



Distribution economics analysis of government interventions in poverty reduction amid the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency, Indonesia

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received October 10, 2023. Accepted December 21, 2023. DOI:10.55942/jeb.l.v3i6.252

ABSTRACT

Amid the pursuit of sustainable development goals in Indonesia, with a keen alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the pressing issue of poverty alleviation looms large. This study, set in Klungkung Regency, aims to comprehensively understand and address key facets of poverty alleviation during the COVID-19 pandemic. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the depth of poverty in Klungkung Regency, Indonesia. To achieve these objectives, our research involved the selection of 37 mainland Klungkung's villages as our study area. We collected data from a diverse sample of 296 respondents, employing a combination of sampling methods, including accidental, snowball, and purposive sampling. Our findings reveal a significant increase in poverty levels among respondents attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, with discernible variations across different sectors. Notably, agricultural laborers demonstrated greater resilience compared to their non-agricultural counterparts. Crucially, the government's interventions emerged as pivotal, leading to an enhancement in purchasing capacity among beneficiaries. In terms of implications, this study underscores the critical importance of precisely targeted government interventions in poverty alleviation during crises. It highlights the need for policies that focus on both short-term relief and long-term economic stability.

KEYWORDS

Poverty; Government Assistance; Distribution Economics; Social Sciences; COVID-19

1. Introduction

Poverty remains a pervasive economic problem globally, particularly in developing countries (Diwakar & Shepherd, 2021). Its multidimensional nature affects various aspects of life, including livelihoods, migration to urban areas, crime rates, and population growth, while rural areas often lack optimal development (Wang, Wang, Li, & Luo, 2021). Poverty's complexity further compounds as it intertwines with critical factors like health, education, happiness, and the equitable distribution of economic growth (Banerjee, Mishra, & Asfaw, 2021; L. Huang, Zhu, Wang, & Chevallier, 2021; Wang et al., 2021). Consequently, poverty becomes an enduring challenge that manifests differently across countries.

The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the ongoing global poverty crisis. The disease outbreak caused by the Covid-19 virus has had widespread impacts on various sectors, leading to mobility restrictions and subsequent economic disruptions. These conditions have resulted in a surge in poverty due to widespread unemployment, particularly affecting labor-intensive sectors (Ma, Kim, Cohen, & Scd, 2020; Pritadrajati, Kusuma, & Saxena, 2021). The systematic risks caused by the pandemic have affected multiple sectors worldwide, including the financial and banking sectors (Rizwan, Ahmad, & Ashraf, 2020).

Bali, known for its tourism industry, has experienced severe repercussions due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Marhaeni et al., 2023). The implementation of measures to reduce virus transmission has significantly impacted the tourism sector, consequently affecting the overall economic development of Bali. The resulting high unemployment rates, termination of employment, and increased absolute poverty have created new groups of poor and vulnerable individuals. The unemployment rate due to the pandemic reached 5.63%, with absolute poverty reaching 4.5%. The heavy reliance on tourism, which contributes significantly to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) with a contribution of 54%, further exacerbates the situation.

Table 1. Development of Poverty Levels Between before and after the Covid 19 Pandemic by Regency/City in Bali Province

Regency/City	Percentage of Poor Population by District/City					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jembrana	5,33	5,38	5,2	4,88	4,51	5,06
Tabanan	5,00	4,92	4,46	4,21	4,27	5,12
Badung	2,06	2,06	1,98	1,78	2,02	2,62
Gianyar	4,44	4,46	4,19	3,88	4,08	4,85
Klungkung	6,35	6,29	5,86	5,4	4,87	5,64
Bangli	5,22	5,23	4,89	4,44	4,19	5,09
Karangasem	6,61	6,55	6,28	6,25	5,91	6,78
Buleleng	5,79	5,74	5,36	5,19	5,32	6,12
Denpasar	2,15	2,27	2,24	2,1	2,14	2,96
Bali Province	4,25	4,25	4,01	3,79	3,78	4,53

