

Poverty Alleviation in Local Political Approach in North Aceh Regency Aceh Province, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

North Aceh Regency is one of Regencies in Aceh Province that has most of the poor, refers to the data for Development of Acehnese Society (IDeAs) in 2017 that North Aceh becomes the poorest Regency in Aceh with the number of 115,06 people or 19, 46% from its total population. This condition is very contradictory if it is compared to the its natural wealth, and its status as special autonomous region in Indonesia. Various efforts has been done to overcome drastic increase of poverty however but they have not been found the right solution. This research uses Explorative Qualitative approach, that try to analyze the efforts of poverty alleviation in North Aceh in Local Political Approach. Data source was obtained from interviews, observation and documentation, then it was processed with interactive model, informant in this research was decided purposively. The results of research show that the efforts of poverty alleviation which have been done by North Aceh Government are still incrementally and centralized so that have not utilized their local political power that they had, realization of activities that they have been done so far focused on national programs from central government, and it has been not undertaken collaborative and connection efforts with programs of region. The Recommendation that is given to this problem with all elements of colossal actions of government in local region through *direct political policy* such as the forming of Baitul Mal at village level, extended coordination expansion between work units that involved and make national programs connection and region program immediately to create more comprehensive and structurized efforts.

Keywords: Poverty, Politics, North Aceh

1. INTRODUCTION

North Aceh Regency has various natural resources but this time, according to IDeAs data in 2017 [1] it becomes a poorest region in Aceh. From the many natural resources owned by North Aceh, However, the people can not live properly as in other regions. Even though, the natural resources belonged to Acehnese people. But, people can not savor the natural wealth which lies in their ancestors land, since the rate of poverty continue to increase.

The rate of poverty in North Aceh Regency in 2016 reaches 16,73 percent from the number of population, it is higher than average number of Aceh Province which only 16,8 percent, whereas the number of national poverty in 2016 only 10,6 percent, and in 2017, it increases to 17,8 percent. This condition shows the number of poverty in North Aceh classified high compared to regions in Sumatra Island nor nationally. The highest number of poverty population in North Aceh, as published by Institute for Development of Acehnese Society (IDeAS) in 2017 as follows :

Table. 1. Percentage of Poor Residents in Aceh Province Aceh

No.	Regencies	Amount of Poor (2016) (thousand person)	Persent age of Poor residents (2016)	Compar ed to Year 2015
1.	Gayo Lues	19,48 thousand	21,86 %	-0,09
2.	Aceh Singkil	25,09 thousand	21,60 %	-0,12
3.	Bener Meriah	29,82 thousand	21,43 %	-0,12
4.	Pidie	90,16 thousand	21, 25 %	+0,07
5.	Pidie Jaya	31,94 thousand	21, 18 %	-0,22
6.	Aceh Barat	40,11 thousand	20,38 %	-1,06
7.	Simelue	17,93 thousand	19,93 %	-0,50
8.	Subuluss alam	14,99 thousand	19,57%	-0,82
9.	North Aceh	115,06 thousand	19,46 %	+0,26
10	Nagan . Raya	30,31 thousand	19,25 %	-0,86

Source : IDEAs from publication BPS RI, 2017
(+)Poverty increase, (-) Poverty decrease

The efforts that have been done by North Aceh Government to overcome poverty problems are with publishing regent's regulation number 38 of 2017, that prioritizes and allocates budget for housing development for poor society from allocation of village budget (APBG). The regulation caused by a problem faced by North Aceh Regency were still the same problems that the high number of poor society or group of poor who did have inhabitable houses in they villages in the areas of North Aceh Regency.

Besides, the poverty alleviation in North Aceh Regency also followed and integrated with national programs from Indonesian Government through Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia, with the national programs such as PNPM Mandiri, P2KP, Hope for Families Program (PKH) also poverty

alleviation Programs as distribution Prosperous Rice Social Assistance (Rastra) for beneficiary families (KPM).

The approach taken by the Government of North Aceh Regency was more economical and partial, they did not reach cultural and political aspects. there should be cultural and political approach, since Aceh Province has specificity in those aspects in accordance with the Regulation No. 11 year 2016 on Aceh Government. Authority in the field of local politics that owned by Aceh should be used to produce policies that are able to overcome poverty problems, as well cultural value that ensures its freedom by Central government worth to be developed to overcome the poverty problems. Political entity and culture that are admitted by Regulation No. 11 of 2006 which is the source from the identity of Acehnese that should be made as reference in producing Community solutions of problems. While in the other regions, cultural aspects are begin to be concerned to overcome poverty problems.

