration of social welfare for the poor;
  - b. That poverty is a multi-dimensional, multi-sectoral issue with various characteristics that must be addressed immediately, as it involves human dignity, therefore the implementation of social welfare administration for the poor requires an integrated program involving community participation, so that it meets the needs of the local population;
  - c. That in order for poverty alleviation to run optimally, effectively, efficiently, in a coordinated and sustainable manner, regulations are needed for local government organizers, the business world, and all components of society;
  - d. That based on the considerations mentioned in points a, b, and c, it is necessary to establish the Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency on Poverty Alleviation.

- Remember :
1. Article 18, Paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
  2. Law Number 13 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Areas within Central Java Province;
  3. Law Number 8 of 1981 on the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1981

- Number 76, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);
4. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 165, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3886);
  5. Law Number 17 of 2003 on State Finance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 47, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4286);
  6. Law Number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);
  7. Law Number 1 of 2004 on State Treasury (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 5, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4355);
  8. Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);
  9. Law Number 32 of 2004 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 125, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437), as amended by Law Number 12 of 2008 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 32 of 2004 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 59, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4844);
  10. Law Number 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 126, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4438);
  11. Law Number 40 of 2004 on the National Social Security System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 150, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4456);
  12. Law Number 11 of 2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4557);
  13. Law Number 12 of 2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number

- 119, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4558);
14. Law Number 17 of 2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 33, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4700);
  15. Law Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 12, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4967);
  16. Law Number 25 of 2009 on Public Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 112, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5038);
  17. Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 144, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063);
  18. Law Number 52 of 2009 on Population Development and Family Development (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 161, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5080);
  19. Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
  20. Law Number 13 of 2011 on Handling of the Poor (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 83, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5248);
  21. Government Regulation Number 42 of 1981 on Social Welfare Services for the Poor (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1981 Number 59, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3206);
  22. Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 on the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1983 Number 36, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3258), as amended by Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 on Amendments to Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 on the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2010 Number 90, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5145);
  23. Government Regulation Number 55 of 2005 on the Equalization Fund (State Gazette of the Republic of

- Indonesia Year 2005 Number 137, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4575);
24. Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 on Regional Financial Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4578);
  25. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 on Guidelines for the Coaching and Supervision of Regional Government Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 165, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4593);
  26. Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 on the Division of Government Affairs between the Central Government, Provincial Governments, and Regency/City Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);
  27. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2012 on Social Welfare Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5294);
  28. Presidential Regulation Number 1 of 2007 on the Ratification, Enactment, and Dissemination of Legislation;
  29. Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation;
  30. Provincial Regulation of Central Java Province Number 4 of 2009 on the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Central Java Province for 2008-2013 (Provincial Gazette of Central Java Province Year 2009 Number 4, Supplement to the Provincial Gazette of Central Java Province Number 22);
  31. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 8 of 1986 on the Proposal for Appointment and Dismissal of Civil Servants as Investigators in Sukoharjo Regency (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 1987 Number 6 Series D Number 3);
  32. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 1 of 2008 on Government Affairs under the Authority of Sukoharjo Regency Government (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 2008 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 155);
  33. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 1 of 2010 on the Principles of Regional Financial Management (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 2010 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 172);

34. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 3 of 2010 on the Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2005-2025 (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 2010 Number 3, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 174);
35. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 5 of 2010 on Population Administration (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 2010 Number 5, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 176);
36. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 8 of 2010 on Education Administration (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 2010 Number 8, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 177);
37. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 1 of 2011 on the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan 2010-2015 (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Year 2011 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 181).

