

Strengthening Intergovernmental Cooperation to Eradicate Extreme Poverty in Indonesia

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Abstract:

According to the Central Statistics Agency, the number of people living in extreme poverty in Indonesia stood at 2.2 million (0.78%) in September 2025. In 2024, through integrated policy interventions across government sectors, the government aims to eliminate extreme poverty. This study aims to analyze how collaborative governance among the government, non-governmental organizations, and the community contributes to addressing extreme poverty. The research method employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, document analysis, and field observations to understand policy processes, actor interactions, and local perceptions of poverty alleviation programs. The research findings indicate that collaborative governance enhances policy effectiveness by mobilizing institutional capacity and community resources. Three main approaches were identified, namely: Social support as a tool for social protection; community empowerment to enhance economic capacity and develop basic infrastructure such as clean water, electricity, transportation, and digital connectivity. This study emphasizes that collaboration among various stakeholders and integrated policy planning are essential for achieving sustainable reductions in extreme poverty at the local level.

Keywords: policy; extreme poverty; collaborative governance; social protection

Abstract

Jumlah penduduk yang hidup dalam kondisi sangat miskin di Indonesia Menurut Badan Pusat Statistik berjumlah 2,2 juta orang (0,78%) pada bulan September 2025. Pada tahun 2024 melalui intervensi kebijakan yang terintegrasi antar lintas sektor pemerintah menargetkan penghapusan kemiskinan ekstrem. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana *collaborative governance* antara pemerintah, organisasi non-pemerintah, dan masyarakat berkontribusi dalam penanganan kemiskinan ekstrem. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Pengumpulan data

dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, analisis dokumen, dan observasi lapangan untuk memahami proses kebijakan, interaksi aktor, serta persepsi lokal terhadap program pengentasan kemiskinan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *collaborative governance* meningkatkan efektivitas kebijakan melalui mobilisasi kapasitas kelembagaan dan sumber daya komunitas. Tiga pendekatan utama ditemukan antara lain; Dukungan sosial sebagai alat perlindungan sosial; Penguatan komunitas untuk memperbesar kapasitas ekonomi dan mengembangkan infrastruktur dasar seperti air bersih, listrik, transportasi serta koneksi digital. Studi ini menekankan bahwa kolaborasi antara berbagai pihak perencanaan kebijakan yang terpadu sangat penting untuk mencapai pengurangan kemiskinan ekstrem yang berkelanjutan di tingkat lokal.

Kata kunci : kebijakan; kemiskinan ekstrem; tata kelola kolaboratif; perlindungan sosial