Source: Data processed, 2023

Klungkung Regency, located in the province of Bali, Indonesia, is an area of unique economic significance and cultural richness, making it an intriguing subject for research in the context of COVID-19 and poverty reduction. Renowned for its picturesque landscapes, historical sites, and vibrant culture, Klungkung has long been a hub for tourism in Indonesia. Its economic vitality has historically relied heavily on tourism-related activities, including the hospitality sector, traditional arts and crafts, and the promotion of its unique cultural heritage. However, the COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented challenges to this region. The sudden drop in international and domestic tourism, which Klungkung heavily depends on, led to a severe economic downturn, resulting in increased poverty and unemployment rates. This presents a compelling case study for examining how government interventions aimed at mitigating the pandemic's economic impact, such as relief programs and support measures, have been implemented and their effectiveness in alleviating poverty in a region so intricately tied to tourism. Understanding the dynamics of this unique setting can offer valuable insights into the broader discussion of distribution economics and poverty reduction during the ongoing global health crisis. Amidst these challenges, Klungkung Regency faces particularly high poverty rates and a deepening poverty index. Given the severity of the situation, this research aims to analyze the depth of poverty resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic among the vulnerable and extremely poor in Klungkung Regency.

It also seeks to examine the role of various policy interventions implemented by the district-level government in reducing the impact of poverty. These interventions include government assistance programs and policies aimed at alleviating poverty and mitigating its severity (Marhaeni et al., 2024).

The Klungkung Regency Government has taken significant policy interventions to reduce the impact of poverty within the region, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. One key policy initiative has been the allocation of funds for a housing renovation program, specifically targeting economically disadvantaged families. This initiative recognizes that adequate housing is a fundamental right and aims to improve living conditions for vulnerable households. Moreover, the government's focus on intensive COVID-19 vaccination campaigns, including booster doses, is indirectly connected to poverty reduction efforts. By mitigating the spread of the virus and ensuring the health and well-being of the population, these vaccination policies contribute to economic stability and help prevent individuals and families from falling into poverty due to healthcare costs or income loss. The Klungkung Regency Government's commitment to maintaining education during the pandemic, even through temporary suspensions of in-person classes, underscores its dedication to minimizing the long-term impact of poverty. Education is a powerful tool for poverty reduction, and the government's efforts to ensure continued learning for students, even in challenging circumstances, align with this goal. The policy interventions implemented by the Klungkung Regency Government, including housing renovation programs, COVID-19 vaccination campaigns, and support for education during the pandemic, are aimed at reducing the impact of poverty by improving living conditions, safeguarding health, and maintaining access to education, all of which are essential components of poverty alleviation efforts.

Through this research, the conditions of poverty depth caused by the pandemic will be identified, and the effectiveness of government assistance policies in reducing poverty depth will be analyzed. Therefore, the research objectives are formulated as follows:

- Identify the conditions of poverty depth resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency;
- Analyze the role of government assistance policies in reducing poverty depth during the Covid-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency.

By addressing these objectives, this research aims to contribute to the understanding of poverty dynamics during crises, inform evidence-based policy decisions, and provide valuable insights into poverty reduction efforts in Klungkung Regency. This research examines the role of government in poverty reduction during the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency, Indonesia, introducing novel aspects that contribute to the existing body of knowledge. Specifically, our study focuses on analyzing the depth of poverty experienced by individuals in Klungkung Regency during the pandemic, providing a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by different sectors and demographics. By examining poverty depth, targeted interventions can be identified to alleviate hardships effectively. Additionally, we explore the effectiveness of government assistance policies in reducing poverty depth during the pandemic, addressing the gap in understanding the specific impact of these policies on poverty reduction in Klungkung Regency. Our research also considers the unique context of Klungkung Regency as a region heavily reliant on tourism, which has been significantly affected by the pandemic. By examining poverty reduction efforts in this context, we aim to uncover region-specific challenges and opportunities, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of effective strategies tailored to similar socio-economic contexts. This

research provides valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers involved in sustainable and inclusive development efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency.

