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Poverty Alleviation Strategy through Local Government Collaboration

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Abstract

Poverty is the focus of government attention in a country. One important aspect to support the Poverty Alleviation Strategy is the availability of accurate and transparent poverty data. Data accuracy is certainly balanced with cross-sectoral collaboration between OPDs, where policies are under the authority of the relevant agencies. Wonogiri, which we know has an initial poverty rate of above 13 percent, is now approaching 1 digit. This research was conducted using a qualitative method with inductive descriptive writing to obtain data. The scope of the research contains efforts to overcome poverty through collaboration. The results of research related to poverty alleviation through collaboration with the Regional Government are influenced by various factors including: low levels of community income, minimal health, limited education, access to goods and services is still difficult, location or domicile, geographic location, gender, and environmental conditions. Referring to the government's strategy in poverty alleviation, poverty can be overcome through collaboration between relevant agencies in handling it and by creating a special team that focuses on dealing with poverty. The obstacles encountered when poverty alleviation efforts stagnate in ordinary programs that emphasize the ceremonial side alone rather than on needs.

Introduction

5 A person is said to be poor if they have not been able to meet their basic needs. The needs in question are food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty makes it difficult for someone to improve their quality of life because the job market used to meet their needs is not achieved. In addition, access to education also plays an important role in improving the quality of self in order to escape from disability (Sandy Kawulur et al., 2019).

3 The problem of poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the focus of government attention in a country and is a picture of life in many developing countries covering more than one billion people in the world. Poverty is a problem caused by the national conditions of a country and the global situation. Economic globalization (Bq Dewi Hartika, 2024) and increasing interdependence between countries are not only challenges and opportunities for economic growth alone and the development of a region, but also contain risks and uncertainties for the future of the economy due to difficulties in dealing with problems. According to Kunarjo (Hadim, 2024), a country is said to be poor if it is characterized by seeing a low income level/still below standard, has a high population growth rate (more than 2 percent per year), usually the workforce works more in the agricultural sector and is trapped in a cycle of poverty.

6 Poverty is still a fundamental problem that is the focus of government attention in a country. One important aspect to support the Poverty Alleviation Strategy is the availability of accurate and targeted poverty data. Poverty indicators include many interrelated factors, including: the level of per capita income of a person in a family, health level, education coverage, access to goods and services in the vicinity, geographic location, gender seen from the influence and fighting spirit, and environmental conditions related to lifestyle. Referring to the national poverty alleviation strategy, there needs to be a special team to overcome poverty (TNP2K) which has the meaning of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation to help conditions where a person or group, both men and women, do not fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a more prosperous life (Fadlan Amaruddin, 2024).

This definition is based on a constitutional rights-based approach that recognizes that people who fall into the category of being unable have the same basic rights as other members of society in order to achieve prosperity. Poverty is not only seen from an economic perspective, but also the inability to fulfill basic rights and differences in treatment for a person or group of people in living a dignified life. Basic rights that are generally recognized include the fulfillment of the right to food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence and the right to participate in socio-political life, both for women and men. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, covering various aspects of community life and implemented in an integrated manner. The multidimensional characteristics of poverty require systematic, comprehensive and integrated poverty alleviation efforts so that the basic rights of citizens can be fulfilled properly through inclusive, equitable and sustainable development to realize a more prosperous life. According to UNDP research, poor people are people who do not have skills which have implications for unstable work, resulting in uncertain income (Meida Rachmawati, 2020).

Systematic, comprehensive, and integrated poverty alleviation requires harmonious coordination that is cross-sectoral and cross-stakeholder in a sustainable manner. This is where the role of the Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team is very important and significant. The importance of poverty alleviation will be greatly influenced by the quality of coordination across OPDs and across stakeholders in planning and implementing poverty alleviation policies and programs (Josephus Noya, 2025). This coordination is very important considering the many poverty alleviation programs and activities implemented by various government agencies. With good coordination, it is hoped that poverty alleviation programs and activities can achieve the expected results, namely a reduction in the number of poor people as a whole.