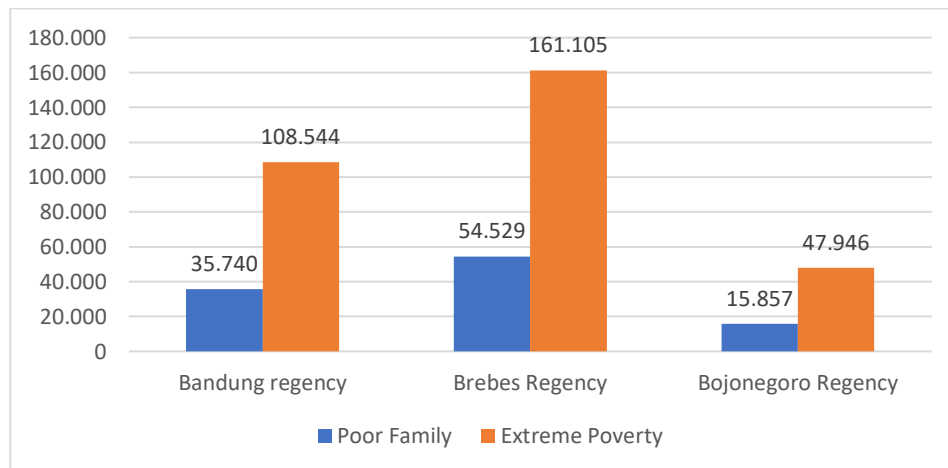
Introduction

Poverty refers to a condition in which an individual or household is below the minimum standard of basic needs, including food and non-food needs (Bahauddin et al., 2021a, 2021b). Poor households generally face limited access to adequate food, education, and health care, while unstable incomes increase their vulnerability to economic shocks such as rising costs of living or disruption of livelihoods (Durrani et al., 2014; Witters & Agrawal, 2022). Limited access to financial services and productive capital further limits opportunities for upward mobility, with many relying on low-paying informal jobs that lack social protections (Ahamadou & Agada, 2023; Telukdarie & Mungar, 2022). As a result, poverty often resurfaces from generation to generation, as children inherit the same structural weaknesses and limited prospects for improving their life chances (Khan & Bruce, 2024; X. Liu, 2020).

خُذْ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ صَدَقَةً تُطَهِّرُهُمْ وَتُزَكِّيهِمْ بِهَا وَصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ ۖ إِنَّ صَلَاتَكَ سَكَنٌ لَهُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

The policy instruments institutionalized in Surah At-Taubah: 103 which emphasize the importance of wealth redistribution and the mechanisms for the collection and allocation of funds by the government indicate that the authorities play a central role in addressing poverty. This is consistent with contemporary governance frameworks that emphasize structured fiscal interventions and coordinated social protection systems.

Figure 1.
Number of Households and Extremely Poor Population in 2022
Based on the Regency/City Population Map



Source: (<https://gis.dukcapil.kemendagri.go.id/>)

As illustrated in Figure 1, The Ministry of Home Affairs data shows that West Java recorded the highest number of people living in extreme poverty, around 1,785,600 people (3.6% of the total population), followed by East Java as many as 1,747,000 people (4.4%) and Central Java as many as 1,527,600 people (4.47%). Similarly, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated vulnerabilities in the labor market, particularly among individuals aged 20–29 (Ben Hassen & El Bilali, 2022; Hızıroğlu Aygün et al., 2024). These patterns highlight the spatial concentration and demographic specificity of poverty-related risks (Cong et al., 2024; Kerschbaumer et al., 2024). Poverty alleviation policies must therefore move beyond uniform interventions towards territorially targeted and demographically sensitive strategies (Y. Liu et al., 2023; H. Zhang et al., 2022). Systematic identification of areas experiencing extreme, moderate, and low levels of poverty is critical for setting policy priorities, optimizing resource allocation, and designing integrated interventions that combine social protection, job creation, and infrastructure development (Yin et al., 2023; Conedera et al., 2024).

Indonesia has been internationally recognized as one of the 15 most progressive countries in reducing extreme poverty (Ciapessoni, 2023). In March 2024, the extreme poverty rate fell to 0.83 percent from 1.12 percent in March 2023, while the overall poverty rate dropped from 9.36 percent to 9.03 percent (Nurias et al., 2023; Rahman et al., 2024). These figures represent the lowest levels recorded over the past decade (TNP2K, 2022). This achievement reflects a long-term downward trend since the 1998 economic crisis, when extreme poverty reached 39 percent, before gradually declining to approximately 7 percent by 2015 (Jayani, 2020). Despite these improvements, persistent structural vulnerabilities indicate that poverty reduction remains uneven across regions and social groups (Kajoskoski et al., 2025; Ngoc et al., 2025).