WITH THE JOINT APPROVAL OF  
THE REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO  
REGENCY  
AND  
THE REGENT OF SUKOHARJO

DECIDES:

To enact: THE REGIONAL REGULATION ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation, the following terms are defined as:

1.	Governor refers to the Governor of Central Java.
2.	Region refers to Sukoharjo Regency

3.	Regent refers to the Regent of Sukoharjo.
4.	Local Government refers to the regent and local government apparatus as elements in the administration of local government.
5.	Regional People's Representative Council, abbreviated as DPRD, refers to the DPRD of Sukoharjo Regency.
6.	Poor refers to a condition where an individual is unable to meet basic rights such as food, shelter, education, and health according to minimum standards.
7.	Poverty refers to a socio-economic condition where an individual or group of individuals lacks the fulfillment of basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life.
8.	Absolute Poverty refers to a condition where an individual is considered poor and physically unable to engage in productive activities, either due to age, physical disability, or certain illnesses.
9.	Productive Poverty refers to an individual who is considered poor but is still physically capable of engaging in productive activities and self-sustained efforts.
10.	Family refers to a husband, wife, children, and others listed in the Family Card.
11.	Poor Family refers to a group of people in a family experiencing poverty.
12.	Poor Citizen refers to a poor individual according to the criteria set by Sukoharjo Regency and who holds a valid ID Card and/or Family Card from Sukoharjo Regency.
13.	Poverty Alleviation refers to government and local government policies and programs that are carried out systematically, planned, and in synergy with businesses and society to reduce the number of poor people in order to improve the welfare of the people.
14.	Poverty Alleviation Program refers to efforts made by the local government to address/overcome poverty.
15.	Regional Work Unit, abbreviated as SKPD, refers to the government apparatus within the local government that assists the regent in the administration of local government.
16.	Local Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team, abbreviated as TKPKD, refers to a cross-sectoral and cross-stakeholder coordination platform for poverty alleviation in the region.

17.	Regional Poverty Alleviation Strategy, abbreviated as SPKD, refers to the document outlining regional poverty alleviation strategies used as a guide in drafting regional development policies related to poverty alleviation in the process of preparing the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).
18.	Investigation refers to a series of actions by investigators to seek and gather evidence, with which the crime can be clarified, and to identify the suspect.
19.	Investigator refers to an officer of the Indonesian National Police, or a Civil Servant Investigator appointed and authorized by law to conduct investigations.
20.	Civil Servant Investigator, abbreviated as PPNS, refers to a Civil Servant Investigator official in the local government environment who is specially authorized by law to conduct investigations into violations of Regional Regulations.

## CHAPTER II

### PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

#### Section One

##### Principles

##### Article 2

The poverty alleviation in the region is based on the following principles:

- a. Fairness and equity;
- b. Participatory;
- c. Democratic;
- d. Coordinated/integrated;
- e. Rule of law;
- f. Mutual trust that creates a sense of security;
- g. Benefit; and
- h. Sustainability.

## Section Two

### Objectives

#### Article 3

The objectives of poverty alleviation in the region are to:

- a. Ensure the protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of the poor;
- b. Enhance the capacity and develop the basic skills as well as entrepreneurial abilities of the poor;
- c. Strengthen the role of the poor in decision-making processes on public policies that guarantee the respect, protection, and fulfillment of basic rights;
- d. Create economic, political, and social conditions and environments that allow the poor to have the broadest opportunities in fulfilling their basic rights and improving their standard of living sustainably; and
- e. Accelerate the reduction in the number of poor citizens.

## CHAPTER III

### PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION

#### Section One

##### Principles

#### Article 4

The principles of poverty alleviation include:

- a. Equality of rights and non-discrimination;
- b. Common benefits;
- c. Targeting and fairness; and
- d. Independence.

#### Section Two

##### Approach



## Article 5

Poverty alleviation is carried out through an approach based on the development and implementation of poverty alleviation programs that focus on the fulfillment of basic rights.

## CHAPTER IV

### TARGETS AND SCOPE

#### Section One

##### Targets

#### Article 6

The targets of poverty alleviation in the region are directed toward the poor citizens, which consist of:

- a. Individuals;
- b. Families;
- c. Groups; and/or
- d. Communities.

#### Section Two

##### Scope

#### Article 7

The scope of poverty alleviation includes:

- a. Rights and obligations of the poor;
- b. Identification of the poor;
- c. Development of strategies and programs;
- d. Implementation and supervision; and
- e. Community participation.