This research is more focused on analysis model of poverty alleviation with concerning political aspects, those things are caused to the authority that obtained by Aceh Government in managing its large region through Regulation of 11 of 2006 concerning Aceh Government. By means of special autonomy policy that have been given to Aceh Government, the government of North Aceh should be able to carry out their authority well. Regarding to this issue/problem, That one of the bureaucratic function is to increase people's Welfare. [2]. The people's welfare can be seen from decrease of rate of the poor population.

In accordance with the the above statements, that the reality happening nowadays is goverment policy that will effect to some groups of people who will be trapped in the poverty (*poverty trap*), deprivation (*social deprivation*), isolated, helplessness and lack of access to natural resources, facilities and infrastructure of socioeconomic and gap [3]. This poor groups can not be reached by quantitative approach only as the approach that is often implemented by government. Therefore, It needs an approach that more qualitatively explanatory to find a model which is appropriate approach to the local characteristics of the community. Based on the condition, It is regarded to find how poverty alleviation model in approach local politics at North Aceh.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The selection of research methods is done by looking at the characteristics of the research, to conduct a poverty alleviation research in North Aceh

Regency, It is regarded worthy to use explorative descriptive qualitative approach. explorative descriptive research methods aims to describe a condition of a certain phenomenon. This research is not aimed to test a certain hypothesis, It is only to describe if there are variable symptoms or certain conditions,[4]. Therefore, the researcher does not apply a hypothesis, but only apply symptoms or certain phenomenon. Further in this research concern the previous research results which will be as reference in conducting research results with observing international journals from various countries.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The poverty is not a material for statistics reports view only, but the phenomenon of poverty is occurred because of various reasons, either it is from the society itself or government programs, [5]. That the meaning of poverty is difference of People's Welfare levels from one region to others.

Poverty is regarded as a social problem including political problems as well, which the answers were not formulated absolutely. We can find easily the pictures of poverty in various regions of North Aceh. Likewise the poverty alleviation programs have been tried many times, but they have not solved the problems comprehensively, even though with the more authority that received through special autonomy.

3.1. Aceh Special Authority

There are 26 Special Authority that received by Aceh Government in carrying out government that it is regulated in several articles of law Aceh Government (UUPA) number 11 of 2006. Including based on article pursuant to 20 paragraph 6, that regulates legal principles of state governance. The article shows that there is existence of Islamic principle in carrying out state governance as a main legal principle, that is supported by principles of justice, public interest, orderly state administration, openness, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, efficiency, effectiveness, and equality, which are implemented in the process of development in the region.

From a local political perspective, the wider authority that is obtained by Aceh Province including North Aceh Regency through The Law on Governing Aceh (UUPA) Number 11 of 2006, should be used to solve poverty problems from various aspects of authority received if it is applied to the planning context and implementation of regional development.

Development planning process that have created by the North Aceh Regency Government along with legislature in the region refers to the regulations of The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (permendagri) number 86 of 2017 mentioned it is too aseksif_rules regional planning development process. So that local the local government was not free in implementing the specificity that they had received, or It is too set about Document principal of Regional development planning (RPJPD) explanation of vision, mission, policies directions, and long-term main regional development targets for 20 (twenty) years that should be arranged with based on RPJPN dan RTRW.

Therefore, the development planning process in regions must refer toward National Development Planning, so that the specificity obtained is difficult to be implemented to regional development planning level through the local programs, that finally facilitate the adoption process of every national program to the development planning document in region.

Related to the statements, the poverty alleviation efforts in North Aceh regency that has been manifested to development planning documents, most of the programs are adopted all national programs such as Hope for Families Program and others, even though the programs are often cause resistance and weak from data collection side, eventually rise another problem in its implementation in the regions, as incompatibility between The census data and physical facts in the field.

Besides, regional programs that have special nature as has been done by Baitul Mal/Treasury of North Aceh that runs itself without any clear correlation with the programs which have been made in development planning documents. This kind of condition was caused by position of Baitulmal/treasury that has at office or only echelon IIIa level, and also the baitulmal/treasury programs are not arranged based on the national programs, It arranged by themselves in the office of baitulmal by using database which were taken from each village data, they do not refer to Integrated Database (BDT) belongs to The Central Bureau of Statistics.