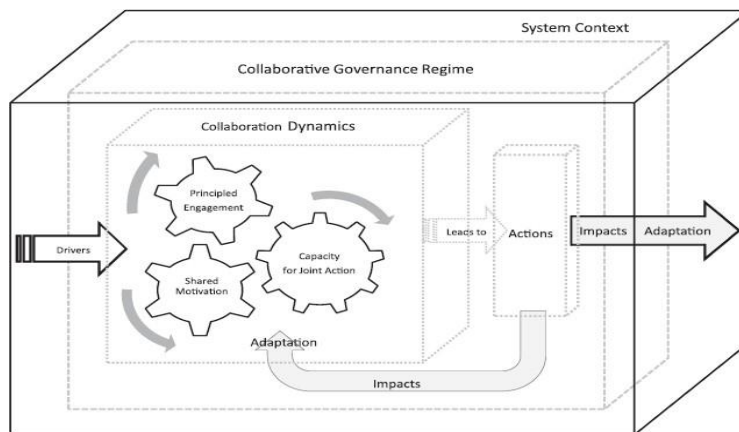
Extreme poverty is defined as living below \$1.90 per person per day based on purchasing power parity (Geldsetzer et al., 2022; UNDP, 2016). The calculation involved 114 countries between 2000 and 2015. Extreme poverty is defined as those whose per capita expenditure falls below the extreme poverty line (Teh et al., 2024; World Bank Group, 2024). The extreme poverty line is the international poverty line, equivalent to \$1.90 per day in purchasing power terms (Fatikhurriqzi & Kurniawan, 2022; Jolliffe et al., 2025).

The concept of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) can be illustrated with a simple example: if the price of an Apple in the United States is USD 1 and the price of the same Apple in Indonesia is IDR 500, then the implied purchasing power parity is USD 0.002 per IDR (PPP and exchange rate, 2021). Based on the conversion, the international extreme poverty line in 2021 is equivalent to Rp11.941.1 per capita per capita income (Rabe & Waddle, 2020). In practical terms, individuals whose daily expenses are below this threshold can be classified as very poor. However, it is important to note that this measure is calculated on a per capita basis across all age groups—infants, children, adults, and the elderly—regardless of their different needs and consumption patterns (Jolliffe et al., 2025).

According to Tina Nabatchi, Kirk Emerson, and Stephen Balogh, the integrative framework for collaborative governance consists of three main dimensions: (1) the broader systemic context; (2) the collaborative governance regime; and (3) the dynamics and actions of collaboration, which are depicted by the dotted lines (Emerson &

Nabatchi, 2015). The dotted line indicates that the relationship between collaboration dynamics and collaborative actions is dynamic and can adapt to diverse on-the-ground conditions. Meanwhile, the solid outer line represents the broader systemic context which encompasses political, legal, socio-economic, environmental, and other external factors that not only shapes but is also influenced by the collaborative governance process (Yendi, 2020).

Figure 2. An Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance (Emerson et



al.,2012a).

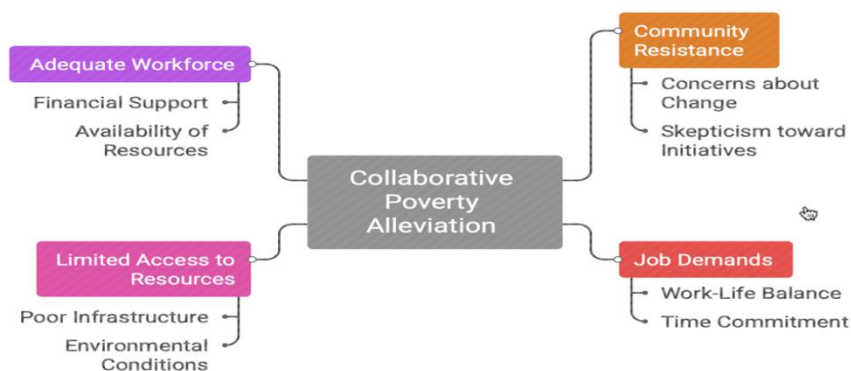
Collaborative governance is a new model of government strategy needed to address extreme poverty (Mulyana et al., 2023). Model This allows various stakeholders interest cooperate with officials government in forum For develop solution For problem Which No can handled by government in a way independent (Treasures et et al. , 2021). Three interactive components form a collaborative dynamic, depicted by the inner box with a dotted line. They are principled engagement, shared motivation, and the ability to act together. The three components of collaborative dynamics work together iteratively and interactively to realize the actions needed to achieve common goals (Kristianto & Nadapdap, 2021).