2. Research Methods and Materials

In this study, a mixed-methods research design is employed to investigate the distribution economics analysis of government interventions in poverty reduction amid the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency, Indonesia. The research design combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches to provide a comprehensive exploration of the research objectives. The research is conducted in Klungkung Regency, specifically focusing on Klungkung Mainland, which encompasses a total of 37 villages. All the villages within Klungkung Mainland are included as the research area for this study. The utilization of a quota sampling technique is justified to ensure sufficient representation while efficiently utilizing available resources. In each village, a quota of 8 individuals from poor backgrounds will be selected as participants, resulting in a total of 296 respondents.

The choice of selecting eight respondents in each village is based on established practices in social research. This sample size strikes a balance between adequate representation, diverse perspectives, and detailed statistical analysis, while also considering practical considerations of time and resources. Data collection involves the use of two primary sources: primary data and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through various methods, including observation, interviews, and in-depth interviews. The interviews will encompass several aspects, such as education level, the number of family members, and average income of the respondents compared to the poverty line, both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency. Additionally, significance tests for the depth of poverty will be conducted to assess the impact of government interventions.

Secondary data will be gathered from existing sources, including reports, documents, and previous studies. Different sampling techniques are employed for various target groups. For the selection of community leaders and government representatives, purposive sampling is used, ensuring that individuals with specific characteristics relevant to the research objectives are included. To address the research objectives effectively, the collected data will be analyzed using a combination of descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages, to analyze respondents by education level and number of family members. The average income of the respondents compared to the poverty line before and during the COVID-19 pandemic will be compared using inferential statistical techniques such as t-tests or non-parametric tests. The significance test for the depth of poverty will also be conducted using appropriate statistical methods.

Furthermore, the study will examine the average income of respondents compared to the poverty line before and after receiving government assistance. A significance test for the depth of poverty between these two time points will be performed to assess the impact of the interventions on poverty reduction. This research design combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches, providing a robust methodological framework for a comprehensive analysis of the distribution economics of government interventions in poverty reduction during the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency. The use of appropriate sampling techniques and data analysis methods enhances the validity and reliability of the study's findings, contributing valuable insights to the field of poverty alleviation and public policy (Marhaeni et al., 2022).

3. Results and Discussion

There are 2 characteristics of respondents discussed and considered very important in relation to the discussion of research objectives. The first characteristic is the respondent's education level. Education is seen as a very important variable in improving the quality of Human Resources, in order to increase productivity and welfare. Education is expected to be a variable that can reduce population poverty.