## CHAPTER V

### RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

## Section One

### Rights and Obligations of the Poor

#### Article 8

Every poor citizen has the right to the fulfillment of basic rights, which include:

- a. Right to food;
- b. Right to healthcare services;
- c. Right to education services;
- d. Right to employment and entrepreneurship;
- e. Right to housing;
- f. Right to clean water and proper sanitation;
- g. Right to land;
- h. Right to natural resources;
- i. Right to safety; and
- j. Right to participate.

#### Article 9

(1) The poor have the obligation to work towards improving their living standards in order to fulfill the basic rights as referred to in Article 8 and actively participate in efforts to alleviate poverty in the region.

(2) In fulfilling their basic rights, the poor are obligated to comply with applicable norms, ethics, aesthetics, and laws and regulations.

## Section Two

### Obligations of the Local Government, Society, and Entrepreneurs

#### Article 10

(1) In poverty alleviation efforts, the local government has the obligation and responsibility to:

- a. Ensure the fulfillment of basic rights of the poor as referred to in Article 8; and

b. Develop programs and implement poverty alleviation activities in the region.

(2) The efforts of the local government as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be adjusted to the financial capacity, resources, and authority held by the local government.

(3) The efforts of the local government as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be realized in integrated and sustainable programs and activities.

#### Article 11

(1) In poverty alleviation, the community and entrepreneurs/business sector in the region have the obligation to:

a. Participate and take responsibility for helping fulfill the basic rights of the poor as referred to in Article 8; and

b. Participate in improving the welfare and raising awareness of the poor in the region.

(2) Families are obligated to make maximal efforts to fulfill the basic needs and improve the welfare of their family members.

### CHAPTER VI

#### IDENTIFICATION OF THE POOR

#### Article 12

(1) The local government is obligated to periodically identify the poor in the region.

(2) The identification of the poor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted through data collection and determination of the poor in an integrated manner according to the authority of the region.

#### Article 13

(1) The data collection of the poor as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2) shall be based on criteria and/or indicators that have been established.

(2) The criteria and/or indicators of the poor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be established by a Regent's Regulation.

(3) The data collection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted at least once every 3 (three) years.

(4) The data collection as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be conducted honestly, fairly, objectively, transparently, and accountably.

(5) The time frame as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be exempted if certain situations or conditions, either directly or indirectly, affect the poverty data.

(6) The results of the data collection as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be announced for 14 (fourteen) days at announcement locations in each village or sub-district to receive feedback from the community.

(7) If no feedback is received from the community within the 14 (fourteen) days as referred to in paragraph (6), the data collection results shall be deemed correct and valid.

(8) The results of the data collection as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be established by a Regent's Decree.

(9) The procedures for determining the criteria of the poor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

#### Article 14

(1) The data collection as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (1) shall be coordinated by the SKPD responsible for poverty alleviation and implemented by a team formed by the regent.

(2) The team as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of members from the relevant SKPD, community representatives, and other stakeholders.

### CHAPTER VII

#### POVERTY ALLEVIATION STRATEGY

#### Article 15

(1) The local government is obligated to prepare a strategic plan for poverty alleviation.

(2) The strategic plan for poverty alleviation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall serve as the basis for preparing the Local Government Work Plan.

(3) The poverty alleviation strategy in the region is carried out by:

- a. Reducing the expenditure burden of the poor;
- b. Increasing the ability and income of the poor;
- c. Developing and ensuring the sustainability of micro and small enterprises; and
- d. Synchronizing policies and poverty alleviation programs.

(4) The poverty alleviation strategy as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be detailed in the strategic plan of the SKPD.