Collaborative outcomes refer to the achievements resulting from cooperation between various parties(L. Liu & Wang, 2023; Suroso et al., 2025). Effective collaboration is key to achieving optimal results. Without effective collaboration, collaborative efforts can be hampered, and desired outcomes may not be achieved(Mer, 2024). Governments have a

crucial role to play in creating a supportive framework for collaboration, providing the resources, regulations, and support necessary to facilitate collaboration (Azizi & Agustin, 2024; Minarni et al., 2025). Private sector companies and organizations can bring invaluable innovation, investment, and technical expertise. They often possess resources and networks that can accelerate collaborative outcomes. Community engagement is crucial because they are the beneficiaries of collaborative outcomes (Forrester-Jones et al., 2025; Nyangaga et al., 2010). Active community participation in collaborative processes ensures that their needs and aspirations are addressed, making the outcomes more relevant and impactful. (Sukanti & Faidati, 2021).

Success in overcoming poverty is influenced by various interrelated factors (Nanayakkara Wasam Mudage et al., 2025; Zang & Gai, 2025). One factor is community resistance due to mistrust due to a lack of understanding of the programs offered, which can hinder their active participation (Indika & Marliza, 2019). The impact of the results achieved, as well as the potential for change in complex situations or problems, has been visually depicted in Figure 3. Factors Influencing the Success of Collaboration in Overcoming Poverty. The success of this collaboration depends heavily on the availability of financial, human, and natural resources (Hakiki, 2021; Mustari et al., 2024; Sutomo et al., 2024).

Figure 3. Factors Influencing the Success of Collaboration in Addressing Extreme Poverty



Source: Primary Data from Research Results 2023

Collaborative governance, which integrates empirical research and public administration practices, provides a comprehensive framework for addressing poverty (Amuda & Parveen, 2024; Rasul & Karki Nepal, 2024). This framework identifies opportunities and constraints in inter-organizational collaboration while promoting community development to strengthen the capabilities of the poor (Emerson, 2018; Nohrstedt, 2016; Suzuki et al., 2016).

According to Emerson and Nabatchi's integrative model, its effectiveness depends on three components. First, principled engagement ensures that policies are data-driven, responsive to local conditions, and involve the poor as active participants (Ee et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2025; Newhouse et al., 2025; Syahza et al., 2025). Second, shared motivation is built through transparency, accountability, and an updated data system that fosters trust and commitment (Fajar & Almaghfiro, 2024; Pallante et al., 2024). Third, the ability to take collective action depends on sustainable funding, competent human resources, and the integration of economic assistance with empowerment strategies (Nusraningrum et al., 2023; Pallante et al., 2024; Khasanah et al., 2021).

Within the framework of collaborative governance or intergovernmental cooperation, poverty alleviation requires a set of strategic actions that can be analytically aligned with the Integrative models of Emerson and Nabatchi. First, principled engagement involves the systematic involvement of all relevant stakeholders-including private sector actors in the process of solving common problems, as well as strengthening vertical and horizontal coordination between Central and local governments. Equally important is the active participation of the community, which enables inclusive deliberation and supports the development of community-based social protection systems (Riyanta & Kurniati, 2019).

Second, shared motivation is fostered through the articulation of common goals and Policy Priorities (Chougule, 2024). In the context of Indonesia, Bappenas identifies three core strategies for improving the welfare of the poor: reducing household spending, increasing livelihood opportunities, and improving the environment through slum reduction (Arum & Sihombing, 2022). This common goal provides a normative foundation for cooperation and increases commitment among participating actors, thereby strengthening trust and policy legitimacy (Nurillah & Yasin, 2021).

