



REGENT OF MALANG

EAST JAVA PROVINCE

THE PLAN MALANG REGENCY REGULATIONS

NUMBER ... YEAR 201 ...

ABOUT

RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION MOVEMENT

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF MALANG,

- Weigh** : a. Poverty is a multidimensional and multisector problem that must be addressed for the sustainability of the lives of the people of Malang Regency
- b. to meet the targets as stated in the 2016-2021 Malang Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan, strategic policies need to be decided to integrate various programs and agencies related to poverty alleviation;
- c. To overcome the problems as intended in letter a and meet the targets as intended in letter b, it is necessary to accelerate the reduction of village poverty;
- d. Based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to stipulate a Regent's Regulation concerning the Village Poverty Alleviation Movement;
- Remember** : 1. Article 34 paragraphs (1 and 2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 12 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of East Java (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 41), as amended by Law Number 2 of 1965 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 19, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2730);

3. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);
4. Law Number 13 of 1998 concerning the Welfare of the Elderly (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998 Number 190, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3796)
5. Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235) as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 Concerning Child Protection (2014 State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 297, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5606)
6. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);
7. Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587);
8. Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 150, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4456);
9. Law Number 11 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4557);
10. Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 119, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4558);
11. Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 61,

Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4846);

12. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 93, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4866);
13. Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 12, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4967);
14. Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 112, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5038);
15. Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 161, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5080);
16. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
17. Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling of the Poor (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 83, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5235);
18. Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 227, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360);
19. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 131, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5433)
20. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495);
21. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette

- of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
22. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2013 concerning Implementation of Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 40, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5404);
 23. Government Regulation Number 63 of 2013 concerning Implementation of Efforts to Handle the Poor Through a Regional Approach (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 157, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5449);
 24. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 123, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5539) as amended by Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Regulations Government Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 157, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5717);
 25. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 60, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5680);
 26. Government Regulation Number 61 of 2010 concerning Implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 99, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5149);
 27. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5294);
 28. Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 2, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6178);
 29. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Districts (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 73,

Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6206)

30. Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 199);
31. Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 136);
32. Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2018 concerning Health Insurance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 165);
33. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Controlling and Evaluation of Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations concerning Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as Procedures for Amendments to Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Development Plans Regional Medium Term, and Regional Government Work Plans (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2017 Number 1312);
34. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Minimum Village Service Standards (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 156).
35. Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning the Malang Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan for 2016 – 2021 (Malang Regency Regional Gazette 2016 Number 4 Series D).

DECIDE:

Set : REGENT'S REGULATION CONCERNING THE MOVEMENT TO OVERCOME RURAL POVERTY

CHAPTER I

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Chapter ...

In this Regent's Regulation what is meant by:

1. The area is Malang Regency.
2. Regional Government is the Regent and Regional Apparatus as elements of Regional Government administration.
3. The Regent is the Regent of Malang.
4. A village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
5. The Village Government is the Village Head assisted by village officials as an element of village government administration.
6. Residents are residents of Malang Regency who have lived and/or will live in Malang Regency for a minimum of 6 (six) months and proven by a KTP (Resident Identification Card).
7. Communities are individuals, families, groups, and social organizations and/or community organizations.
8. The family is the smallest unit in society which is united in one family card consisting of husband and wife, or husband, wife and children, or father and children, or mother and children.
9. Poverty is a condition where a person and/or group of people, both men and women, do not have their basic rights fulfilled to maintain and develop a dignified life.
10. The poor are a person or group of people who are unable to fulfill their basic rights.
11. Basic rights are community rights that must be protected by the Regional Government in order to maintain and develop a dignified life, especially economic, social and cultural rights.
12. Basic services are a type of public service that is basic and absolute to be fulfilled by the government, regional government and village government.
13. Acceleration of Rural Poverty Reduction is a district government policy and program that is carried out systematically, planned and in synergy between regional apparatus

organizations, village government, business world and the community to reduce the number of poor people in order to increase the level of community welfare.

14. The Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team, hereinafter abbreviated as TKPKD, is a cross-sector and cross-stakeholder forum in Malang Regency as a forum for coordinating poverty alleviation at the district level and is responsible to the regent.
15. The Village Poverty Alleviation Movement Team, hereinafter abbreviated as the Village Galangkesan Team, is a village community institution which is a cross-sector and cross-stakeholder forum in the village as a forum for coordinating poverty alleviation at the village level and is responsible to the regent.
16. Stakeholders are parties who directly or indirectly receive benefits or impacts from poverty reduction program policies.
17. Welfare indicators are criteria that show the characteristics of the causes of family welfare and poverty which are prepared participatively by the village.
18. Welfare data collection is family data collection based on village welfare indicators carried out using a participatory census method.
19. Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the Village community.
20. Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, as well as utilizing resources through establishing policies, programs, activities and assistance that are in accordance with the essence of the problems and priority needs of the Village community.
21. Village deliberations are deliberations between the Village Consultative Body, the Village Government, and elements of society held by the Village Consultative Body to agree on strategic matters.
22. Village Development Planning Deliberation is a deliberation between the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and elements of the community organized by the Village Government to determine Village Development priorities, programs, activities and needs funded by the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Village community self-help, and/or Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
23. Micro businesses are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that have net assets other than land and buildings of a maximum of

fifty million rupiah or have annual sales proceeds of a maximum of three hundred million rupiah.

24. Small businesses are productive economic businesses that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or are part, either directly or indirectly, of medium or large businesses that have net assets. other than land and buildings of more than fifty million rupiah to five hundred million rupiah or have annual sales proceeds of more than three hundred million rupiah up to a maximum of two billion five hundred million rupiah;
25. Medium Business is a productive economic business that stands alone and is carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or part of either directly or indirectly with a Small Business or Large Business that has net assets other than land. and buildings of more than five hundred million rupiah up to a maximum of ten billion rupiah or have annual sales of more than two billion five hundred million rupiah up to a maximum of fifty billion rupiah.

BAB II

PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

Chapter ...

- (1) Acceleration of Rural Poverty Reduction is implemented based on the principles:
- a. accountability,
 - b. democracy;
 - c. justice;
 - d. diversity;
 - e. continuity;
 - f. togetherness;
 - g. mutual cooperation;
 - h. family;
 - i. independence;
 - j. equality;
 - k. openness;
 - l. cohesiveness;

- m. discussion;
- n. participation;
- o. empowerment;
- p. recognition; And
- q. subsidiarity

(2) Accelerating Rural Poverty Reduction aims to:

- a. synergize poverty reduction programs of the central government, provincial government, district government and poverty reduction programs at the village level;
- b. increasing capacity and developing basic abilities and business capabilities of poor communities;
- c. strengthening the role of poor communities in formulating public policies that guarantee respect, protection and fulfillment of basic rights;
- d. creating economic, political and social conditions and environments that enable poor people to obtain the widest opportunities to fulfill their basic rights and improve their standard of living in a sustainable manner; And
- e. provide a sense of security for poor and vulnerable groups.
- f. reduce the number of poor families.