Furthermore, provisions at the regulations of The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Permendagri) Number 86 of 2017 refers to enactment of Law number 25 of 2004 concerning national development planning. In article 15, regional RPJP is an explanation from vision, mission, and directions of regional development that refers to National RPJP. Subsequently Regional RPJM is the explanation of vision, mission, and the program of

chosen regional head whose the arrangement that is guided to regional RPJP dan observing National RPJM, which contains directions of regional financial, regional development strategies, public policy, and programs of Regional Apparatus Work Units, lines of Regional Apparatus Work Units, and regional programs are accompanied with working plans in regulation patterns and indicative funding.

The provisions are opposite to Aceh regional authority in law of Aceh government No. 11 of 2006 as mentioned in article 7 paragraph (1). Aceh governance and regency/city authorizes to regulate dan manage governance affairs in all public sectors except governance affairs which are authorities of Central government. Thus, in the implementation of development plannings in regional of North Aceh, more focused on the programs which are customized or the arrangements guided on regional RPJP and with observing National RPJM, that the poverty alleviation programs that national becomes important points to be inserted to RKPD every year, and these matters cause the proposals from society about poverty alleviation customized with those programs.

Futher in terms of development implementation also found problems as residues of the development plannings weakness, this phenomenon has close relationship. The effects of planning process which most of them were adopted from national centralized programs, and they are supported with datas of poor society that was published by Ministry of Social Affairs, thus, the implementation of development in region also has to follow rest of regulatios, for instance, in distributing assistance, then it must be based on sosial agency data or BDT (The Integrated Database).

Next point, there was intervention from elite in region in various points of development implementation, weakening achievement result from the development, the intervention was begun from planning process to distribution, that was not easy to be avoided by bureaucracy apparatus in the region, because of the elite influence. Elite as meant is elite who reigns (*Governing Elit*) and elite who does not reign (*Non Governing Elit*) such as religious figures, youth figures, land master and others, those are mentioned as first or high elite, second is the lower layer elite mainly, *nonelit* such as ordinary people [6]. *Non Government* elites in Aceh and North Aceh were filled by former free Aceh movement fighters (GAM) which after Mou Helsinki have transformed into verious elements both politics or civilian.

This Intervention of decision collectively is explained by *Putnam* that states at least there are three analyses elites models which can be used to see the

influence or elites intervention in governance : First, positional analysis which places elites to organizational structural positions, those elites give many contributions to society. Second, reputational analysis which has influence, eventhough he is not positioned as elite who can make decisions to the organization, the stucture of organization or informal positioned in society. Third, It is analysis of decision which positioned elite as a person who has influence in organization so that his ideas or thoughts become decision reference sources of organization. In the terms of elite is interpreted as an ability to influence decision making proces collectively in public policy, [7]. In implementing development in North Aceh, the intervention of these elites can not be avoided, even they have more power to influence head of region, so that, bureaucracy of governance in region is submissive and obedient to these elites.

Other local politics indicators can be seen from regional legislation. Poverty alleviation in North Aceh regency was implemented with referring to Presidential Regulation number 15 of 2010 concerning the acceleration of poverty alleviation and regulations of The Ministry of Home Affairs number 42 of 2010 concerning Province poverty alleviation coordination team and Regency/City. Based on the regulations every region has to form poverty alleviation team, which in the regional level is called Regional poverty alleviation coordination teams (TKPD) which is chaired by Vice-Regent.

On that basis, Regent of North Aceh issued a decree number 547 of 2015 concerning formation of poverty alleviation coordination teams of North Aceh, which are filled several personnels from work units or agencies involved in regional of poverty alleviation, namely Development Planning Agency Bappeda, Social Agency, Society Empowerment Agency, Baitul Mal office.

Based on the Decree of Regent that work units involved in North Aceh applied various programs of of poverty alleviation that refers to provision of Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 concerning the acceleration of poverty alleviation. But none of qanun (regional regulation) which were created to accelerate the effort of poverty alleviation in North Aceh. It is supposed with special authority obtained by North Aceh Regency, It can be used for formulating qanun which will be used as a foundation of the programs of poverty alleviation in region.

Qanun that have been created based on Islamic Local wisdom in accordance with the Aceh people culture who live their lives based on Islamic philosophy. In the perspective of Islamic political economy, there are two axes political economic

strategies which can be used for countermeasures of increase of poverty rate. The first is indirect policies (*indirect policies*) by mean fix infrastructure that cause poverty by means of political path, namely with policies that made by executives and legislatures. The term of infrastructure here is mismatch situation between economic agents, It is because of different bargaining value ability nor productive assets ownership which is not proportional. Second, with direct policies (*direct policies*) which connects between institutional and poverty alleviation strategies.