Third, the capacity for concerted action depends on the alignment of institutional arrangements, data systems, and resource mobilization across sectors (Cai & Tang, 2023). A systematic and in-depth evaluation is required to assess the effectiveness of these strategies in achieving the desired outcomes, while the coordinated involvement of government agencies, private sector actors, and communities through a data-driven (Gulube et al., 2025; Muda et al., 2023). Collaborative approach increases implementation capacity, reduces fragmentation, and strengthens the sustainability and welfare impacts of poverty alleviation initiatives (Pradana, 2020).

Methodology and Theory

This study employs a qualitative design to examine collaborative governance in addressing extreme poverty through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders, including the government, NGOs, the private sector, and the community (Noorsetya et al., 2020). Respondents were selected purposively based on their direct involvement in the design, implementation, or monitoring of programs, to ensure the relevance and depth of the data.

The data were analyzed qualitatively using systematic coding, categorization, and thematic interpretation to evaluate the effectiveness of collaborative strategies (Purwanti, 2024; Trimono et al., 2023). Credibility was strengthened through data triangulation (interviews, focus group discussions, and documents) as well as cross-stakeholder validation. The ethical principles applied include informed consent, anonymity, and voluntary participation. Through this methodological framework, this study aims to generate a deep and context-sensitive understanding of the conditions experienced by individuals living in extreme poverty. (Sabirin, Suyatno, & Kusri, 2024). In this study, the informants who served as the primary sources of information on the eradication of extreme poverty are presented in the following table:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Informants

No	Subject	Subtotal	Amount
1	Gender		
	Man	54	

	Woman	36	N = 90
2	Age		
	21-30	6	
	31-40	19	
	41-50	41	
	51-60	24	N = 90
3	Education		
	Senior High School/High School/Vocational High School	15	
	D3	18	
	S1	36	
	S2	18	
	S3	3	N = 90
4	Marital status		
	Marry	75	
	Not married yet	15	N=90
5	Type of work		
	civil servant	27	
	Private	18	
	Device	30	
	NGO	15	N= 90

Source: Primary data N = 90

Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the respondents. By gender, 60 percent (n = 54) were male and 40 percent (n = 36) were female, indicating that men are more involved in initiatives to alleviate extreme poverty. In terms of age, the majority of respondents were in the 41–50 age group (45.56 percent), indicating that most participants had reached a mature stage in their careers and possessed considerable professional experience in implementing poverty alleviation programs.

In terms of educational attainment, the majority of respondents held a

bachelor's degree (13.33 percent), followed by those with an associate's degree (D3) and a master's degree (S2), each at 6.66 percent, while only 1.11 percent of respondents held a doctoral degree. This education profile demonstrates an adequate level of human resources to support the collaborative process of overcoming extreme poverty. In terms of marital status, 83 percent of respondents are married.

The composition of the collaborative governance team consists of 33.3 percent of local government officials, 30 percent of civil servants, 20 percent of private sector employees, and 16.67 percent of Representatives from non-governmental organizations. This multi-actor configuration reflects cross-cutting governance structures and demonstrates that collaborative arrangements have the institutional capacity to implement extreme poverty reduction programs that are in line with national policy targets.

Table 2. Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability of Communities in Areas of Extreme Poverty

Category	Primary Causes	Core Issues & Consequences
Economic Structure	Income Inequality	Unequal distribution of wealth and limited access to public resources like infrastructure and services.
Human Capital	Education & Health	Lack of schools in rural areas and high medical costs. Poor health reduces labor productivity and limits social freedom.
Labor Market	Unemployment	A "skills mismatch" where the poor do not have the specific skills needed by the modern job market.

Living Standards	Basic Services	Barriers to clean water, lack of land ownership, and living in substandard, unsanitary housing.
Resilience	Finance & Climate	Exclusion from banks (no collateral for loans) and high dependence on agriculture that is vulnerable to weather changes.

Source: Primary data was collected through interviews with informants., 2023

Poverty and vulnerability stem from a variety of interrelated factors that exacerbate living conditions among disadvantaged communities. Economic inequality and limited access to education, health care, and public services hinder well-being, with inadequate infrastructure having a particularly severe impact on remote areas. Access to basic necessities, including clean water, farmland, and decent housing, is limited, while inadequate financial services hinder effective wealth management and business development.