(3) The target of the rural poverty reduction movement is to reduce poverty rates in poor families.

(4) The scope of the rural poverty reduction movement is:

- a. protection of the basic rights of the poor;
- b. harmony and integration of poverty reduction programs; And
- c. building cooperation to accelerate poverty reduction.

CHAPTER III

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Part One

Rights and Responsibilities of the Poor

Chapter ...

The poor have the right to:

- a. obtain adequate food, clothing and housing;

- b. obtain health services;
- c. obtain education that can enhance their dignity;
- d. obtain social protection in building, developing and empowering themselves and their families in accordance with their cultural character;
- e. obtain social services through social security, social empowerment and social rehabilitation in building, developing and empowering themselves and their families;
- f. obtain a decent standard of living;
- g. obtain a healthy living environment;
- h. improving sustainable welfare conditions; And
- i. get jobs and business opportunities.

Chapter ...

Every poor person is responsible for:

- a. improve the standard of living in an effort to accelerate poverty reduction.
- b. comply with norms, ethics and statutory regulations; and
- c. participate in social, economic and political life.

The second part

Local Government Responsibilities

Chapter ...

(1) Local Government is responsible for:

- a. protect and strive to fulfill the basic rights of the poor;
- b. prepare to harmonize and integrate poverty reduction programs at the district level to fulfill the basic rights of the community through district poverty reduction strategy documents;
- c. preparing district poverty reduction strategy report documents; And
- d. building cooperation with non-government and private parties.
- e. fostering and supervising the administration of government and accelerating poverty reduction in villages in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations governing villages;

(2) The responsibility as intended in paragraph (1) is supported by the DPRD and Village Government.

- (3) The poverty alleviation program as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is contained in an inseparable attachment to this Regent's Regulation.
- (4) The responsibility for developing and supervising government administration and accelerating poverty reduction in villages as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is carried out by the sub-district head.

Part Three

Village Government Responsibilities

Chapter ...

- (5) The Village Government is responsible for:
 - a. Protect and strive to fulfill the basic rights of the poor in the village;
 - b. prepare to harmonize and integrate poverty reduction programs at the village level through village poverty reduction strategy documents;
 - c. prepare a village poverty reduction strategy report document and report it through village deliberations; And
 - d. building cooperation with non-government and private parties.
- (6) The responsibility as intended in paragraph (1) is supported by the Regional Government and BPD.

CHAPTER IV

COORDINATION FOR THE ACCELERATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION

Chapter ...

- (1) Coordination to accelerate poverty reduction is the responsibility of all stakeholders in districts and villages.
- (2) Coordination as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in order to synergize programs and target accuracy.
- (3) To carry out the coordination function as intended in paragraphs (1) and (2), TKPKD and the Village Galangkesan Team were formed.

Chapter ...

- (1) In the regions, TKPKD is formed which is chaired by the Deputy Regent and its membership consists of elements from the relevant regional apparatus, community, business world, universities, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders which accommodates at least 30% (thirty percent) representation of women and is determined by Decree Regent.
- (2) TKPKD as referred to in paragraph (1) has the following duties:
 - a. coordinating poverty reduction at the district level; And
 - b. controlling the implementation of poverty alleviation at the district level.
- (3) TKPKD in carrying out its duties is responsible to the Regent.

Chapter ...

- (1) In the village a Village Galangkesan Team is formed whose membership consists of stakeholder elements in village deliberations which accommodate at least 30% (thirty percent) representation of women, 30% (thirty percent) representation of youth and is determined by the Village Head's Decree.
- (2) The Village Galangkesan Team as referred to in paragraph (1) is tasked with collecting welfare data, assessing community welfare conditions, developing poverty reduction strategies, coordinating planning, implementation and control of poverty reduction programs at the Village level.
- (3) The Village Galangkesan Team in carrying out its duties is responsible to the Village Head.

Chapter ...

Job descriptions, membership composition, working groups, secretariat and TKPKD financing are determined by Regent's Decree.

Chapter ...

The job description, membership structure, working groups, secretariat and financing of the Village Galangkesan Team are determined by the Village Head's Decree.

Chapter ...

- (1) TKPKD and Village Galangkesan Team coordination meetings are held at least 2 (two) times in 1 (one) year.

- (2) Coordination meetings in the regions are chaired by the TKPKD Chair and in villages they are chaired by the Chair of the Village Galangkesan Team.

BAB V

POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

Part One

Policy for Accelerating Poverty Reduction

Chapter ...

The policy to accelerate rural poverty reduction is guided by the Malang Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan.

The second part

Strategy for Accelerating Poverty Reduction

Chapter ...

- (1) The strategy to accelerate poverty reduction in regions and villages is carried out by:
- b. reducing the expenditure burden on the poor;
 - c. increasing the capabilities and income of the poor;
 - d. developing and ensuring the sustainability of microeconomic businesses;
 - e. empowering poor people to fulfill basic needs; And
 - f. synergize poverty reduction policies and programs.

Part Three

Accelerated Poverty Reduction Program

Paragraph 1

Scope of the Poverty Reduction Acceleration Program

Chapter ...

- (1) The accelerated poverty reduction program is an elaboration of the policies and strategies as intended in Article ... and Article ... and is implemented by the village government.
- (2) The accelerated poverty reduction program consists of:

- a. village development-based poverty alleviation program, aims to facilitate community access to basic village services, village facilities and infrastructure, local village economy, utilization of natural resources and the village environment.
- b. a poverty alleviation program based on community empowerment, aimed at developing the potential and strengthening the capacity of poor community groups to be involved in development based on the principles of community empowerment;
- c. a family-based integrated social assistance program, aimed at fulfilling basic rights, reducing the burden of life, and improving the quality of life of the poor;
- d. a poverty alleviation program based on micro-economic business empowerment, aimed at providing access and strengthening the economy for micro-scale business actors; And
- e. other programs which, either directly or indirectly, can increase economic activity and the welfare of the poor.

Paragraph 2

Village Development Based Poverty Alleviation Program

Chapter ...

The village development-based poverty alleviation program as intended in article... paragraph (...) letter..., includes:

- a. basic village services;
- b. village facilities and infrastructure;
- c. development of the local village economy; And
- d. other development programs related to poverty alleviation that are in accordance with the identification and character of the village.

Chapter ...