It is different from neoclassical approach which regard that economical growth and revenue distribution will flow itself through market mechanism (*market mechanism*), however, this institutional approach considers that economical growth and distribution will not submit to the market until it is needed government intervention. Therefore, the role of government is through political policies is still dominant [14].

3.2. *Regional Head Capacity*

Regional Head Capacity, can be looked from how regional apparatus coordination and the regional abilities in alleviating poverty, the two points describe how regional government management aspects implemented well, good coordination will simplify the realization various programs, while regional abilities describe freedom in creating programs.

Good coordination will produce synchronization and simplification of work, therefore it will be more efficient and effective. Based on research results in the field, it was found the weakness of data that at coordination level between work units involved in the efforts of poverty alleviation. Coordinations were performed at heads level only but not until to field levels, whereas in the field (society) always occurs (problems) that were caused by similar programs. Some poverty alleviation programs both nationally programs and regional programs are almost have similarities, such as Rehabilitation of Uninhabitable Houses which were done by work units of social agency, the similar program was also done by baitulmal/treasury, and economic empowerment aid was done by work units of social agency and also it was done by baitul mal.

Further housing development for the poor program which has been done by baitul mal and village government by using village funding, it is regarded not in accordance with the eligibility specifications or it is out of condition poverty status according to BPS that becomes the main foundation of social ageny work units. The houses which were developed by baitul mal and village government was

8 m² while BPS standard to free form 14 criterias of poverty that have not less than 8 m² per individu/per person, even though the socieity has reveied the housing aid for the poor, but they are also still included as poor society category according to BPS, this program is regarded not comprehensive.

In order to get more comprehensive and complementary result, there are technical coordination to discuss various programs which performed by each work units, not only in the heads coordinations, regarding to this coordination, it is supposed to observe principles of *new public management*, which are aspects of professional management utilization in public sectors and work indicators utilization [8]. Related to coordination of poverty alleviation programs in North Aceh, it is supposed to the coordination held in form of : Coordination of heads and technical coordination to reach realization of result based on work indicators. Thus, coordination should not become as national programs taskforce only.

Regarding to this matter, Results of research from Tondo Simson et al in Sub-District of North Loloda North Halmahera Regency, North Maluku, also explains the failures of housing aid programs in overcoming poverty. Further, Tondo explains that poverty alleviation strategies through housed development for the poor families policies in Sub-Dictrict of North Loloda North Halmahera regarded not as expected with the policies goals, regarded from poverty level, the lives of target families who considered that no welfare improvement after the policies implemented and the broken houses and uninhabitable, it means the housing development is not significantly solving the poverty problem [9], this kind of conditions are not much different from what happened in Norht Aceh.

It is supposed the housing development for the poor must be accompanied with the congressive efforts dan sustainable to solve the poverty problems. The houses aid is not significantly able to make the poor come out of poverty. Furthermore the housing development for the poor is only for the poor who owned lands, or proprietary, both they come from legacy or ownership of grant and others. While the poor who do not possess lands will not be reached to this program, therefore it is needed another effort which is more fair and right to the target, adjusted to the condition of beneficiary community, by considering regional capabilities are very large.

The regional capability from the point of view Regional Financial becomes very important in every development activity and public service including poverty alleviation programs. If it is viewed

from APBK structures of North Aceh Regency, it can be observed that regional capabilities in implementing their activities. In context of budget performance base currently it is in accordance with mandate of law number 17 of 2003 concerning Government Financial, every regional budget is not viewed from the amount of budget but output and outcome, impact and benefit, it means that the most important is input not result (the amount of budget) or its management.

Related to the regional financial management, there are three dimensions relate to the importance of regional financial management, mainly a). Policies dimension namely that financial control has great influence to local residents, so that the policies which are taken able to give prosperity or otherwise the weakness of policies can bring to fall into disrepute to the local residents.

The second dimension, namely b). Control intelligence dimension, it means that the intelligence to control regional finance well is able to direct the policies to protect and increase regional wealth, and further is c). Budget dimension, it means that the main tools for regional financial control, so that budget planning which is faced to legislative should be appropriate in order not to generate deficiency or disadvantage to the regional residents [10].

