

## Conference Paper

# Regional Development Planning Strategy as a Poverty Reduction Solution in Polewali Mandar Regency

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The purpose of this research is to describe regional development planning strategies as a solution to reduce poverty in Polewali Mandar Regency. This research was conducted in Polewali Mandar district from July 2022 – January 2023 by conducting a literature review and Focus Discussion Group with the local government through the Research, Development and Planning Agency of Polewali Mandar Regency, Public Works and Regional Spatial Planning Office, Food Crop Agriculture Service. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that poverty alleviation is a priority for the Polewali Mandar district government, bearing in mind that the number of poor people increases every year influenced by topographical and geographical factors in areas that are difficult to reach, so a poverty alleviation strategy is needed as stipulated in Polewali Mandar Regent Regulation No. 25/2009 2020 – 2024 Concerning the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy for Polewali Mandar Regency.

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## 1. Introduction

Currently, the Government of Indonesia and global institutions around the world are adopting policies to design and initiate development towards sustainable development goals, although there are still significant shortcomings, especially governance in achieving these goals [1] [2]. The occurrence of uncontrolled urban growth, the expansion of land, and the development of areas that are not well-planned cause development problems in urban areas, environmental degradation, and conflicts between regions and cities [3] so that the important role of regional development greatly affects the sustainability of development.

Regional development plays an important role in organizing and planning comprehensive and integrated programs by taking into account existing resources and their

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contribution to a region. Priority scale is needed in a development plan due to limited available resources. Regional development places n local governments, communities, and other stakeholders as the main subjects of development [4]. Therefore, a regional development strategy is needed that can realize equitable and sustainable development for the community. Regional development strategies can be achieved by carrying out regional innovations. This innovation has 3 objectives, namely, innovation in local governance, public service innovation, and other regional innovations by government affairs that are under the authority of the region. The realization of this innovation can be in the form of a development planning strategy based on regional development where regions can be grouped based on regional potential such as human resources, natural resources, and artificial resources.

In regional development, several development concepts are known as an effort to approach development through planning activities. These concepts are in line with the development of the world and are constantly evolving. In addition to complementing each other according to the stages of their birth, the concepts that appear later are generally a reaction or criticism of the previous concept and are an effort to improve according to the development of the problems encountered. The concept of development is deemed necessary to be compiled and continuously refined even though an area develops by itself even without a plan [5].

Polewali Mandar Regency is one of the areas in West Sulawesi Province which is the most densely populated area but the poverty rate is still below the average for other regions. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for the year 20-21 shows that the percentage of poor people in Polewali Mandar Regency is 15.6 8 % of the population, which has now reached 478,530 people. This condition is much better than in previous years, where there was a decrease in the poverty rate by 1.38% in a period of 5 years (2016 – 2020). This of course requires a careful strategy from the government in designing development planning strategies to improve people's lives and reduce poverty levels. Conceptually, poverty is positioned as an economic issue and a social issue. When poverty is considered an economic problem, poverty is usually defined as a lack of income per capita or the number of calories consumed by individuals. On the other hand, the social approach views poverty as a limitation of individuals to be involved in development participation, either due to insufficient skills/education or social exclusion, thus making the individual unable to obtain welfare. Poverty and lack of modern knowledge are considered to be obstacles to human development throughout the world [6]. Therefore, the Polewali Mandar Regency government utilizes all the potential for regional development to be utilized sufficiently in the community.

Based on this, the purpose of this study is to describe a regional development planning strategy as a solution to reduce poverty in Polewali Mandar Regency.

## 2. Research Methods

One important aspect to support poverty reduction strategies is the availability of data poverty which accurate and appropriate target. Measurement poverty that can be trusted can be a formidable instrument for policymakers in focusing attention on the situation and living conditions of the poor. Good poverty data can be used to evaluate government policies on poverty, compare poverty across time and regions and determine the target population of the poor by destination for repair position.