The basic village service program as intended in article...letter..., is implemented through:

- a. development of Village health posts and Polindes;
- b. development of Village health workers;
- c. Posyandu management and development through:
 - 1) nutrition services for toddlers;

- 2) examination of pregnant women;
 - 3) providing additional food for pregnant women and toddlers;
 - 4) health education;
 - 5) clean and healthy living movement;
 - 6) baby weighing; And
 - 7) Healthy movement for seniors.
- d. guidance and supervision of traditional health efforts;
 - e. monitoring and preventing abuse of narcotics and addictive substances in the Village;
 - f. coaching and management of early childhood education;
 - g. procurement and management of learning studios, arts and culture studios and village libraries; And
 - h. facilitation and motivation for study groups in the village.

Chapter ...

The village facilities and infrastructure program as intended in article...letter..., is implemented through:

- a. construction and maintenance of Village roads;
- b. construction and maintenance of farm roads;
- c. construction and maintenance of Village reservoirs;
- d. development of new and renewable energy;
- e. development and maintenance of environmental sanitation;
- f. development, management and expansion of clean water at village scale;
- g. construction and maintenance of tertiary irrigation;
- h. construction and maintenance and management of channels for fisheries cultivation; And
- i. development of production facilities and infrastructure in the Village.

Chapter ...

The village local economic development program as intended in article...letter..., is implemented through:

- a. construction and management of village markets and village kiosks;

- b. construction and management of village-owned fish auction sites;
 - c. development of village-based micro-enterprises;
 - d. utilization of village-based microfinance;
 - e. construction and management of floating net cages and fish cages;
 - f. construction and management of food barns and determination of village food reserves;
 - g. determination of superior village agricultural and fisheries commodities;
 - h. regulation of the implementation of integrated management of agricultural and fisheries pests and diseases;
 - i. determining types of organic fertilizer and feed for agriculture and fisheries;
 - j. development of local seeds;
 - k. collective livestock development;
 - l. independent energy development and management;
 - m. construction and management of boat moorings;
 - n. management of fish seed centers;
 - o. development of appropriate technology for processing agricultural and fishery products;
- And
- p. development of an agricultural production business system that relies on local resources, institutions and culture.

Paragraph 3

Community Empowerment-Based Poverty Alleviation Program

Chapter ...

- (1) The Community Empowerment-Based Poverty Alleviation Program as intended in Article ... letter ..., is carried out with activities including:
- a. economic business skills training in various types and levels of training;
 - b. business management/management guidance;
 - c. facilitating the organization of volunteers/poverty reduction observers;
 - d. organizing health promotion and nutrition awareness for pregnant women and toddlers;
 - e. organizing through the formation and facilitation of development and community empowerment cadres;

- f. facilitation of group business management; And
 - g. Other empowerment programs are related to poverty alleviation that are in accordance with village identification and character.
- (2) Skills training is carried out periodically until participants are skilled and independent.
- (3) Every poor person who takes part in the skills training as intended is given a training certificate and capital assistance for business.

Paragraph 4

Family-Based Integrated Social Assistance Program

Chapter ...

The family-based integrated social assistance program as intended in article... letter a, includes:

- e. food and clothing assistance;
- f. health assistance;
- g. educational assistance; and
- h. housing assistance.
- i. Other assistance programs related to poverty alleviation that are in accordance with village identification and character.

Chapter ...

- (1) The food and clothing assistance program as intended in Article...letter..., is implemented through:
- a. decreasing/reducing the number of malnutrition among children under five;
 - b. increasing the adequacy of clothing and food with calories and nutrition for poor families; And
 - c. an increase in the number of poor people who have access to clean water and family latrines.

Chapter ...

- (1) The health assistance program as intended in Article...letter..., is implemented through:
- a. reduction in maternal, infant and toddler mortality rates;
 - b. reduction in cases of malnutrition and malnutrition among children under five;
 - c. reduction in morbidity and mortality rates due to infectious and non-communicable diseases;
 - d. Financing transportation and accommodation for poor people to the hospital;
 - e. increasing the allocation of regional health insurance funds; And
 - f. increasing health insurance participation.

Chapter ...

- (1) The education assistance program as intended in Article...letter..., includes:
- a. increased participation in education equivalent to high school (SMA) for students from poor families;
 - b. reduction/reduction of illiteracy for all citizens;
 - c. improving the quality of basic education facilities and infrastructure;
 - d. increasing the number of Package A, Package B and Package C Study Groups;
 - e. exemption from education fees for poor families at school level Secondary; and
 - f. exemption from education fees at the Primary Education and Secondary Education levels.
- (2) Education units run by the community are obliged to accept students from poor families.

Chapter ...

- (1) The housing assistance program as intended in Article ... letter ..., namely by increasing healthy and livable houses through:

- i. home repair assistance; And
- j. assistance with residential facilities and infrastructure.

Paragraph 5

Poverty Alleviation Program Based on Microeconomic Business Empowerment

Chapter ...

- (1) The poverty alleviation program based on microeconomic business empowerment as referred to in Article...letter..., is carried out by providing business capital assistance which includes:
 - a increased capitalization for the poor;
 - b expanding access to cheap capital loans by financial institutions for the poor;
 - c increasing the provision of revolving fund loans; And
 - d improving business facilities and infrastructure.
 - e Other capital assistance programs related to poverty alleviation that are in accordance with village identification and character
- (2) The Regional Government provides business capital assistance for poor residents who have participated in skills training as intended in Article... .

Paragraph 6

Other Programs

Chapter ...

Other poverty reduction programs as intended in Article...letter..., include:

- a. programs to increase the expansion of employment and business opportunities;
- b. community empowerment program in order to improve welfare; And
- c. supporting infrastructure development program for poverty alleviation and preserving environmental functions.
- d. Other programs related to poverty alleviation are in accordance with the identification and character of the village

Chapter ...

The program to increase the expansion of employment and business opportunities as intended in Article ... letter ..., includes:

- a. increasing the knowledge and business skills of poor communities;
- b. increased job protection;
- c. creating a conducive investment climate and excellent service for investors;
- d. strengthening business product marketing networks and business management training; And
- e. business capital assistance.

Chapter ...

The community empowerment program in order to improve the welfare of life as intended in Article ... letter ..., includes:

- a. Provision of Regional Government budgets to support Government and Regional Government community empowerment programs and activities;
- b. increasing the involvement of poor communities in various empowerment programs and activities through Government, Regional Government and private funds;
- c. expanding poor people's access to managing natural resources and the environment; And
- d. development of patterns of planning, implementation, management and supervision of activities in a self-managed manner by the community.

Chapter ...

The supporting infrastructure development program for poverty alleviation and preservation of environmental functions as intended in Article ... letter ..., includes:

- a. infrastructure development to facilitate access, especially to hard-to-reach areas;
- b. increasing cooperation in forest management between poor communities around the forest and the Public Company (Perum) Perhutani; And
- c. development of good sanitation management patterns.