Referring to the dimension of regional financial management as mentioned by Wayong, therefore it is observed from APBK structures of North Aceh, they are still not healthy yet, these matters can be seen from the revenue and expenditure difference (deficit) which is still large also expenditure components that is still wide for the post of personnel expenses as described in the below table as follows :

Table. II. Comparison between revenue and expenditure APBK North Aceh Year 2018 and 2019

No.	Thing	Year 2018	Year 2019
1.	Revenue	2.339.452.690.669	2.706.015.053.768
2.	Expenditure	2.350.178.302.334	2.745.347.289.113
3.	Defisit /Surplus	-10.725.611.665	-39.332.253.345

4.	Personnel Expenses	868.764.092.808	901.739.599.500
5.	Direct Expenditure	91.433.440.859	1.066.435.545.962

Source : Bappeda AUT, 2019 (data processed)

Related to the work base budget has studied in APBK structures of Aceh Utara Regency, it is supposed that the important points of government expenditure is funding for public sector, including in its is poverty alleviation or its stimulus, budget portion which too large for personnel expenses will be not significant impact to society. It is supposed to be needed enough allocation to create public expenditure (direct) that will influence on the efforts of regional poverty alleviation which becomes initiative of regional government.

3.3. Regional Government Initiative

According to Government Regulation of Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2017 concerning regional innovation. Entire of regions in Indonesia in order to improve performance in public sectors in the era of regional autonomy required to make innovations in various matters of development and public service in the region. Which the goals to improve performance of regional government. Regarding that Aceh Utara regency has made innovation by program of innovation and pre-eminent regional which were directed to poverty alleviation in the region.

Regional innovation in order to alleviate the poverty is the development of houses for the poor through regent regulation of North Aceh No. 38 of 2017 and No. 1 of 2018 concerning the priority of the use of village funding in North Aceh Regency. The housing development for the poor which is believed as an innovative solution to alleviate the poverty in region, until the end of this research (March 2020) the number of housing for the poor which has been developed 1.741 unit.

Regarding to housing development for the poor, North Aceh government impressed only concerning half of society group only and it does not concern all groups. Since the poor who get housing aid of are the people who owned land legally, while the society who do not own land will not get housing aid. This becomes new problems, this program does not reach all poor but only assist the vulnerable poor of society. Therefore the program does not concern the reason of poverty as reference in overcoming them.

While in another side zakat allocation in North Aceh has been able to reach more than 11.000 of Mustahik (people who receives zakat), and if managed well, it is ensured that it can be solution locally in North Aceh.

Table. III. Realization of Distribution consumptive Zakat, year 2019

No	Asnaf/Mustahik	Amonut of Realization (Rp)	Explanation
1.	Indigent	1.418.200.000	for 3.463 Mustahik
2.	Poor	2.836.400.000	for 6.926 Mustahik
3.	Amil	600.000.000	for 1 year
4.	Ibnu Sabil	170.000.000	for 56 Mustahik
5.	Fisabilillah	695.000.000	for 1.050 Mustahik
6.	Gharim	300.000.000	for 35 Mustahik
7.	Muallaf	30.000.000	for 4 Mustahik
8.	Riqab	0	-
Total amount		6.049.600.000	

source : Baitul Mal, Norht Aceh, January 2020

The causes of poverty themselves, there are four factors, mainly : 1. Individual Factors, related to an individual physical and psychological condition. Individuals become poor can be caused by behavior, options, or the capabilities of the poor themselves in overcoming their lives, 2. Social factors, related to the social environment which causes an individual becomes poor. Such as, discrimination based on age, gender, and ethnicity, 3. Cultural factor, related to cultural condition which causes poverty, mainly life habits, 4. Structural factors, related to structures of unfair systems, not sensitive, and not *accessible* that can cause an inividual or a group become poor [11].

Refering to the causes of poverty, North Aceh government supposed to pay attention to the root cause of poverty in every region of North Aceh, then create new alleviation programs which are appropriate with the problems with the result that will not rise problem residue, since the stretches of North Aceh natural areas are different each other, there are at

coastal eras, agriculture areas, and buffer areas, the every area has its own poverty problems, so it can be solved by development for the poor only.

While for main regional programs, North Aceh is focused on agricultural sector, especially rice, further agriculture development non palm with clearing coconut land, according to regional condition. This matter is parallel with the Presidential Instruction Number 8 of 2018 concerning Postponement and evaluation of oil palm plantation permits and increasing oil palm plantation Productivity. It is hoped through this policy can fix good palm plantation governance which were massy to sustainable principle, legal certainty, protect and taking care of environment including reduction in greenhouse gases emissions and increase productivity of palm plantation in Indonesia. Besides that the presence of national strategical project Krueng Keuruto reservoir hoped will be able to give positive impact to Small and Medium Enterprises with the opening of new tourist attraction place.