Table 3.

Efforts and Collaboration in Addressing Extreme Poverty

Feature	Bandung Regency	Brebes Regency	Bojonegoro Regency
Population Impact	~56,430 people (1.78% of total pop) classified as poor.	~28,935 people (9.95% of which are "very poor").	~166,520 people impacted by extreme poverty.
Priority Programs	Socio-Economic Resilience: Cash	Infrastructure Focus: Massive	Human Capital &

	assistance (BLT), women's support (PEKKA), and scholarships (Bestti).	housing (RTLH), electricity, clean water wells, and latrine installation.	Infrastructure: Elderly care, "Aladdin" housing (Roof, Floor, Wall), and village official education (RPL).
Social Protection	Focus on food supply buffers and housing improvements (Rutilahu).	Direct physical improvements for 402 houses and 1,619 water wells.	Broad social assistance including orphans' aid and Village Financial Assistance (BKD).
Cross-Sector Collaboration	Total Integration: Managed by Health, Social Affairs, Public Works, Agriculture, and specialized agencies.	Total Integration: Managed by Health, Social Affairs, Public Works, and Housing agencies.	Total Integration: Managed by Health, Social Affairs, Public Works, and Housing agencies.

Source: Primary data based on interviews with informants, 2023

In 2021, 1.78% of the total population of Bandung Regency (56,430 people) was classified as extremely poor. To address this condition, the government implemented various targeted programs, including Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), support for female-headed households (PEKKA), basic food assistance, student scholarships, housing rehabilitation for uninhabitable houses (RTLH, including Aladin roof, floor, and walls), provision of clean water, and electricity connections. Additional interventions include social assistance for the elderly and orphans and the use of village funds for infrastructure development. These initiatives are implemented through inter-

agency collaboration between relevant Regional Implementing Organizations, such as the Health Office, Social Office, and Public Housing Office, including activities such as road and bridge rehabilitation and capital support for PDAM.

In Brebes Regency, 9.95% of the total population, or approximately 28,935 people, are classified as poor (Regent's Decree No. 460/134, 2022). The assistance program includes repairing 402 uninhabitable houses, connecting 735 people to electricity, constructing 1,619 clean water wells, and constructing 1,847 toilets. All Regional Apparatus Organizations, including the Health Office, Social Services Office, Public Works Office, and others, are involved in implementing this program to support poverty alleviation.

Table 4. Innovations, Barriers, and Enabling Factors in Extreme Poverty Reduction

Regency	Key Innovation	Success Metric	Primary Challenge
Bandung	Women-Led Circular Economy: Collaboration with women farmer groups and "Local Heroes" to drive micro-economies.	Decreased from 1.78% to 1.48% (2021–2022).	Top-Down Bias: Reliance on funding targets rather than local structural roots.
Brebes	Village-Specific OPD Responsibility: Local government agencies are assigned specific "locus" villages for targeted intervention.	Decreased from 1.78% to 1.48% (2021–2022).	Data Accuracy: Discrepancy between paper data and empirical field conditions.
Bojonegoro	Universal Health Coverage (JKN): Guaranteed 3rd-class inpatient care	A significant decline: from	Fragmented Stakeholders: Private sectors and NGOs are not

	for all to prevent health-related poverty.	~161,000 (2020) to ~22,000 (2022 estimate).	yet fully integrated.
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Source: Primary Data, 2023

Bandung Regency area, with poverty reduction innovation through a circular economic model involving cooperation between Women Farmers Groups and Local Heroes : Success Story of Women . Regional government agencies are responsible for addressing extreme poverty in villages as the primary focus of the problem. In 2022, extreme poverty decreased by 0.3%, from 1.78% in 2021 to 1.48%, or 56,430 people. Obstacles include the program's top- down approach, a lack of information that hinders community participation, and suboptimal coordination, including the role of NGOs. Active community involvement is a key supporter of this program, along with government transparency and fair administrative services without discrimination.