BAB VI
STAGES OF ACCELERATION OF RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION

Part One

Community Participation in Alleviating Rural Poverty

Chapter ...

- (1) Community participation is carried out starting from the stages of planning, organizing, implementing, controlling, supervising and evaluating the accelerated poverty reduction program.
- (2) Community participation as intended in paragraph (1) can take the form of energy, thoughts and/or funds.

The second part

Accelerated Planning for Rural Poverty Reduction

Chapter ...

- (1) The planning mechanism and schedule for accelerating rural poverty reduction follows the regional development planning mechanism and schedule and village development planning.
- (2) Poverty alleviation programs planned by regional officials refer to the RPJMD, Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan and consider the list of proposed Village RKP.
- (3) Village development programs related to poverty alleviation are described in the attachment to the Village RPJM and Village RKP.
- (4) The format for the description of the village development program as intended in paragraph (3) is contained in an inseparable attachment to this Regent's Regulation.
- (5) The Village Galangkesan Team carries out welfare data collection which will become part of the village condition assessment document.
- (6) Welfare data collection as intended in paragraph (3) includes the following activities:
 - a. Updating data on family welfare conditions.
 - b. Extracting development program proposals from the community.
 - c. Preparation of reports on the results of assessments of Village conditions.

- (7) The report on the results of the assessment of the village situation as referred to in paragraph (4) letter c becomes input into village deliberations in the context of preparing the Village RPJM and Village RKP.

Chapter ...

- (1) Updating data on family welfare conditions as intended in article... paragraph... letter... is carried out through a welfare census for all families in the village.
- (2) The results of updating data on family welfare conditions as referred to in paragraph (1) are stated in village data format and become an attachment to the report on the results of the assessment of village conditions.
- (3) The results of updating data on family welfare conditions as referred to in paragraph (1) become basic data on beneficiaries of village development programs.
- (4) The results of updating data on family welfare conditions as intended in paragraph (1) are submitted to the Regent via TKPKD with a copy to the Regional Development Planning Agency and Community and Village Empowerment Service.

Chapter ...

- (1) Extracting development program proposals from the community as intended in article... paragraph... letter... is carried out to ensure community participation in the formulation of development programs.
- (2) Extracting development program proposals from the community as intended in article... paragraph... letter... is carried out simultaneously with updating data on family welfare conditions.
- (3) The results of extracting development program proposals from the community as referred to in paragraph ... become the basis for village deliberation participants in preparing development programs in the Village RPJM and Village RKP.
- (4) The development program as referred to in paragraph (3), includes village development, village community development, and village community empowerment.

Chapter ...

- (1) The Village Galangkesan Team prepares a report on the results of the assessment of the Village situation
- (2) The report as intended in paragraph (1) is stated in the minutes.

Part Three

Criteria and Data Collection on Family Welfare

Chapter ...

- (1) Determining the criteria for poor people is carried out by each village in a participatory manner by considering data from the Next Generation Social Welfare Information System (SIKS-NG), the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Integrated Database Update-National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (PBDT-TNP2K).
- (2) Further provisions regarding the criteria for poor people as referred to in paragraph (1) are contained in an inseparable attachment to this Regent's Regulation.

Chapter ...

- (1) Every village is obliged to collect welfare data in a participatory manner.
- (2) The welfare data collection team is required to explore proposals for poverty reduction programs and ideas from the entire community in order to identify problems faced by the village, potential and opportunities for utilizing village resources for poverty reduction.
- (3) The results of the data collection as intended in paragraph (1) are determined by the Village Head's Decree.
- (4) Welfare data from each village will be determined as district welfare data by Regent's Decree.
- (5) Welfare data as referred to in paragraph (3) is the basis for preparing district and village poverty reduction programs and is updated every year.
- (6) Further provisions regarding the procedures for collecting welfare data as referred to in paragraph (1) are contained in an inseparable attachment to this Regent's Regulation.

Chapter ...

- (1) The village government is responsible for implementing data collection on poor people at the village level, guided by this Regent's Regulation.
- (2) The results of the data collection as intended in paragraph (1) are determined by the Village Head's Decree and become the basis for compiling data on the Regional Poor Population.

Chapter ...

Everyone is prohibited from falsifying the data of poor people.

Part Four

Accelerated Implementation of Rural Poverty Reduction

Chapter ...

Implementation of accelerated poverty reduction programs in villages in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations governing the implementation of village government;

Part Five

Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Acceleration of Rural Poverty Reduction

Paragraph 1

Reporting

Chapter ...

- (1) Implementers of programs/activities related to poverty alleviation submit progress reports on the implementation of programs/activities to the village head.
- (2) Submission of reports as intended in paragraph (1), is adjusted to the type of activity and stages of distribution of activity funds.
- (3) The activity report as intended in paragraph (1), is prepared based on accountability for the use of funds received and stages of development of activity implementation.

Chapter ...

- (1) The report as intended in Article..., is set out in the format of a report on the results of the implementation of Village development activities.
- (2) The report format as intended in paragraph (1), is accompanied by documentation of the results of implementing Village development activities which at least includes:

- a. Realization of activity contributions to poverty alleviation efforts;
 - b. List of beneficiaries of activities;
 - c. realization of costs along with attached proof of payment;
 - d. photos of Village infrastructure activities in conditions 0%, 40%, 80% and 100% taken from the same angle;
 - e. photos showing people working and/or carrying out activities in groups;
 - f. photos showing community participation in Village development activities;
 - g. photos showing direct payment of wages to workers for Village development activities;
- And
- h. after-implementation drawings for Village infrastructure development.
- (3) The village head prepares a report on the implementation of Village government based on the report on the implementation of activities as intended in paragraph (1).
 - (4) The Village government administration report as intended in paragraph (3) contains progress in overcoming village poverty.
 - (5) The format for the Village government administration report as referred to in paragraph (3) is contained in an inseparable attachment to this Regent's Regulation.
 - (6) Report on the implementation of Village government referred to in paragraph (3) is submitted to the Regent via TKPKD with a copy to the Regional Development Planning Agency and Community and Village Empowerment Service.

Paragraph 2

Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter ...

- (1) In order to supervise the implementation of poverty reduction, the Regional Government is building an integrated monitoring and evaluation system.
- (2) TKPKD carries out supervision, monitoring and evaluation and prepares regular poverty reduction implementation reports.
- (3) TKPKD reports the results of the implementation of its duties to the Regent at least 2 (two) times in 1 (one) year.
- (4) The Village Galangkesan Team reports the results of the implementation of its duties to the Village Head and TKPKD at least 2 (two) times in 1 (one) year.

BAB VII

INDICATORS OF SUCCESS IN POVERTY REDUCTION

Chapter ...