Previously the regent of North Aceh has issued instructions No. 548/ISTR/2016 concerning Moratorium palm land clearing in North Aceh. With the moratorium there no more palm land clearing, for either national private company or Foreign investment. The expectation that the new lands will open up to society agriculture.

The regent's instructions were effective to reduce of forest destruction for palm land that impacts to the cause of flooding and landslide which becomes frequent every year in North Aceh, but government expectations will intensify Paddy fields by irrigation that will focus on national strategic project Krueng Keoruto reservoir in Paya Bakong regency is still too long.

The planning of reservoir dam with a capacity of 215 million cubic meters which has been built since 2015 and the construction will be completed in 2019, it is potential to be source of large power plant (PLTA) of 6,34 MW (GW). Having benefit to Fulfilment clean water needs and fulfilling of water as raw material is 0,50 m³/second, supply irrigation water of 9.420 hectares wide that consists of irrigation area (DI) intensification at Alue Ubay 2.743 hectares wide and Pasee Kanan DI extensification 6.677 hectares wide, that will irrigate ricefield at these 5 regencies in North Aceh, in fact it did not complete until 2019. This matter caused the target of Keuruto reservoir as regional main program in improving agricultural commodities in North Aceh was missed. North Aceh government supposed to have another main program which could be reliabled program to solve poverty in short term.

The results of research conducted Rusastra in 2006 [12], that there are two strategies for reducing the Poverty effectively, namely: the first escaping form poverty strategy can be done by using multi sector approach and the second is in the situation where investment and development of construction sector must be facilitated by government. Multi-sector approach needs institutional coordination of The central and local government. Therefore collaboration between central and local government is considered as a breakthrough which can raise local innovation.

Regarding the above matters, especially for Aceh region which has received special autonomy, local government supposed to not only be trapped with national programs which hinder the birth of local thinkings that more tends to match of local conditions and characteristics. There must be measured effort which comes from region for regional improvement.

Therefore local politics of Aceh Province including North Aceh which has wide authority obtained through law of Aceh government (UUPA) No. 11 of 2006, supposed to be applied and it becomes foundation in the context of plannings and development implementation in region, including in the efforts of poverty alleviation in the region in creating regional society development.

But in the efforts implementation of poverty alleviation in North Aceh Regency, it is implemented which is focused on national that came from central government, that refers to Presidential regulation No. 15 of 2010 concerning acceleration of poverty alleviation and regulations of The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (permendagri) No. 42 of 2010 concerning Province poverty alleviation coordination team and Regency/City. While special regional programs as have been conducted by Baitul mal of North Aceh and village governments that are available in North Aceh still impressed run alone, without any clear correlation to national programs, and the programs themself are similar namely housing development for the poor.

Since poverty has become a major problem in Indonesia, the government has implemented several poverty reduction programs such as BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) and Jamkesmas (Community Health Insurance). However, this program is considered ineffective due to several problems, such as regulatory problems, inaccurate databases, chaos in the distribution process, and several other problems. The government should look from a regional perspective so that specific problems will be found that will be

used as a reference in tackling poverty in the regions [13].

4. CONCLUSION

From the side of local politics the effort of poverty alleviation in North Aceh Regency are still not using the Aceh specificity which are available in the government law (UUPA) No. 11 of 2006 concerning Aceh government, identified still rely on efforts to poverty alleviation programs from central government, through Hope for Families scheme (PKH) and its similar programs. Further regional innovation efforts through Baitul Mal which more focused on poverty alleviation efforts that based on the target of housing development for the poor, as well at village level it is implemented efforts of poverty alleviation based on housing development for the poor as strategical efforts of District Head of North Aceh by using village Allocation Fund or the source of its financing was charged to village revenue budget (APBG).

Therefore it is identified that there are no comprehensive and integrated models of poverty alleviation between Social Agency, women eempowerments and child protection (DSP3A) with Baitul Mal and village government, DSP3A are only focused on the centralized efforts by implementing national programs from central government, while Baitul Mal of North Aceh and village government are focused on housing development for the poor, by using relative deprivation approach in determining target of beneficiaries society (mustahik).

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