Poverty is a problem faced in every region in the world. The problem of poverty occurs, among other things, due to the social (Josephus Noya, 2025) gap that occurs between

the rich who have a superior position compared to the category of people who are unable to be included in the inferior category. The high number of these problems invites attention to be addressed immediately. Of the 34 provinces spread across Indonesia (Fabela & Khairunnisa, 2024), Central Java still has a lot of homework to do in eradicating extreme poverty that occurs in more than 100 areas spread across. The reduction in the number of poor people has certainly received serious attention from the Government through the Sustainable Development Goals which are further described in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. With the inclusion of poverty alleviation as a global agenda as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals, development policies in Indonesia, both Central and Regional, are prioritized on poverty alleviation programs and activities. As a form of government commitment to poverty alleviation, poverty alleviation has become part of the development plans of Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang (RPJP) and Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah (RPJMN)(Hadim, 2024).

The action plan for poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency is formulated concretely in the form of policies and strategies for poverty alleviation integrated into the Wonogiri Regency development planning system, starting from the 2005-2025 RPJPD, the 2016-2021 RPJMD, Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah(RKPD), and Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (SPKD). In order to accelerate and increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation efforts, the Government has issued Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation. The Presidential Regulation mandates the establishment of a cross-sectoral and cross-stakeholder coordination forum in poverty alleviation, both at the Central and Provincial and Regency/City levels. As a follow-up to the Presidential Regulation, the Minister of Home Affairs issued Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 42 of 2010 concerning the Provincial and Regency/City Poverty

Alleviation Coordination Team which clearly regulates the membership structure and roles that must be carried out by the Coordination Team.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia has given instructions and set the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, by 0 (zero) percent throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024. This target is faster than the mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty in all forms by 2030. Poverty Alleviation Planning as a targeted, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional governments, and/or communities in the form of policies, programs and empowerment activities, assistance, and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen. Poverty Alleviation requires integrated efforts and synergy at the central and regional levels, between the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency/City Government, Community and other stakeholders. In line with this, Wonogiri Regency, which is part of the Central Java province, must support the achievement of the Central Java provincial poverty alleviation target and the central government's target for efforts to alleviate poverty.

Efforts to accelerate poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency based on the 2024 RKPD are through activity programs implemented by the Wonogiri Regency Government in order to reduce the number of poor people, which is supported by a stable, quality, inclusive regional economy, and spread to villages. The poverty alleviation program in Wonogiri Regency is in line with the first National Development Priority, namely Strengthening Economic Resilience for quality and equitable growth which is focused on the main target groups, such as farmers, Micro Small Business actors and workers and other vulnerable groups. Poverty alleviation programs need to be supported by economic growth that is spread (Yudi Febriansyah et al., 2024) throughout the village area, seeing that increasingly empowered village entities are certainly followed by environmental sustainability and sustainable availability of resources, involving all community groups by prioritizing the role and contribution of disadvantaged community groups, and eliminating high-cost economic practices.

The future poverty alleviation program is also directed to focus on education and health, especially for poor households, as well as neglected communities through the provision of verified and validated BDT data with distribution in poor villages/sub-districts in Wonogiri Regency. Expansion of employment opportunities is also important not only to overcome unemployment, but also how to increase workforce productivity and create new entrepreneurs (startups) in Wonogiri Regency. In addition, to support poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency, it is also supported by Strengthening the quality of life and capacity of human resources in Wonogiri Regency Towards Advanced Wonogiri Regency Human Resources and Mastering Science and Technology and Development of Basic Infrastructure Facilities and Infrastructure in Supporting Strengthening Economic Competitiveness to reduce poverty pockets. With the direction of poverty alleviation policies as mentioned, it is expected to be able to overcome poverty in Wonogiri Regency.