Regional development planning is something that is not solely due to an opportunity but is the result of making choices from several activity processes and not from unplanned results but because of good planning. To carry out this authority, the Regional Government needs to develop regional plans which of course involve all relevant components such as local communities and stakeholders. Thus a good planning process in the future will produce good results from program implementation which will ultimately foster a high sense of community participation in terms of involvement in regional development. In the planning process for regional infrastructure development, it is very necessary to have the support of several relevant stakeholders. In addition, in terms of optimizing the use of regional natural resources, it is also necessary to do. This is because, in the infrastructure sector, the priority is related to natural resources owned by the region itself. Optimization of regional natural resources also needs to be followed by the development of regional human resources, because one of the realizations of ideal regional development is the participation of the local community itself in helping to realize ideal development [7]

Regardless of the debate over which indicators are used, poverty data in Polewali Mandar Regency continues to show a deteriorating trend. Amount Population poor districts Polewali Mandarin still relatively tall, If refers to on data BPS, in 2015 the number of poor people reached 18.22% (percent) of the total. Number the keep going move down until Becomes 15.60% (percent) on the year 2019 which means that good total nor percentage population poor in Polewali Mandar Regency continues to experience decline consistently, at least During the period time the year 2015 until with the year 2019. Although occur the trend of decreasing the percentage of poor people in Polewali Mandar Regency from 2015 to 2019 However still far from the national average of 9.41% (percent).

This research was conducted in Polewali Mandar district from July 2021 to January 2022 by conducting a literature review and Focus Discussion Group with the local government through the Research, Development and Planning Agency for Polewali Mandar Regency, the Public Works, and Regional People's Housing Office.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Development Planning in Poverty Alleviation Through Regional Development in Polewali Mandar Regency In the era of democratization that is increasingly developing as it is today, which is supported by various regulations and laws regarding more complete decentralization, local governments are required to be better able to exercise greater authority in managing regional development. The more complete the set of laws and regulations regarding a spatial arrangement in each province and regencies/city can be used as references for regional apparatus to manage various elements of space, such as resources power natural, human Resources, as well as development draft development which sustainable.

Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The implementation of regional innovation runs by the provisions of the legislation. To clarify Law Number 23 of 2014 and Government Regulation Number 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation with its basic foundation, each region is given the authority to make policies on regional innovation. Thus, various types of innovations carried out by local governments are part of local government implementation programs. Through this innovation policy, each region is expected to be able to provide various solutions in solving regional problems according to regional needs [8]. One of the innovations carried out by local governments is to carry out development planning by involving all stakeholders including local government organizations. The following is the development planning agenda in improving the quality of community resources in Polewali Mandar district, 2021:

In table 1, the regional development agenda in improving the quality of life and the quality of community resources for several agendas has not achieved the expected targets, namely the Human Development Index (IPM), the poverty rate (AK), and the percentage of developed and independent regions, as well as the Gender Development Index (IPG). Wrong one factor which Becomes obstacles in implementation acceleration regional poverty reduction is the topography and geographical conditions of the Polewali Mandar Regency, which were still there are areas which difficult for reachable so that access for fulfillment need base population still very limited. On the

TABLE 1: Development Planning Agenda in Improving the Quality of Life and Quality of Community Resources in Polewali Mandar Regency, 2021.

No.	Description	Target	Realization	Information
1.	Human Development Index (HDI)	65.40%	63.84%	Not achieved
2.	Poverty rate (AK)	15.25%	13.00 %	Not achieved
3.	Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK)	67.98%	71.39%	Exceeding the Target
4.	Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)	3.81%	3.15%	Exceeding the Target
5.	PHH Expected Food Pattern Score)	83.41%	86.40%	Exceeding the Target
6.	Expenditure Average consumption per capita	IDR 788,935,-	Rp.831.349,-	Exceeding the Target
7.	Percentage of Developed and Independent Regions	9.72%	8.33%	Not achieved
8.	Average Length of School (RLS)	7.40 /Years	7.41/ Years	Exceeding the Target
9.	Old School Expectations (HLS)	13.90 /Years	16.06 /Years	Exceeding the Target
10.	Gender Development Index (IPG)	92.01	90.02	Not achieved
11.	Child Friendly City (KLA)	Primary	Primary	Exceeding the Target
12.	Life Expectancy (AHH) at birth	82.38	82.40	Exceeding the Target