## CHAPTER VIII

### IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION

#### Section One

#### Poverty Alleviation Programs

#### Article 16

Poverty alleviation programs consist of:

- a. Integrated social assistance programs based on families, aimed at fulfilling basic rights, reducing the cost of living, and improving the quality of life of the poor;
- b. Community-based poverty alleviation programs, aimed at developing potential and strengthening the capacity of poor groups to participate in development based on community empowerment principles;
- c. Micro and small economic enterprise empowerment-based poverty alleviation programs, aimed at providing access and strengthening the economy for micro and small-scale business actors; and

d. Other programs that can directly or indirectly enhance economic activities and improve the welfare of the poor.

#### Paragraph 1

#### Family-Based Integrated Social Assistance Programs

#### Article 17

The family-based integrated social assistance program as referred to in Article 16 letter a, includes:

- a. Food assistance;
- b. Health assistance;
- c. Education assistance;
- d. Safety protection assistance; and
- e. Funeral benefits.

#### Article 18

(1) The food assistance program as referred to in Article 17 letter a is implemented through:

- a. Reduction of malnutrition rates among children under five;
- b. Improvement of food sufficiency with calories and nutrition for poor families; and
- c. Increasing the number of poor people with access to clean water.

(2) The procedures and requirements for the implementation of the food assistance program as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

#### Article 19

(1) The health assistance program as referred to in Article 17 letter b is implemented through:

- a. Improvement of access to and quality of healthcare services;

- b. Reduction of maternal mortality, infant mortality, and under-five mortality rates;
- c. Care for malnourished children under five;
- d. Increasing coverage of complete basic immunizations; and
- e. Provision of subsidies, reductions, and/or exemptions of healthcare service costs at the primary and/or advanced referral healthcare levels, in government healthcare institutions and/or designated non-government healthcare institutions, in accordance with applicable regulations.

(2) The procedures and requirements for the implementation of the health assistance program as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

## Article 20

(1) The education assistance program as referred to in Article 17 letter c includes:

- a. Reduction/elimination of illiteracy for all citizens;
- b. Improvement of the quality of infrastructure and facilities for primary and secondary education;
- c. Increasing participation in senior high school (SMA) education for students from poor families;
- d. Exemption from school entrance fees at the primary and secondary education levels; and
- e. Exemption from educational costs for poor families at the primary and secondary education levels in the form of scholarships for the poor and Education Operational Assistance (BPP).

(2) Educational institutions organized by the community are required to accept students from poor families with educational cost assistance.

(3) The procedures and requirements for the implementation of the education assistance program as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

## Article 21

(1) The safety protection assistance program as referred to in Article 17 letter d is implemented to provide ease for the poor in fulfilling their right to safety.

(2) The provision of safety protection assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) is given in the form of:

- a. Administration of population data;
- b. Land certification fees; and
- c. Protection against violence and the trafficking of women and children.

(3) The procedures and requirements for the implementation of the safety protection assistance program as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

## Article 22

(1) Death assistance for the poor as referred to in Article 17 letter e is provided to help ease the burden on the family members left behind.

(2) The regional government provides death assistance for the poor in accordance with the data established by the regent as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (8).

(3) The procedures, requirements, and amount of assistance are regulated by a Regent's Regulation, based on applicable laws and regulations.

## Paragraph 2

### Poverty Reduction Program Based on Community Empowerment

## Article 23

(1) The poverty reduction program based on community empowerment, as referred to in Article 16 letter b, is carried out through skills enhancement assistance and home improvement activities, including:

- a. Education and training assistance in various types and levels of training;



- b. Business management coaching assistance;
- c. Facilitation of increased participation and community self-reliance;
- d. Facilitation of the organization of volunteers/community members engaged in poverty reduction;
- e. Facilitation of group business management;
- f. Facilitation of partnerships between the local government and the private sector; and
- g. Assistance for improving uninhabitable houses.

(2) Each poor citizen is only allowed to participate in a maximum of two types of training, and each training participation will be given a certificate.

(3) Skills training assistance as referred to in paragraph (2) is provided until the individual is skilled and independent.

(4) The local government facilitates the development of skills and businesses conducted by the poor.

(5) The skills enhancement and home improvement assistance programs as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out periodically.