- (1) Indicators of success in poverty alleviation in each village include:
 - a. Increase in village welfare index;
 - b. Increasing the village development index;
 - c. Reducing stunting cases in each village;
- (2) The village welfare index as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is the final result of data collection on family welfare conditions, the calculation formula for which is contained in an inseparable attachment to this Regent's Regulation.

BAB VIII

COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION

Chapter ...

- (1) The district government can build collaboration with professional staff from community organizations and/or universities to accelerate poverty reduction.
- (2) Collaboration as intended in paragraph (1) can be implemented at the following stages:
 - a. preparing guidelines for rural poverty reduction movements;
 - b. socialization of regent regulations regarding rural poverty reduction movements;
 - c. facilitating the formation of the Village Galangkesan team;
 - d. increasing the capacity of the Village Galangkesan team and village government in efforts to overcome rural poverty;
 - e. monitoring and evaluation of rural poverty reduction.

Chapter IX

FINANCING

Chapter ...

- (1) Funding for the implementation of the program to accelerate rural poverty reduction comes from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Village Revenue and

Expenditure Budget and other non-binding funding sources in accordance with statutory provisions.

- (2) All financing for poverty alleviation programs as intended in paragraph (1) is prepared in budgeting documents in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.
- (3) Funding for poverty reduction programs in each village at least 10% (ten percent) of the total village fund allocation received by the village.

CHAPTER X

CLOSING

Chapter ...

This Regent's Regulation comes into force on the date of promulgation

So that everyone is aware, this Regent's Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Malang Regency Regional News.

Set in Malang Regency
on ... January 2019
REGENT OF MALANG,

ttd.

.....

Promulgated in Malang Regency
on ... January 2018
REGIONAL SECRETARY
MALANG DISTRICT,

ttd.

.....

MALANG DISTRICT REGIONAL NEWS 2019 NUMBER...

The copy corresponds to the original

HEAD OF LEGAL SECTION

MALANG DISTRICT SECRETARY,

ttd.

.....

.....

NIP.

APPENDIX I

MALANG REGENCY REGULATIONS

NUMBER ... YEAR 2019

ABOUT

RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION MOVEMENT

Regional Programs and Action Plans for Poverty Alleviation

No	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	OPD	Affairs	Program	Action plan
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
1	Sufficiency and quality of food	Food Security Service	Food	Food Security Improvement Program	Handling Food Insecure Areas
					Periodic Report on Regional Food Security Conditions
					Utilization of Yards for Food Development
					Development of Regional Food Reserves
					Development of Food Independent Villages
					Development of Village Food Barns
					Improving Food Quality and Safety
					Extension on Alternative Food Sources
2	Access educational services	education authorities	Education	Early Childhood Education (PAUD) and Community Education (DIKMAS) Program	Development of Early Childhood Education
					Community Education Development
					Development of Course and Training Implementation
3	Access health services	public health Office	Health	Procurement program, improvement and improvement of facilities and	Procurement of Community Health Center Facilities and Infrastructure (Cigarette Tax)

No	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	OPD	Affairs	Program	Action plan
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
				infrastructure for community health centers/supporting health centers and their networks	Pembatu Health Center Medium/Severe Rehabilitation (Cigarette Tax)
					Medium/severe rehabilitation Community Health Center
					Development of Community Health Center Space (DAK)
					Procurement of Community Health Center Facilities and Infrastructure (DAK)
					Upgrading of Subsidiary Health Centers to Community Health Centers
				Service Improvement (BLUD Community Health Center)	Supporting Activities for Community Health Center BLUD Services
				Public health program	Improving public health
					Improving Public Health (Provincial Assistance)
					Provision of operational and maintenance costs
					Implementation of Health Operational Costs (BOK)
					Implementation of Jampersal (DAK)
				Community nutrition improvement program	Giving food supplements and vitamins
					Overcoming protein energy deficiency (PEM), Iron Nutrition Anemia, Disorders Due to Iodine Deficiency (Gaky), Vitamin A Deficiency and other micronutrient deficiencies

No	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	OPD	Affairs	Program	Action plan
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
				Poor Population Health Services Program	Health Insurance for the Poor
4	Access job and business opportunities	labor offices	Labor	Employment Opportunity Improvement Program	
				Manpower Placement and Expansion Program	
5	Access housing services	Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and Human Settlements	Public Housing and Residential Areas	Settlement Facilities and Infrastructure Development Program	Development of Facilities and Infrastructure for the Settlement Environment
				Development Program Housing	Facilitation and stimulation of housing development for underprivileged communities
					Increasing the provision of PSU in residential and residential areas
				Housing Management Program	General, Special and Commercial Home Management
					Self-supporting home management
					Housing, Space and Building Control
6	Clean water supply	Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and	Public Housing and Residential Areas	Rural Infrastructure Development Program	Development of Facilities and Infrastructure Rural Clean Water

No	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	OPD	Affairs	Program	Action plan
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
		Human Settlements		Settlement Facilities and Infrastructure Development Program	Development of Drinking Water Infrastructure
7	Expanding land access	Land Service	Land	Mastery, Ownership, Use and Utilization of land	Land Arrangement, Control, Ownership, Use and Utilization Activities
					Land Acquisition Planning
					Preparation for land acquisition
					Land Law Counseling
					Land certification of Malang Regency Government assets
8	Feel Safe	Body of Ethnic and Political Unity	Peace, Public Order and Protection Public	Kamtrantibmas maintenance program	Collaboration with Security Officials in Crime Prevention Techniques
					Increasing the Capacity of Officials in the context of Implementing Siskamswakarsa
					Community Early Awareness Forum (FKDM) Coordination Meeting
					Coordination Meeting of the Integrated Team for Handling Domestic Security Disturbances
9	Expanding participation	Community and Village Empowerment Service	Community & Village Empowerment	Rural Community Empowerment Improvement Program	Organizing Information Dissemination for Village Communities

No	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	OPD	Affairs	Program	Action plan
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
				Rural Economic Institution Development Program	BUMDes & Village Market Skills Training
				Program to Increase Community Participation in Building a Village	Village Competition
				Increasing Community Empowerment	KPMD Training
					PAP PNPM GSC
					TTG Innovation Competition and TTG Titles at Provincial and National Levels
10	Gender Equality and Justice	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service	Women's Empowerment & Child Protection	Program to Increase Gender Participation and Equality Under Construction	Development of Gender and Children Information Systems
					Counseling Activities for Housewives in Building a Prosperous Family
				Gender Mainstreaming and Institutional Strengthening Program Child	Facilitate the Development of Integrated Service Centers for the Empowerment of Women and Children
					Mapping the Potential of Community Organizations and Institutions that play a role in Empowering Women and Children