side that not yet the existence of integration of programs/activities between Regional Apparatuses caused by variables that are used to determine the poverty level of different communities as well as data population poor who haven't been accurate. There are several causes of poverty problems in Polewali Mandar Regency, including a) The service, empowerment, protection, and social security for the poor are not yet optimal; b) The labor force participation rate (TPAK) is still low; c) The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is still high; d) The low score of the Hope Food Pattern (PPH); e) The number of Independent Developed Regions is still low.

Poverty Reduction Strategy based on regional development

Poverty is one indicator of the goal of development sustainability and placed positioned first because the most significant effect influences development globally [9]. Problem poverty still Becomes an issue main in context development national and area. Handling problem poverty needs existence cohesiveness in the implementation of policies and development programs in the field of education, health, economy, and infrastructure, as well as empowerment public. Countermeasures poverty Becomes agenda priority which must be handled by integrated which show existence partiality on society that not enough able, as well as facilitating it to be able to meet and access

various services needed by the community, to reduce poor people. Poverty is the problem that character multidimensional, not only concerning the problem of income but related to aspects of fulfillment that need other basic services, such as health, education, housing, clean water and natural resources, and the environment. In addition, it is also related to a sense of security, as well as the right to participate in social life. Poverty is multidimensional, can be measured by looking at the low level of education, deteriorating health quality, low-level income in effort fulfillment need life daily, limited employment opportunities, even in the occurrence of income disparities between group public which is very lame.

One important aspect to support poverty reduction strategies is the availability of data poverty which accurate and appropriate target. Measurement poverty that can be trusted can be a formidable instrument for policymakers in focusing on the living conditions of the poor. Good poverty data can be used to evaluate policy government to poverty, compare poverty across time and region, as well as determine the target of the poor by destination for repair position them.

Planning can be defined as the conscious and deliberate selection of economic priorities by any public authority. In this context, “public authority” means a State, Government (with police and military to enforce its decisions if necessary), or any other body created by the State or which has been invested with certain rights and functions [10]. Furthermore, Hirschman (1958) discusses how polarized development can benefit both the growing region and the hinterland that surrounds it [11]. The following is a table of regional development planning based on grouping:

In table 2, regional development policies can also be carried out through regional grouping. Regional grouping is a tool to analyze regional development based on the advantages of the sector in the region. Regional grouping based on the region’s leading sector can be a policy determinant in the development of a region [12]. Regional grouping in regional development planning is very important to sort out the potential resources owned by a region so that the focus of development is clear. There are 16 sub-districts with two groupings, namely coastal and mountainous areas. Coastal areas are used as administrative development areas, trade, cultural literacy centers and have potential natural resources for food crop agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, and capture fishermen. A growing concern for planners is how to effectively manage environmental impacts caused by increased development and spread rates while maintaining the economic and social integrity of an area Planning is a key component of environmental management, which is how we control our guide human-environment interactions to protect and improve human health and well-being as well as environmental quality [13].

TABLE 2: Regional Development Planning based on regional grouping in Polewali Mandar Regency, 2021.