(6) Assistance for improving uninhabitable houses as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g includes reducing the number of unhealthy and uninhabitable homes through:

- a. House repair assistance;
- b. Assistance for settlement infrastructure and facilities; and
- c. Provision of affordable and low-cost housing.

(7) The procedures and requirements for the implementation of the skills enhancement and home improvement assistance programs as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

### Paragraph 3

Poverty Reduction Program Based on Empowering Micro and Small Economic Enterprises

## Article 24

(1) The poverty reduction program based on empowering micro and small economic enterprises, as referred to in Article 16 letter c, is carried out by providing business capital assistance, which includes:

- a. Capital assistance for the poor in the micro and small business empowerment program;
- b. Expanding access to affordable loan programs from financial institutions for the poor;
- c. Provision of revolving loan funds; and
- d. Improvement of business infrastructure and facilities.

(2) The regional government prioritizes providing business capital assistance to poor individuals who have participated in the skills training programs referred to in Article 23.

(3) The procedures and requirements for the implementation of the business capital assistance program as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

## Paragraph 4

### Other Poverty Reduction Programs

## Article 25

Other poverty reduction programs as referred to in Article 16 letter d include:

- a. Programs to improve decent work and business opportunities;
- b. Community empowerment programs to enhance the well-being of life; and
- c. Infrastructure development programs supporting poverty reduction and environmental preservation.

## Article 26

The program to improve decent work and business opportunities as referred to in Article 25 letter a includes:

- a. Reducing unemployment by enhancing the knowledge and business skills of the poor;
- b. Increasing global partnerships to expand job opportunities and improve labor protection;
- c. Developing micro, small, and medium-sized businesses, as well as cooperatives;
- d. Creating a conducive investment climate and providing excellent services for investors; and
- e. Strengthening marketing networks for business products and providing business management training.

#### Article 27

The community empowerment program aimed at improving the quality of life as referred to in Article 25 letter b includes:

- a. Allocating regional budgets to support community empowerment programs and activities organized by the Government and Provincial Government;
- b. Increasing the involvement of the poor in various empowerment programs and activities funded by the Government, Provincial Government, local governments, and/or private sectors;
- c. Expanding the poor's access to managing natural resources and the environment; and
- d. Developing planning, implementation, management, and monitoring mechanisms for self-managed activities by the community.

#### Article 28

The infrastructure development program supporting poverty reduction and environmental preservation as referred to in Article 25 letter c includes:

- a. Developing infrastructure to facilitate access between regions;
- b. Expanding the poor's access to managing natural resources and the environment;

- c. Increasing the availability of basic infrastructure for the poor; and
- d. Developing effective sanitation management systems.

## Chapter IX Implementation

### Article 29

- (1) Poverty reduction shall be implemented in stages, in an integrated, consistent, and sustainable manner, in line with priority scales, considering the capabilities of regional government resources and the needs of the poor.
- (2) Poverty reduction is coordinated by the SKPD (Regional Government Work Units) that have the authority to carry out their main duties and functions in line with the programs referred to in Article 16.
- (3) Poverty reduction programs are coordinated by the TKPKD (Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team).

## Chapter X Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team

### Article 30

- (1) In an effort to improve coordination of poverty reduction at the regional level, a TKPKD is established.
- (2) The TKPKD as referred to in paragraph (1) is under the supervision of and is accountable to the regent.

### Article 31

- (1) The TKPKD as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1) consists of elements from the regional government, society, the business world, and other stakeholders in poverty reduction.
- (2) The Chairperson of the TKPKD as referred to in paragraph (1) is the Vice Regent.

(3) The Secretary of the TKPKD as referred to in paragraph (1) is the Head of the SKPD responsible for development planning.

#### Article 32

(1) The TKPKD as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1) has the following duties:

- a. To coordinate poverty reduction efforts in the region; and
- b. To control the implementation of poverty reduction in the region.