No	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	OPD	Affairs	Program	Action plan
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
					Material Development and Implementation of IEC for KKG
					Strengthening PUG and Children Institutions
					Increasing Institutional Capacity and Networks for Empowering Women and Children
					Development of Gender and Children Information Systems
11	Access the environment and natural resources	environmental services	Environment	Natural Resources Protection and Conservation Program	Conservation of water resources and control of damage to water sources
					controlling forest and land damage
					control and supervision of the use of natural resources
					increasing community participation in the protection and conservation of natural resources
					controlling the impacts of climate change
				Source Information Quality and Access Improvement Program Natural Resources and the Environment	increasing public education and communication in the environmental sector
					development of environmental data and information

APPENDIX II

MALANG REGENCY REGULATIONS

NUMBER ... YEAR 2019

ABOUT

RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION MOVEMENT

Village RPJM Attachment Format:

Description of Village Programs that Contribute to Poverty Alleviation

Programs related to poverty alleviation are described in the attachment to the Village RPJM in the following format:

No.	Field	Programs/ Activities	Contribution to Poverty Alleviation	Number of Poor Families Receiving Benefits	Yearly budget						Source of funds	Total Budget
					1	2	3	4	5	6		
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-
	Village Development											
	Community Building											
	Community empowerment											
Amount of Program Budget Contributing to Poverty Alleviation												

Column Explanation:

1. Filled with number.
2. Fields according to village authority.
3. Certain programs/activities that are planned and predicted will be able to overcome poverty in the village.
4. Filled with an explanation/reason/rationalization of why the program/activity is able to contribute to poverty alleviation in the village.
5. Number of poor families who receive program/activity benefits.
6. 1st year budget.
7. 2nd year budget.
8. 3rd year budget.
9. 4th year budget.
10. 5th year budget.
11. 6th year budget.
12. Source of funds, consisting of Village APB/ Regency APBD/ Provincial APBD/ APBN.
13. Total budget for years 1 to 6.

APPENDIX III
MALANG REGENCY REGULATIONS
NUMBER ... YEAR 2019
ABOUT
RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION MOVEMENT

Village RKP Attachment Format:

Description of Village Programs that Contribute to Poverty Alleviation

Programs related to poverty alleviation are described in the Village RKP attachment in the following format:

No.	Field	Programs/Activities	Contribution to Poverty Alleviation	Number of Poor Families Receiving Benefits	Budget	Source of funds
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
	Village Development					
	Community Building					
	Community empowerment					
Amount of Program Budget Contributing to Poverty Alleviation						

Column Explanation:

1. Filled with number.
2. Fields according to village authority.
3. Certain programs/activities that are planned and predicted will be able to overcome poverty in the village.
4. Filled with an explanation/reason/rationalization of why the program/activity is able to contribute to poverty alleviation in the village.
5. Number of poor families who receive program/activity benefits.
6. Total budget for years 1 to 6.
7. Source of funds, consisting of Village APB/ Regency APBD/ Provincial APBD/ APBN.

APPENDIX IV
MALANG REGENCY REGULATIONS
NUMBER ... YEAR 2019
ABOUT
RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION MOVEMENT

Village Government Administration Report Format Focuses on Poverty Data

The Village Government Administration Report must contain data on family welfare conditions obtained through participatory data collection, in the following format:

No.	Level of Well-Being	Local Name of Welfare Level	Number of Families (Previous year)	Number of Families (Current year)	Family Percentage (Previous year)	Family Percentage (Current year)	Percentage Decrease/Increase in Families (Current year)
1	Prosperous Pre	Poor					
2	Prosperity 1	Prone to					
3	Prosperity 2	Currently					
4	Prosperity 3	Capable					
5	Prosperous 3 plus	So					
Total							

LAMPIRAN V
MALANG REGENCY REGULATIONS
NUMBER ... YEAR 2019
ABOUT
RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION
MOVEMENT

Criteria and Procedures for Data Collection on Family Welfare Conditions

Participatory data collection on family welfare conditions is carried out in the following stages:

1. Team building
2. Forum for determining welfare indicators
3. Testing the validity of welfare indicators
4. Data collection preparation
5. Data collection on family welfare & data collection on development program proposals
6. Data input and analysis of welfare data
7. Data verification and correction
8. Deliberation (dissemination of final data collection results & determination of village welfare data)
9. Musrenbang prepares Village RKP and Village DU RKP based on welfare data and proposed development programs

The Rural Poverty Alleviation Movement (Galangkesan) uses four dimensions determining the welfare of village communities, namely:

1. Educational Dimensions
2. Health Dimensions
3. Economic Dimensions
4. Dimensions of Decent Living Standards

Dimensions are the first measure to see the welfare of a family. Thus, it can also be said that whether a family is prosperous or not can be seen from the composition of the high and low values of the dimensions of education, health, economics and a decent standard of living.

1. Four Dimensions of Well-Being

Educational Dimensions contains welfare indicators in terms of education of the head of the family and his family members. Education and welfare are two concepts that can influence each other. Higher education can increase income which ultimately will also increase welfare. On the other hand, the welfare of a family can determine the level of education of the family members. Even though there is a phenomenon that someone with high education has a low income, in general it has been proven that education can increase a family's income.

This dimension is rarely included in welfare assessments determined by government agencies. However, education is one of the key factors that determines well-being. Therefore, Galangkesan includes this dimension as one of the main measures in determining welfare

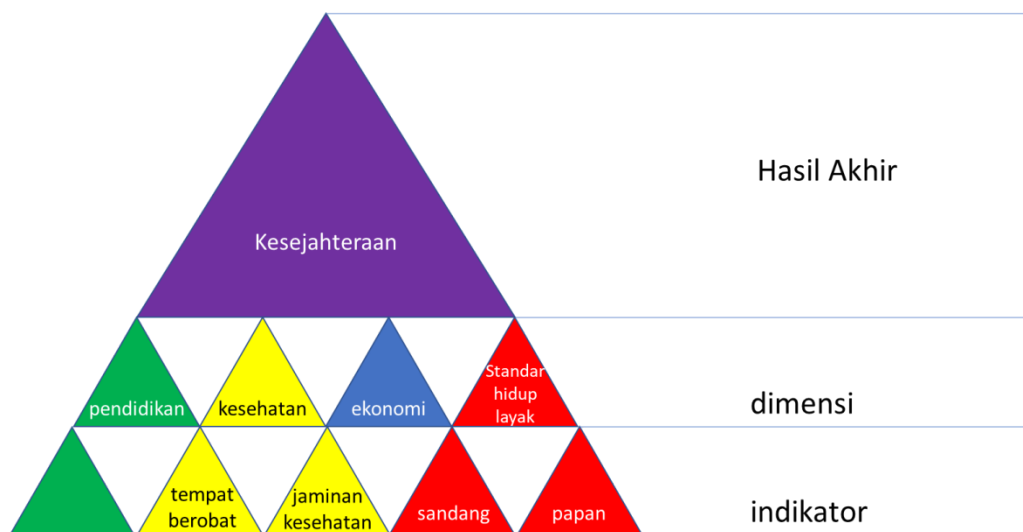
Health Dimensions. A family's preferences for choosing medicine, treatment method and place of treatment can indicate the level of welfare. As an illustration, families with a higher level of welfare tend to choose to buy medicine at the pharmacy, preceded by a diagnosis process from a doctor. On the other hand, families with a low level of welfare tend to choose to seek treatment from alternative medicine such as massage therapists or buy medicine directly at stalls without going through a professional health check.