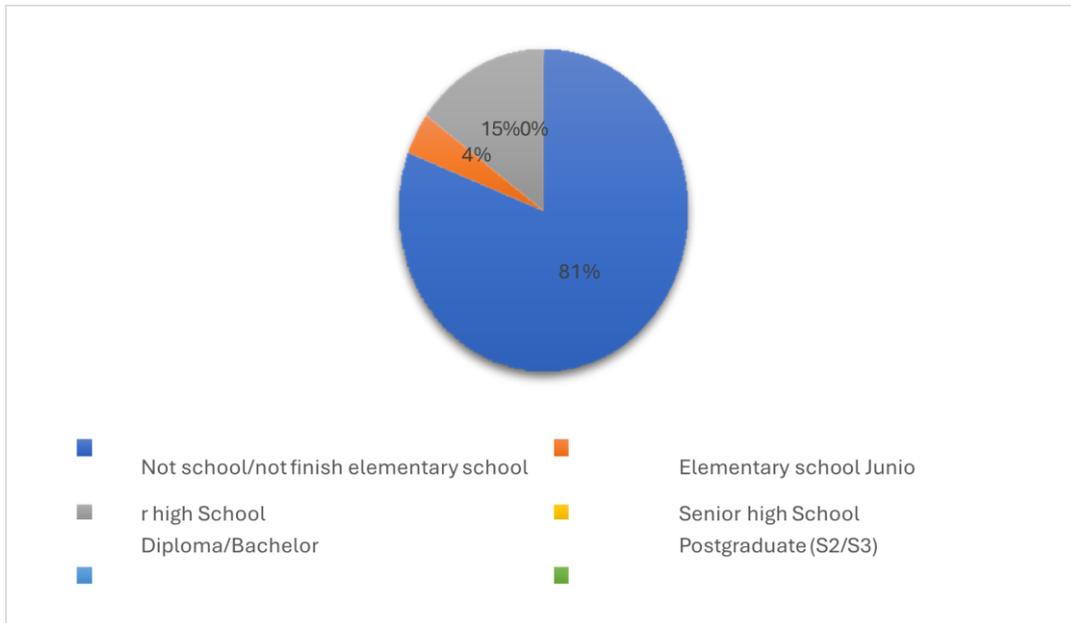


Figure 1. Distribution of Respondents by Education level, 2022

Based on the results of the processed data, it was found that the education level of most of the respondents or around 81 percent had never received formal education or did not finish elementary school. About 15 percent of respondents have a junior high school education and only 4 percent of those who have finished elementary school. So in accordance with the general condition of the poor, where their education in general is low. Education is one of the building blocks of human capital, which is also closely related to its ability to improve its welfare.

Based on the results of the data processing carried out, the results showed that the average number of respondents' family members was 4 people. In other words, the greater the number of household members, the greater the number of dependents, this will affect the level of family consumption. It will indirectly affect the level of family welfare (Asfarina, Ascarya, & Beik, 2019). The data also shows that the average number of family members with the highest frequency is 4 people, meaning that the condition of the average number of family members is almost the same as that of the general population in Bali Province (Alper, 2018). The data also shows that there are also respondents' families with more than 5 people, meaning that apart from the head of the family and their spouse, the number of other family members, both children and other relatives, is more than 4 people or more.

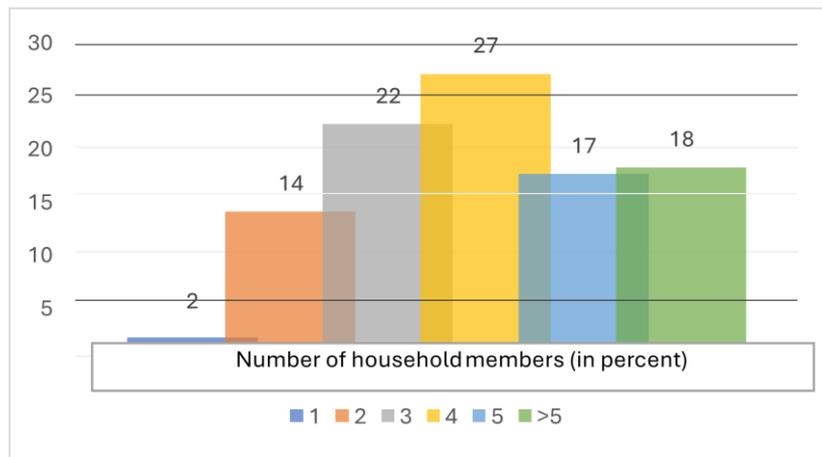


Figure 2. Distribution of Respondents by Number of Family Members, 2022

3.1. 1) The condition of the depth of poverty that occurred due to the Covid-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency

The Covid 19 pandemic that first appeared in Indonesia in 2020 has had an impact in all areas of people's lives, especially in the Province of Bali, because the Province of Bali relies more on its economy than the tourism sector (Alam, 2020). With the travel restrictions for residents, almost all sectors are affected, so that macroeconomic growth declines to a minus which is quite high as happened in Bali Province, as well as other provinces (Buheji et al., 2020). However, the province of Bali was most affected by the decline in macroeconomic growth. The decline in the economic growth of the province of Bali on a macro basis is, of course, the accumulation of a decline in community activities economically (Carlsson et al., 2020). Based on the results of the analysis of field data, there are differences in the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic conditions of the respondents in particular. There are groups of people who are heavily affected and some are not so big especially on their economic condition. Respondents who work in the non-agricultural sector, especially those directly related to tourism, will be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, respondents who work in the agricultural sector are not so affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The data also shows that most of the respondents work in the agricultural sector. In general, the impact differs from one family to another. Respondents who worked in the agricultural sector before and after continued to work in the agricultural sector with low incomes. It can be concluded that in general there is a decrease in the income of respondents, with different variations between one group of respondents and another group. Thus, there is an increase in the depth of poverty between before and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the discussion, one of the central tendency values is the average (Gerard & Orkin, 2020). Although from the information obtained during FGD activities, in general those who work in the agricultural sector are not affected as those who work in the non-agricultural sector, for example in tourism (Hidrobo, Hoddinott, Kumar, & Olivier, 2018). However, in the discussion, one of the central tendency values is the average. To answer the research objectives of the depth of poverty condition after the COVID-19 pandemic compared to before the pandemic, changes in the average depth of poverty will also be seen (I. Y. Huang & F, 2020).

The data shows that there is indeed an increase in the depth of poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to before the pandemic (Hudaefi & Beik, 2021). Respondents experienced a significant decrease in income, some even had no income at all, so they can be said to rely on assistance for daily life. They have also tried very hard to get a job, and do whatever it takes to earn an income. The drastic decrease in income has caused their average income to decrease during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to before the pandemic, so it has the potential to increase the depth of poverty.

Before the Covid 19 Pandemic, in 2019, the poverty line was the lowest among the three years, but when the pandemic began in 2020, and 2021 the poverty line continued to increase (Olivia & Nasrudin, 2020). With income declining due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it can be estimated that the depth of poverty will increase rapidly. Based on the results of data analysis that has been carried out, it can be seen that the condition of respondents before the pandemic had an average income slightly above the poverty line, but after the COVID-19 pandemic, all respondents' income was below the poverty line. This means that after the COVID-19 pandemic, there were respondents who were previously not poor who became poor after the COVID-19 pandemic, because their incomes decreased and some even had no income, and their lives depended on aid. Thus, the Covid-19 pandemic has indeed had a very unexpected impact on the condition of society, including the condition of the respondents of this research.

Based on the results of data analysis from data collected from respondents, it can be submitted as follows.

Table 2. Average Income of Respondents compared to the poverty line before the Covid 19 Pandemic and during the pandemic in Klungkung Regency

No	Description	Year	Poverty Line Boundary (Rp)	Income Difference With Poverty Line (Rp)
1	Before Pandemic	2019	312.864	119.854
2	During Pandemic	2021	342.043	-29.601

Source: BPS, 2022 and Primary Data Analysis, 2022

Based on the data presented in Table 2, it can be seen that the depth of poverty during the Covid-19 pandemic increased sharply. Prior to the Covid 19 pandemic, in 2019, it was seen that the average income of respondents was above the poverty line with a positive sign (income reduced by the 2019 poverty line). This means that in 2019 some of the respondents were not in the poor category, but during the pandemic (when the research was conducted), they were classified as poor. However, the conditions changed during the pandemic, using 2021 data (the last calculated poverty line), it can be seen from the data that the average income of respondents is below the poverty line, with a minus sign, which means their income is below the poverty line. The change in sign of the difference between income earned and the poverty line in a given year, from a positive sign to a negative sign, already reflects an increase in the depth of poverty during the Covid-19 pandemic, compared to before the pandemic.