(2) In carrying out the duties referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, the TKPKD performs the following functions:

- a. Coordinating the preparation of the SPKD (Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Document) as a basis for drafting the RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) on poverty reduction;
- b. Coordinating SKPD or a combination of SKPDs in the field of poverty reduction in the preparation of strategic plans for the SKPD;
- c. Coordinating SKPD or a combination of SKPDs in the field of poverty reduction in the preparation of the RKPD (Regional Development Planning Document);
- d. Coordinating SKPD or a combination of SKPDs in the field of poverty reduction in the preparation of the SKPD work plan; and
- e. Coordinating the evaluation of the implementation of the regional development planning documents related to poverty reduction.

(3) In carrying out the duties referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, the TKPKD performs the following functions:

- a. Controlling monitoring, supervision, and follow-up on the achievement of the objectives of poverty reduction programs and activities to align with regional development policies;
- b. Controlling monitoring of the implementation of poverty reduction programs by SKPDs, including achievement targets, budget absorption, and obstacles faced;

- c. Preparing periodic reports on monitoring the implementation of poverty reduction programs and activities;
- d. Controlling the evaluation of the implementation of poverty reduction programs and activities;
- e. Controlling the handling of public complaints related to poverty reduction; and
- f. Preparing reports on the implementation and achievement of poverty reduction programs to the Regent and Provincial TKPK.

### Article 33

The description of tasks, membership structure, working groups, secretariat, and financing of the TKPKD shall be determined by the Decree of the Regent.

## Chapter XI

### Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation

### Article 34

In order to ensure supervision of poverty reduction implementation, the regional government shall establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system.

### Article 35

The TKPKD shall conduct supervision, monitoring, and evaluation, and prepare reports on the implementation of poverty reduction.

### Article 36

The TKPKD shall submit an Annual Report on the Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Program to the Regent, and the Regent shall report to the Governor.

## Chapter XII

### Financing

## Article 37

The financing of poverty reduction activities is sourced from:

- a. The Central Government;
- b. The Provincial Government;
- c. The Regional Government;
- d. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Private Companies and the Partnership and Environmental Development Program (PKBL) for State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)/Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD);
- e. The community; and/or
- f. Other legitimate and non-binding sources of funding.

## Chapter XIII

### Community Participation

## Article 38

(1) The community is given the broadest opportunity to actively participate in poverty reduction, whether carried out by the central government, provincial government, regional government, or community, in the process of planning, implementation, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation.

(2) The community referred to in paragraph (1) includes individuals, families, groups, social organizations, foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious organizations, professional organizations, entrepreneurs, and community organizations.

(3) The business and industrial sectors contribute to providing funds and/or goods and/or services for poverty reduction as part of their social responsibility.

(4) Poverty reduction programs carried out by the community, business, and industrial sectors as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (3) must be aligned with poverty reduction strategies and programs and coordinated with the TKPKD.

## Chapter XIV

### Investigation

#### Article 39

(1) Certain Civil Servants within the Regional Government are given special authority as investigators to carry out criminal investigations as referred to in the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) The investigators referred to in paragraph (1) are civil servants within the Regional Government appointed by the authorized official in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

(3) The authority of the investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. Receiving, searching for, collecting, and examining information or reports related to criminal acts in order to make the information or report more complete and clear;
- b. Investigating, searching for, and collecting information regarding individuals or legal entities to determine the truth of actions related to a criminal offense;
- c. Requesting information and evidence from individuals or legal entities related to criminal acts;
- d. Examining books, records, and other documents related to criminal acts;
- e. Conducting searches to obtain evidence such as accounting books, records, and other documents, as well as conducting seizures of such evidence;
- f. Requesting assistance from experts in the execution of criminal investigation tasks;
- g. Ordering someone to stop and/or preventing someone from leaving a room or place during an ongoing examination and inspecting the identity of the person, objects, and/or documents being carried;
- h. Taking photographs of individuals related to criminal offenses;



i. Summoning individuals to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;

j. Halting the investigation; and/or

k. Taking other actions necessary for the smooth conduct of the criminal investigation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(4) Investigators referred to in paragraph (1) must inform the commencement of the investigation and submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigator of the Indonesian National Police, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.