Economic Dimensions. This is the dimension most commonly used in measuring the welfare of a family. Indicators under the economic dimension are assets or assets, liabilities or debts, income or income and expenditure or consumption. Each of these indicators still has derivatives or what are called sub-indicators.

Dimensions of Decent Living Standards. Similar to the economic dimension, decent living standards are also widely used to measure the welfare of a family. This dimension measures the feasibility of life from a physical, non-financial and non-asset perspective. Indicators of the economic dimension in Javanese are often referred to as *Clothing, Food, Shelter*. Each indicator contains more detailed sub-indicators.

The welfare measurement is in the form of a conical pyramid with the peak point on the left.

The following is an illustration and table for the operationalization of family welfare:



Results	Dimensions	Indicator	Indicator Value
Well-being	Education		
	Health		
	Economy		
	Decent Standard of Living		

2. Identify Indicators in Each Dimension

Each dimension has several indicators. In other words, indicators are details that form a dimension.

Identification of Indicators in the Education Dimension

The education dimension has details of the following indicators:

1. Last education of the head of the family
2. Highest education in the family
3. Lowest education in the family
4. Educational participation of school age children
5. Educational participation of preschool aged children

The five indicators above are conclusions from the results of the discussion.

- **notes:** *can increase or decrease according to village conditions and forum agreement*

Identification of Indicators in the Health Dimension

The health dimension has details of the following indicators:

1. Place of treatment
2. Ownership of health insurance

The two indicators above are conclusions from the results of the discussion.

- **notes:** *can increase or decrease according to village conditions and forum agreement*

Identification of Indicators in the Economic Dimension

The economic dimension has details of the following indicators:

1. **Property/ assets** are indicators that can still be detailed:
 - a. Home ownership
 - b. Land area owned
 - c. Jewelry or gold
 - d. Price of communication equipment
 - e. Vehicle price
 - f. Number of cows owned
2. Family obligations/debts per month
3. Income/Family income per month
4. Family expenses per month

- **notes:** *can increase or decrease according to village conditions and forum agreement*

Identification of Indicators on Decent Living Standard Dimensions

The dimensions of a decent standard of living include the following indicators:

1. Clothing/Clothing (self-explanatory) > How many times you buy clothes per year.
2. Food/Food/Nutritional Adequacy
 - a. How many times do you eat meat in a week?
 - b. How many times do you eat fruit in a week?

3. Board (House Condition) are indicators that can still be detailed as follows:

- a. Roofing material
- b. Wall condition
- c. Floor condition
- d. Condition of the bathroom/WC
- e. Cooking fuel
- f. Household electronic equipment
- g. Electrical power

3. Positive and Negative Signs in Each Indicator

After all indicators have been found and agreed upon, review them again while giving a positive (+) or negative (-) sign to all indicators.

Positive sign (+) means: an increase in the value of an indicator will result in an increase in welfare. Example: the higher a family's income means the higher its welfare. So the welfare indicator is marked (+)

Negative sign (-) means: a decrease in the value of an indicator will result in an increase in welfare. Example: the lower a family's debt means the higher its welfare. So the debt indicator is marked (-)

After all indicators have marks, the next step is to detail the measurement items. Here's an example of how to itemize measurement items:

Example:

(Economic Dimension)

Dimensions	Indicator	Sub Indicator	Measurement items	Mark
Economy	Assets	Home ownership	Own house (> 150 m ²)	5
			Own house (101-150 m ²)	4
			Own house (51-100 m ²)	3
			Own house (0-50 m ²)	2
			Rented/rental house	1
		It's not	4,1 – 5 gram	5
			3,1 – 4 gram	4
			2,1 – 3 gram	3
			1,1 – 2 gram	2
			0 – 1 gram	1
	Income		> 4 Million	5
			3 - 4 Million	4
			2 - 3 Million	3
			1 - 2 Million	2
			< 1 Million	1
	Debt		> 4 Million	1
			3 - 4 Million	2
			2 - 3 Million	3

		1 - 2 Million	4
		0 - 1 Million	5

In the example above, **Positive sign (+)** useful for home ownership, gold and income. The wider the house means the more prosperous. Thus, the highest size of house actually gets a value of 5. On the other hand, families who do not own a house get a value of 1. **Negative sign (-)** useful for Debt examples. The more debt a family has, the less prosperous it is. Thus, the highest measure of debt actually gets a score of 1. On the other hand, families who have no debt get a score of 5.

4. Dimensional Weighting

The final stage is to give weight to each dimension. Weights are in the form of percentage numbers. The weights between dimensions can differ according to community agreement. The weight figure shows the magnitude of the influence of a dimension in supporting the formation of a family's welfare conditions. Therefore, deliberation participants must ensure carefully that the weight value attached to a dimension must be able to represent reality conditions.



Example of Weighting:

Dimensions	Weight
Educational Dimensions	8%
Health Dimensions	17%
Economic Dimensions	29%
Dimensions of Decent Living Standards	46%
Total	100%

5. Family Welfare Calculation Formula

$$IKD = \frac{\sum SKK}{\sum family}$$

IKD : village community welfare index
 shows the average condition of community welfare in a village
 $\sum SKK$: the total welfare of the entire family
 $\sum Family$: number of families in the village

$$SKK = kon SKP + kon SKKes + kon SKE + kon SKS$$

SKK : family welfare score
 Kon SKP : educational welfare score conversion
 Kon SKKes : health welfare score conversion
 Con SKE : conversion of economic welfare scores
 Kon SKS : welfare score conversion to decent living standards

$$Kon SKP = GDP \times GDP$$

Kon SKP : educational welfare score conversion
 GDP : educational well-being score
 GDP : weight of educational dimensions

$$Kon SKKes = SKKes \times BDKes$$

Kon SKKes : health welfare score conversion
 SKKes : health wellbeing score
 BDKes : health dimension weight

$$Con SKE = SPOON \times BDE$$

Con SKE : conversion of economic welfare scores
 SPOON : economic welfare score
 BDE : weight of the economic dimension

$$Kon SKS = SKS \times BDS$$

Kon SKS : welfare score conversion to decent living standards

SKS : welfare score for a decent standard of living
 BDS : the weight of the dimensions of a decent standard of living

$$GDP = \frac{NIP1+NIP2+NIP3+...+NIPn}{NMIP1+NMIP2+NMIP3+...+NMIPn}$$

GDP : educational well-being score
 NIP1 : factual value of the 1st education indicator
 NIP2 : factual value of the 2nd education indicator
 NIPn : factual value of the nth education indicator
 NMIP1 : maximum value of the 1st education indicator
 NMIP2 : maximum value of the 2nd education indicator
 NMIPn : maximum value of the nth education indicator

$$SKKes = \frac{NIKes1+NIKes2+NIKes3+...+NIKes n}{NMIKes1+NMIKes2+NMIKes3+...+NMIKes n}$$