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2022

Because before the Covid 19 pandemic the difference in income with the poverty line was positive, even though it was the average value, and when the Covid 19 pandemic changed the sign to negative, then this condition reflects that during the pandemic there were some residents/respondents who turned poor where before the pandemic covid 19 they are classified as not poor. This condition is also a reflection that there is an increase in the depth of poverty between before and during the covid 19 pandemic. If you look at the results of data processing in Table 3, it can be concluded that

Table 3. Results of the Significance Test for the Depth of Poverty

Information	Value	Difference between Income and Poverty Line Before and During the Pandemic	
		Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed
Levene's Test	F	18.68	
	Sig.	0	
	t	-5.464	-5.464
	df	590	515.219
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
t-test	Mean Differences	-149455.429	-149455.429
	Std. Error Differences	27354.392	27354.392
	(95% Lower CI)	-203179.259	-203195.292
	Upper	-95731.5997	-95715.566

the difference between respondents' income and their poverty line between before the pandemic and during the Covid 19 pandemic is significantly different. Concluded that the depth of poverty of research respondents between before the COVID-19 pandemic and during the COVID-19 pandemic increased significantly. The Covid 19 pandemic has had a very deep impact on the economic conditions of the community, especially in Bali Province, considering that the main economic sector in Bali Province is tourism which is heavily affected by pandemic conditions, so the subsequent impact is that the depth of population poverty increases as the results of research in Klungkung Regency, and an increase in population poverty. the depth increases significantly. Thus, it can be concluded that the depth of poverty has increased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency. The results of this study are relevant to research by Sri Rosmiati et al. (2022), which uses panel data from 34 provinces in Indonesia during the 2018-2020 period. This study seeks to reveal the impact of the pandemic on unemployment, poverty and income inequality. The study found that the Covid-19 pandemic significantly increased unemployment and poverty rates, those who were previously non-poor became poor during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.2. 2) The role of the assistance policies provided by the government on the level of poverty depth due to the Covid-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency

During the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 until now, various government policies have been carried out to help certain community groups, especially people with low incomes. The Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) policy received by the community, especially in rural areas in the form of Village Fund BLT, PKTD Program (Village Cash Intensive Work) to provide jobs for those affected by the loss of work due to the Covid 19 pandemic, especially for those who live in rural areas. For those in urban areas, there are also programs to help low-income communities, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH). The assistance provided will at least be able to help expenditure for household consumption, so that it can slightly ease the burden on the family due to reduced income. Taking into account that some of the respondents in this study have no income at all due to reduced employment opportunities, it can be estimated that this assistance will be very meaningful for them in reducing the depth of their poverty.

Source: BPS, 2022 and Primary Data Analysis, 2022

The data in Table 4 shows that the condition of the research respondents before receiving assistance, the difference between their income and the poverty line was negative, meaning that on average their income was below the poverty line. However, after they received assistance, it was seen that on average their income was above

Table 4. Average Income of Respondents Compared to the Poverty Line Before and After Receiving Assistance in Klungkung District

No	Description	Year	Poverty Line Boundary (Rp)	Income Difference With Poverty Line (Rp)
1	Before assistance	2021	342.043	- 29.601
2	After assistance	2021	342.043	+ 82.106

the poverty line or the difference was positive. With this data it can be said that for those who are classified as less fortunate or poor, assistance from various parties, especially from the government so far has been very meaningful for their lives. From the questions they were asked whether they still expected assistance from the government, they answered yes, they really expected it even though they stated that they were still trying to get a job and increase their income in any way they could. So it's not surprising that they will really hope for this assistance because their condition is really bad due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The data shown in Table 4 shows that at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely in 2020, there has not been an increase in the poverty rate in Bali Province, in fact there has been a slight decrease. However, this condition changed quite significantly in 2021, where the poverty rate in Bali Province increased quite sharply. During the last 6 years, Bali has never had such a high poverty rate, so the poverty rate in 2021 is the highest poverty rate in the last 6 years. In 2020, there has not been an increase in the percentage of the poor, so it is possible that those affected by the Covid 19 pandemic still have savings to be used as household expenses, so there is no visible increase in the poverty rate. However, after approximately 2 years of the Covid 19 pandemic, the impact on their financial capacity was felt, so there was an increase in the poor population in Bali Province. All regencies/cities experience the same thing, namely the poverty rate is increasing compared to 2020. With this condition, it is not surprising that they will really expect assistance from the government or other institutions to be able to sustain their lives. In fact, they have also made various efforts to earn income, although sometimes it is not as expected.