No.	Districts	Activity Centers					Grouping Region	Area Development
		PKW	PKL	PKLp	KDP	PPL		
1	Polewali	√					Coastal	Center for Government Activities (Administrative)
2	Wonomulyo		√				Coastal	Fisherman's Trade and Fishery Center
3	Mapilli					√	Coastal	Food crop farming, cocoa plantations and horticulture
4	Luyo				√		Mountains	Food crop farming, cocoa plantations and horticulture
5	Campalagia			√			Coastal	Food crop agriculture, plantations and fishing fisheries
6	Balanipa					√	Coastal	Fisherman's Center for Culture and Fisheries
7	Tinambung			√			Coastal	Fisherman's Center for Culture and Fisheries
8	Alu					√	Mountains	Agrotourism Activity Center (Bamboo Craftsmen)
9	Tubbi Taramanu					√	Mountains	Food crop farming, cocoa plantations and horticulture
10	Limboro					√	Mountains	Goat Farm
11	Matangnga					√	Mountains	Agrotourism Activity Center
12	Tapango				√		Mountains	Cocoa and Coffee Plantation
13	Bulo					√	Mountains	Agrotourism Activity Center
14	Binuang					√	Mountains	Fishery activity center and horticultural plantation
15	Anreapi					√	Mountains	Food crop farming, cocoa plantations and horticulture
16	Matakali					√	Coastal	Food crop farming

Meanwhile, mountainous areas have the potential for cocoa, coffee, and tropical fruit plantations such as durian, langsung, and rambutan which are quite abundant in time. Seeing this potential, some of these areas are used as agro-tourism development areas that are quite promising for the socio-economic life of the local community. It can be said that tourism is an important part of the economy. On the other hand, tourism is a

widespread socioeconomic phenomenon that arises as a result of people's need for leisure and communication with nature, and the desire to visit new and historic places and cultures [8]. In recent years, the development of ecotourism has become the center of international attention, in addition to improving people's welfare, it also plays a role in biodiversity conservation [14], which in turn can increase people's per capita income and reduce poverty levels.

Using the theory of regional sustainable development to promote the sustainable development of the cultural industry, planning for the development of the regional culture industry needs to not only take economic growth as a goal but also think highly of the social and environmental effects of the ecology. The realization of regional cultural industry planning that is adapted to regional developments, needs to pay attention to the following three aspects: 1) The sustainable use of regional cultural resources. We must protect and develop non-renewable cultural resources. The development of cultural resources with Protection can not only bring considerable economic benefits but also can inherit the extraordinary human culture

In studying this, making planning development area refers to on theory Richardson (1979), that planning area must under control unit political and administration that has proposed. Profit from approach this is planner and politician designing and implement policy following vision - mission political and administrative from the elected government. \_ The loss is that region economy or environment seldom by boundaries politics. For example area environment, because seldom touch with region political so that area the only Possible will get effect abundance from region political close by [15]. For example, making infrastructure addressed in areas urban and potency the economy tall and the region close by other will get effect abundance. This thing by Guild's statement (2000) that investment in infrastructure addressed areas that have potency good economy \_ and will give effect abundance to area closest [16].

In the context of accelerating poverty reduction in a structured and directed manner, concrete steps and coordination are needed in a comprehensive, integrated, integrated manner between actors, both across sectors and across programs, in formulating strategies, directions, and policies for the implementation of poverty alleviation. The local government of Polewali Mandar Regency has implemented poverty reduction through various programs and activities to fulfill the basic needs of the community in an equitable and just manner, strengthening social and economic institutions and communities, conducting house renovations for the poor, cash assistance for the poor, skills strengthening, and group assistance and so on. The program has an impact on the progress of reducing poverty in Polewali Mandar Regency every year, but the



efforts made by the government have not been maximized without the support of other stakeholders. The implementation of the activities carried out must also be following the conditions of the community due to the spatial inequality of regional development, where this inequality is based on regional subsystem factors, namely the demographic, socio-economic, and ecological subsystems [17].

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that poverty reduction is a priority for the Polewali Mandar district government considering that the number of poor people increases every year and is influenced by topographical and geographical factors in areas that are difficult to reach, so a poverty reduction strategy is needed as stipulated in the Polewali Mandar Regent Regulation No. 25 of 2020 – 2024 concerning the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy of Polewali Mandar Regency.

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