SKKes : health wellbeing score
 NIKes1 : factual value of the 1st health indicator
 NIKes2 : factual value of the 2nd health indicator
 NIKesn : factual value of the nth health indicator
 NMIKes1 : maximum value of the 1st health indicator
 NMIKes2 : maximum value of the 2nd health indicator
 NMIKes n : maximum value of the nth health indicator

$$SKE = \frac{NEVER1+NEVER2+NEVER3+...+NIE}{NMIE1+NMIE2+NMIE3+...+NMIE n}$$

SPOON : economic welfare score
 NO1 : the factual value of the 1st economic indicator
 NEVER2 : factual value of the 2nd economic indicator
 in NIE : the factual value of the nth economic indicator
 NMIE1 : maximum value of the 1st economic indicator
 NMIE2 : maximum value of the 2nd economic indicator
 NMIE n : maximum value of the nth economic indicator

$$SKS = \frac{NIS1+NIS2+NIS3+...+NISn}{NMIS1+NMIS2+NMIS3+...+NMISn}$$

SKS : welfare score for a decent standard of living
 NIS1 : the factual value of the decent living standard indicator is 1st
 NIS2 : factual value of the 2nd decent standard of living indicator
 NISn : the factual value of the nth decent standard of living indicator
 NMIS1 : the maximum value of the decent living standard indicator is 1
 NMIS2 : the maximum value of the 2nd decent standard of living indicator
 NMISn : maximum value of the nth decent standard of living indicator

6. Example of a family welfare data collection questionnaire:

SENSUS KESEJAHTERAAN DESA NGROTO TAHUN 2018
OLEH TIM PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN DESA NGROTO, KEC. PUJON, KAB. MALANG

Petugas Sensus :	No Lembar Kuesioner:
Tanggal Wawancara :	

A. IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

A.1	Nama Responden		A.4	RT	
A.2	Nama Kepala Keluarga		A.5	RW	
A.3	Jumlah Anggota Keluarga		A.6	Dusun	

B. IKD MENURUT DIMENSI EKONOMI

No	Item Pengukuran	Jawaban	Skor				
			1	2	3	4	5
B.1	Luas tanah		Tidak punya	1 – 400 m ²	401 – 800 m ²	801 – 1200 m ²	>1200 m ²
B.2	Harga kendaraan		Tidak punya	0,1 – 15 juta	15,1 – 30 juta	30,1 – 45 juta	>45 juta
B.3	Jumlah perhiasan		Tidak punya	1-5 gram	5,1 – 10 gram	10,1 – 15 gram	>15 gram
B.4	Harga hewan ternak		Tidak punya	0,1 – 10 juta	10,1 – 20 juta	20,1 – 30 juta	>30 juta
B.5	Pemasukan per bulan		1 ribu – 1 juta	1,1 – 2 juta	2,1 – 3 juta	3,1 – 4 juta	>4 juta
B.6	Pengeluaran per bulan		1 ribu – 600 ribu	601 – 1,2 juta	1,21 – 1,8 juta	1,81 – 2,4 juta	>2,4 juta
B.7	Hutang per bulan		>1,5 juta	1 – 1,5 juta	500 ribu – 1 juta	0,1 – 500 ribu	Tidak punya

C. IKD MENURUT DIMENSI STANDAR HIDUP LAYAK

No	Item Pengukuran	Jawaban	Skor				
			1	2	3	4	5
C.1	Daya beli pakaian/tahun		1 – 5 pcs	6 – 10 pcs	11 – 15 pcs	16 – 20 pcs	>20 pcs
C.2	Tempat beli pakaian		Pasar	Kredit Mingguan	Toko Pakaian	Mall	Boutique
C.3	Bahan bakar masak		Kayu	Kompas Minyak	LPG 3 kg	Bright gas	LPG 12 kg
C.4	Kons. buah per minggu		1 kali	2 kali	3 kali	4 kali	5 kali
C.5	Persediaan Mapok		1 hari	2 – 4 hari	5 – 7 hari	8 – 10 hari	>10 hari
C.6	Konsumsi daging		0 – 2 kali	3 – 5 kali	6 – 8 kali	9 – 11 kali	>11 kali
C.7	Luas rumah		0 – 30 m ²	31 – 60 m ²	61 – 90 m ²	91 – 120 m ²	>120 m ²
C.8	Bahan Atap		Seng	Kondek	Genteng	Gavalum	Cor
C.9	Bahan Dinding		Anyaman Bambu	Triplek/Gasiboard	Bata/Batako Separuh	Batako Penuh	Bata Penuh
C.10	Bahan Lantai		Tanah	Plester kasar	Plester halus	Tekel	Keramik
C.11	Daya Listrik		Tidak punya	450 kwh	900 kwh	1300 kwh	>1300 kwh

D. IKD MENURUT DIMENSI PENDIDIKAN

No	Item Pengukuran	Jawaban	Skor				
			1	2	3	4	5
D.1	Pendidikan terakhir Kepala Keluarga		Tidak sekolah	SD	SMP	SMA	S1 atau lebih
D.2	Pendidikan tertinggi di keluarga		Tidak sekolah	SD	SMP	SMA	S1 atau lebih

E. IKD MENURUT DIMENSI KESEHATAN

No	Item Pengukuran	Jawaban	Skor				
			1	2	3	4	5
E.1	Jaminan kesehatan		Tidak punya	KIS	BPJS 3	BPJS 2	BPJS 1
E.2	Rujukan berobat		Warung	Polindes	Puskesmas	Rumah Sakit	Dokter Spesialis
E.3	Ketersediaan jamban		Tidak punya	Jamban cemplung (bambu)	Jamban jongkok plester	Jamban jongkok porselen	Jamban duduk
E.4	Kebutuhan air		Belik/sungai	Kamar mandi umum	Hipam/PDAM	Sumur manual	Sumur bor

F. USULAN PROGRAM UNTUK PEMERINTAH DESA

F.1	Program Fisik	
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