## Chapter XV

### Criminal Provisions

#### Article 40

(1) Any person who conducts the data collection referred to in Article 13 paragraph (1) dishonestly, unfairly, unobjectively, transparently, and/or unaccountably, thereby violating the provisions in Article 13 paragraph (4), shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 (three) months or a fine of up to Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

(2) Any person who is proven to obstruct and/or hinder the implementation of poverty reduction programs, as referred to in Article 16, Article 17, Article 18 paragraph (1), Article 19 paragraph (1), Article 20 paragraph (1) and (2), Article 21 paragraph (1) and (2), Article 22 paragraph (1) and (2), Article 23 paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), Article 24 paragraph (1) and (2), Article 25, Article 26, Article 27, Article 28, and Article 29, shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 (six) months or a fine of up to Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

(3) Any person who falsifies data, documents, and/or information related to poor people shall be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(4) The offenses referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are violations.

#### Article 41

If the actions referred to in Article 40 paragraphs (1) and (2) result in financial losses to the state, sanctions will be imposed in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

#### Chapter XVI

#### Final Provisions

#### Article 42

This Regional Regulation shall come into effect 1 (one) year after it is promulgated.

To ensure that everyone is informed, the promulgation of this Regional Regulation shall be ordered by publishing it in the Sukoharjo District Gazette.

Established in Sukoharjo

on July 6, 2012

REGENT OF SUKOHARJO,

ttd.

WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo

on July 6, 2013

SECRETARY OF SUKOHARJO

REGENCY,

ttd.

AGUS SANTOSA

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF

SUKOHARJO REGENCY

2012, NUMBER 6

EXPLANATION  
ON  
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 1 OF 2012  
ON  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION

I. GENERAL

Poverty is an urgent national issue that requires systematic, integrated, and comprehensive handling and approaches. To fulfill the basic rights of citizens appropriately, strategic, comprehensive, and applicable measures are necessary.

Poverty arises because the economic capabilities of different communities are not equal, leading to some groups being unable to participate in the development process or enjoy the outcomes of development.

Poverty is one of the most important indicators for assessing the welfare level of a household. As an aggregate measure, the poverty rate in an area is commonly used to gauge the welfare level in that region. Therefore, poverty is one of the main themes in development. The success or failure of development is often measured by the change in the poverty rate.

To accelerate poverty alleviation, efforts need to be sharpened, including defining targets, designing and integrating programs, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the effectiveness of budgeting. Strengthening local institutions responsible for handling poverty alleviation is essential.

With the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation and the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42 of 2010 on the Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team at the Provincial and District/City levels, these regulations provide the foundation for regions in addressing poverty alleviation. To provide guidelines for poverty alleviation in the region, it is considered necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on Poverty Alleviation in Sukoharjo District.

The principles used as the basis for poverty alleviation include:

- a. Justice and equity;
- b. Participatory principle;
- c. Democratic principle;
- d. Coordinative/integrative principle;

- e. Legal order principle;
- f. Trust principle to create a sense of security;
- g. Beneficial principle; and
- h. Sustainability principle.

The goals of poverty alleviation in the region include:

- a. Ensuring the protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of the poor;
- b. Enhancing the capacity and developing the basic skills and entrepreneurial abilities of the poor;
- c. Strengthening the role of the poor in decision-making processes related to public policy that ensures the recognition, protection, and fulfillment of their basic rights;
- d. Creating economic, political, and social conditions that allow the poor to have as much opportunity as possible to fulfill their basic rights and improve their quality of life sustainably; and
- e. Accelerating the reduction of the number of poor people.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Clear enough.

### Article 2

#### Letter a

What is meant by "just and equitable" is that poverty alleviation must be organized as a collective effort and should be distributed equally across all layers of society and in all relevant regions, where every community in the area has the right to participate and benefit fairly.