The difference in the depth of poverty among respondents between before and after receiving assistance will be tested statistically which can reflect or conclude about the role of various aids provided to the poor during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 5. Results of the Significance Test of the Depth of Poverty between Before and after receiving assistance

Value	The difference between income before and after	Getting Help During a Pandemic	
Levene's			
Test	Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed	
F	3.329		
Sig.	0.069		
t	4.707		
df	590	571.94	4
t- test	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0
Mean	111706.66	216	111706.66
Difference			216
Std. Error	23733.33	878	23733.33
Difference			878
95% Lower	65094.553	20	65091.528
CI Up-	158318.771	12	158321.796
			1
per			

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2022

Based on the results of data analysis as shown in Table 5, it can be concluded that the depth of poverty of respondents before and after receiving assistance is significantly different. The assistance obtained by the poor or disadvantaged is very meaningful to them during the COVID-19 pandemic, because it can significantly reduce the depth of poverty. Before receiving assistance, the average difference between income and the poverty line was negative, but after receiving assistance on average, the difference between income including assistance and the poverty line was positive. This condition reflects that the assistance they have received so far for the respondents (the poor) is very significant in reducing the depth of their poverty, which also means that before they get meaningful job opportunities to increase their income/income, they still really expect assistance from the government or other parties. for the sake of their survival. The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Rahma and Habibah (2021) who found that the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program in Jeruk Legi Village, especially Sudimoro Hamlet, had a Coverage rate of 22.3 percent, which means it can help people spend during the Covid 19 Pandemic in the village.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, our research has shed light on critical aspects of distribution economics and the social impact of government interventions amidst the COVID-19 pandemic in Klungkung Regency, Indonesia. Our comprehensive analysis has revealed two central findings that warrant careful consideration.

Firstly, the study underscores a significant increase in poverty depth among respondents, both prior to and during the pandemic. This heightened level of poverty is not uniform and varies considerably based on occupational disparities. Notably, individuals employed in the agricultural sector demonstrated a higher degree of resilience compared to those engaged in the tourism sector. Nevertheless, the overall data indicates a pervasive deepening of poverty during the pandemic, with some previously non-poverty-afflicted individuals falling into poverty due to the disruptive economic consequences of the pandemic.

Secondly, our research highlights the efficacy of government assistance programs, notably the BLT (Bantuan Langsung Tunai) program, in mitigating the hardships faced by the underprivileged. Rigorous statistical analysis unequivocally demonstrates a substantial reduction in poverty depth among beneficiaries following their receipt of government aid. It is, however, crucial to recognize the temporary nature of these benefits. Achieving lasting improvements in the well-being of disadvantaged individuals requires the establishment of sustainable employment opportunities that can consistently generate income.

In light of these findings, our study underscores the pressing need for both short-term and long-term strategies to address poverty in Klungkung Regency. While government assistance has proven effective in the immediate term, lasting solutions should focus on creating sustainable income generation opportunities. Future research should delve into the exploration of these strategies and the underlying factors that perpetuate poverty in the region, especially during crises.

Moreover, our research primarily examined the governmental dimension of poverty reduction. A more comprehensive understanding necessitates the exploration of collaborative efforts involving non-governmental organizations, community-driven initiatives, and private sector interventions. Investigating the synergy between these stakeholders

in the context of poverty reduction deserves thorough exploration. Additionally, it is imperative to consider the longitudinal effects of the pandemic and the durability of poverty reduction strategies in Klungkung Regency in the face of various crises, including natural disasters and economic downturns.

As we move forward to address these limitations and embark on further research, we contribute substantively to the overarching mission of eradicating poverty and enhancing the well-being of all individuals and communities in Klungkung Regency and similar contexts. Our findings underscore the importance of both immediate relief measures and sustainable, inclusive development efforts in building resilience during crises and achieving long-term prosperity.

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