The success of poverty alleviation is determined by how much the success of poverty alleviation efforts can achieve the target of reducing poverty rates. Based on the formulation of priorities for the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) of Wonogiri Regency in 2024, poverty has been set as one of the macro indicator targets for Development. From this formulation, the poverty rate in Wonogiri Regency, which in 2023 reached 10.94%, is expected to decrease to the single-digit poverty rate target of 9.18-8.62% by the end of 2024. When compared with the poverty target of the Central Java provincial government and the central government, the poverty target of the Wonogiri Regency government is still above the poverty target of the Central Java provincial government and the central government as presented in the following table:

	Angka Kemiskinan
Kab. Wonogiri	9,18-8,62%
Provinsi JawaTengah	9,06 – 8,96%
Pusat	6,5 – 7,5%

The strategy to reduce the burden of community expenditure is implemented (Sandy Kawulur dkk, 2019) to ensure that the poor and extreme poor receive various social assistance programs, social security, subsidies, price stability programs, and/or other programs that can reduce the burden of community expenditure. The strategy to reduce the burden of expenditure needs to be supported by social assistance, subsidies, and social security by the Government. The Regional Apparatus prioritizes the distribution of social assistance programs to the extreme poverty target data set by the Wonogiri Regent (Chandra Gian Asmara, 2020). The strategy to increase community productivity and income is directed through empowerment interventions, education and training in order to increase the productivity of poor and vulnerable groups to increase economic capacity or income. The provision of education and training to increase the capacity and quality of human resources that can become local economic actors. In education and training, in addition to emphasizing knowledge, it is also related to technical skills and skills that are of individual interest. Increasing Community Income is achieved through the following efforts (Rizqi, Talia, Mardoni, Sudarmiyati, & Murahman, 2025):

1. Internal strengthening in the creation of regional vision and mission needs to be done. This is because the village as the smallest entity in a region needs to play a role in improving the welfare of the community through potential that can be explored.
2. Poverty alleviation is based on empowering community economic efforts, through the arrangement of traditional markets and easy access to capital for MSMEs, Strengthening Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa) and Science and Technology Training (IPTEK) for Beginner Entrepreneurs.
3. Increasing competence for prospective job seekers through coaching at job training centers or legitimate and certified facilities from valid institutions.
4. Realization of a healthy investment climate, an economically independent society, Increasing the development of superior tourist destinations and the creative economy, realizing independent youth, and achieving sports and all things,

Increasing accountability of BUMD performance, reducing social conflict, realizing Public Order and Peace, enforcing regional regulations and regent regulations.

5. Increasing the independence of Social Welfare Problem Sufferers (PMKS),
6. Realizing decent housing, productivity of main food ingredients and competitive commodities,
7. Realizing ideal food patterns, Increasing fisheries and livestock production,
8. Increasing village development through: Increasing independent villages, developing healthy and profitable BUMDes and increasing village innovation.
9. Increasing maritime, fisheries and marine management

Internal strengthening is important in formulating a policy that is implemented in the form of a policy. The process of forming a policy is certainly inseparable from collaboration between policy makers. Institutional strengthening between regional implementers, namely the Office, plays a role in formulating the poverty line threshold value that has been set by BPS. Based on population data, those who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line are categorized as poor. The Food Poverty Line (GKP) is the minimum food expenditure value equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day (Fahreza & Harmadi, 2025). Based on the BPS Wonogiri publication, the poverty line in Wonogiri Regency in the last 5 years is presented in graphic form. The number and percentage of poor people are presented in the following graph in the under sentence.



Source: Academic Paper on Poverty Handling in Wonogiri Regency in 2025

From the graph above, it can be seen that the poverty line in Wonogiri Regency is increasing every year. In 2023, the poverty line in Wonogiri Regency was 414,901. and in the same year there was the largest increase in the poverty line of Rp. 38,138 from the previous year. The increase was likely triggered by the increase in prices of 52 types of food commodities and 51 types of commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas.

In 2023, the percentage of poverty in Wonogiri Regency was 10.94%, this decreased by 0.05%, compared to 2022, where the percentage of poverty in Wonogiri Regency was 10.99%, decreasing compared to 2021, where in 2022, the poverty rate in Wonogiri Regency was 10.99.

Research Method

The compilation of this journal uses the constructivism paradigm and qualitative approach where the focus of this research is to understand and develop the meaning of a social phenomenon that is happening so that it can be understood by first collecting the views of participants from the situation being studied. The paradigm and approach were chosen because they are in line with this study which aims to gain an understanding of social phenomena related to poverty policies and regulations in Wonogiri Regency. This study uses primary data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to obtain information related to the Supervision Study on Stunting Prevention and Handling in Wonogiri Regency and its implementation. In-depth interviews and FGDs were conducted with resource persons, namely stakeholders related to policies and implementation of poverty management in Wonogiri Regency.