#### Letter b

What is meant by "participatory" is that the community can participate by submitting ideas, suggestions, and feedback, both directly and indirectly, related to poverty alleviation policies.

#### Letter c

What is meant by "democratic" is that poverty alleviation policies should be carried out with a spirit of kinship, emphasizing togetherness, mutual cooperation, unity, and solidarity through deliberation to reach consensus.

Letter d

What is meant by "coordinative/integrated" is that efforts to alleviate poverty must involve coordination/integration among individuals, communities, and local governments.

Letter e

What is meant by "legal order" is that the implementation of poverty alleviation must ensure that every member of society and government complies with the law, which is rooted in justice and truth, and enforces and guarantees legal certainty.

Letter f

What is meant by "mutual trust and creating a sense of security" is that the implementation of poverty alleviation is done with mutual trust and a sense of togetherness to foster security.

Letter g

What is meant by "benefit" is that poverty alleviation should bring benefits to improving the quality of life for the poor.

Letter h

What is meant by "sustainability" is that poverty alleviation must be carried out in a continuous manner, leading to self-reliance.

Article 3

Clear enough.

Article 4

Letter a

What is meant by "equal rights and non-discrimination" is that poverty alleviation guarantees equal rights without discrimination based on religion, ethnicity, race, social status, economic status, gender, age, political beliefs, or any other differences.

Letter b

What is meant by "common benefit" is that poverty alleviation provides benefits for all parties, particularly for both male and female poor people, ensuring it targets the right individuals fairly.

Letter c

What is meant by "targeting and fairness" is that poverty alleviation must guarantee the right targeting and fairness.

Letter d

What is meant by "self-reliance" is that poverty alleviation must ensure the increased self-reliance of the poor community, rather than increasing their dependency on others, including the government.

Article 5

Clear enough.

Article 6

Clear enough.

Article 7

Clear enough.

Article 8

Clear enough.

Article 9

Clear enough.

Article 10

Clear enough.

Article 11

Clear enough.

Article 12

Clear enough.

Article 13

Clear enough.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "community elements" are community leaders and independent community institutions.

What is meant by "stakeholder elements" are groups or individuals whose support is necessary for the welfare and continuity of community life.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Clear enough.

Letter b

What is meant by "improving abilities" is enhancing the soft skills or entrepreneurial skills of the poor.

Letter c

Clear enough.

Letter d

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 16

Clear enough.

Article 17

Clear enough.

Article 18

Clear enough.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Improving access to and the quality of health services will be carried out through:

Health services at the village level through sub-health centers, mobile health services, and Village Health Polyclinics (PKD);

Inpatient health services at designated private hospitals;

Providing comprehensive health services including promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services in collaboration with relevant agencies.

Letter b

Clear enough.

Letter c

Clear enough.

Letter d

Clear enough.

Letter e

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Article 20

Clear enough.

Article 21

Clear enough.

Article 22

Clear enough.

Article 23

Clear enough.

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Clear enough.

Letter b

What is meant by "financial institutions" are all financial institutions in the Sukoharjo Regency area, including Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) such as BPR Bank Kredit Kecamatan (BKK) Sukoharjo and BPR Bank Pasar Sukoharjo.

Letter c

Clear enough.



Letter d

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Article 25

Clear enough.

Article 26

Clear enough.

Article 27

Letter a

The community empowerment program, such as the National Program for Community Empowerment Mandiri (PNPM Mandiri).

Letter b

Clear enough.

Letter c

Clear enough.

Letter d

Clear enough.

Article 28

Clear enough.

Article 29

Clear enough.

Article 30

Clear enough.

Article 31

Clear enough.

Article 32

Clear enough.

Article 33

Clear enough.

Article 34

Clear enough.

Article 35

Clear enough.

Article 36

Clear enough.

Article 37

Clear enough.

Article 38

Clear enough.

Article 39

Clear enough.

Article 40

Clear enough.

Article 41

Clear enough.

Article 42

Clear enough.

Additional Sukoharjo Regional Paper Number 198

Clear enough.