Based on data collection techniques, this study is classified as a qualitative data collection technique. Collecting data in the form of information in the form of concepts or images is the definition of qualitative data collection techniques. For this study, the qualitative data collected will be the main source of data in analyzing poverty management in Wonogiri

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Regency. The techniques used in conducting this research are field research and library research.

Results and Discussions

The President of the Republic of Indonesia has given instructions and set the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, by 0 (zero) percent throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024. This target is faster than the mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty in all forms by 2030. Poverty Alleviation Planning as a targeted, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional governments, and/or communities in the form of policies, programs and empowerment activities, assistance, and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen. Poverty Alleviation requires integrated efforts and synergy at the central and regional levels, between the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency/City Government, Community and other stakeholders. In line with this, Wonogiri Regency, which is part of the Central Java province, must support the achievement of the Central Java provincial poverty alleviation target and the central government's target for efforts to alleviate poverty (Roen, Gie, & Asal, 2024).

Efforts to accelerate poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency based on the 2024 RKPD are through a program of activities implemented by the Wonogiri Regency Government in order to reduce the number of poor people, which is supported by a stable, quality, inclusive regional economy, and spread to villages. The poverty alleviation program in Wonogiri Regency is in line with the National Development Priority number one, namely Strengthening Economic Resilience for quality and equitable growth which is focused on the main target groups, such as farmers, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and workers and other vulnerable groups. The poverty alleviation program needs to be supported by economic growth that is spread throughout the village area, taking into account environmental sustainability and the sustainability of resource availability, involving all community groups by prioritizing the role and contribution of disadvantaged community groups, and eliminating high-cost economic practices. The future poverty alleviation

program is also directed to focus on education and health, especially for poor households, and neglected communities through the provision of verified and validated BDT data with distribution in poor villages/sub-districts in Wonogiri Regency. Expanding employment opportunities is also important not only to overcome unemployment, but also to increase workforce productivity and create new entrepreneurs (startups) in Wonogiri Regency.

The inequality of technology that is balanced with the rapid flow of urbanization has implications for climate change on the response of institutions that hold interests to be more adaptive and data-based. Therefore, institutional strengthening needs to be carried out by ensuring that the strategic steps to be taken are in accordance with the ever-evolving social dynamics. Digitalization has certainly brought major changes to everyday life, including in the governance of bureaucratic and policy arrangements. Of course, the direction of institutional strengthening is transparent, accountable and efficient. Digitalization certainly allows policy makers to participate in presenting more accurate data. However, on the other hand, digital transformation also presents challenges. Our society, which is not yet familiar with information technology and the equal distribution of the internet in every region, is a problem that needs to be resolved by strengthening the basis of affordable services down to the village level, so that affordable services can be accessed by people who no longer need to travel to the city center. Of course, this picture can be a good collaboration in improving services to reduce community spending (Carolin & Kurniati, 2025).

Conclusions

The 2024 Annual Action Plan (RAT) for Poverty Alleviation of Wonogiri Regency contains medium-term policies to achieve poverty alleviation targets. The 2024 RAT was prepared with reference to the policy direction stated in the 2021-2026 RPJMD. Furthermore, it is expected that the implementation of poverty alleviation in Wonogiri Regency in 2024 will be guided by the substance stated in this RAT. The main principle in comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts is through improving and developing the social protection system, increasing access to basic services, empowering poor community groups, and inclusive development. Based on these principles, poverty alleviation is carried out through

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a strategy of reducing the burden of expenditure on the poor; increasing the income of the poor; Reducing pockets of poverty; and forming synergies in poverty alleviation policies and programs. This strategy is carried out through various poverty alleviation programs involving the central government, regional governments, the business world, and the community to improve the welfare of poor communities, including through social assistance programs, community empowerment, empowerment of micro and small economic businesses, and other programs in order to increase economic activities.

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