The implementation of Universal Health Coverage (JKN) in Bojonegoro Regency has significantly improved the welfare of the community by guaranteeing access to class III inpatient services at the Regional General Hospital. This initiative coincided with a significant decline in extreme poverty; according to the latest data, the number of poor people decreased from 161,100 in March 2020 to around 22,430 (1.78%) in 2022. Despite this statistical progress, significant socioeconomic and natural resources remain underutilized, mainly due to the limited involvement of the private sector, NGOs, and community leaders in the poverty alleviation framework.

A critical challenge lies in the strategic misalignment and institutional friction between the central and local governments, exacerbated by fragmented communication channels. These systemic barriers often undermine the effectiveness of multilevel governance. Conversely, successful poverty reduction depends on strong administrative support, and adequate resource mobilization. The interaction between facilitating and inhibiting factors within the collaborative governance framework is

summarized in the following table.

Table 6. Factors Supporting and Hindering Collaborative Governance in Poverty Alleviation

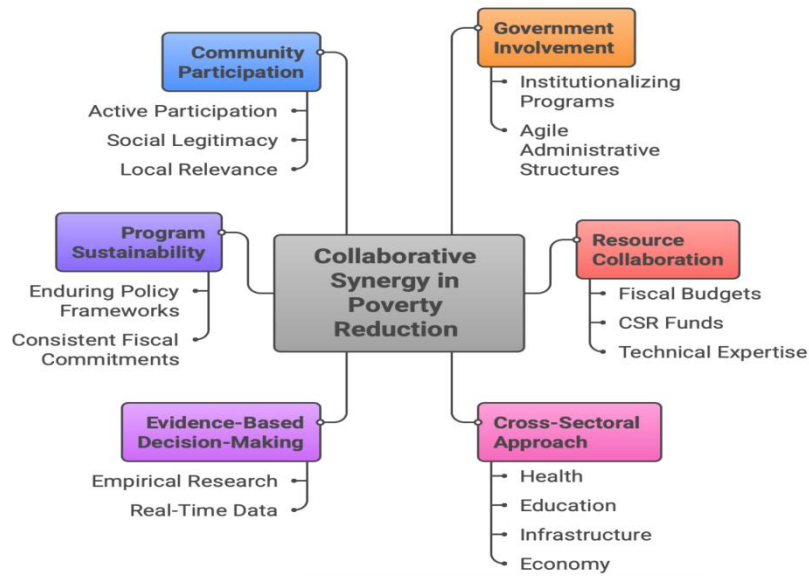
No	Core Enablers (Supporting)	Core Obstacles (Inhibiting)
1	Strong Leadership: Active strategic planning.	Funding Gaps: Limited long-term budget.
2	Public-Private Synergy: Resource pooling.	Siloed Agencies: Poor inter-agency coordination.
3	Active Participation: Community-led policy.	Low Awareness: Weak public engagement.
4	Holistic Design: Multi-sector solutions.	Data Blindness: Missing or inaccurate data.
5	Sustainability: Focus on long-term support.	Red Tape: Complex bureaucratic hurdles.
6	Data-Driven: Research-based decisions.	Zero Monitoring: No evaluation systems.
7	Skill Building: Stakeholder training.	Power Imbalance: Unfair resource sharing.
8	Transparency: Accountable fund management.	Clashing Interests: Conflicting stakeholder goals.
9	Legal Mandate: Clear regulatory support.	Political Shifts: Risks during leadership change.
10	Unified Comms: Integrated agency dialogue.	Social Stigma: Marginalization of the poor.

Source: Primer, 2023

Addressing extreme poverty requires a robust database for collaborative poverty alleviation and requires concrete action from all parties. Here are some solutions that can be implemented through *collaborative efforts, governance* to overcome extreme poverty through

Improving inter-agency coordination : Establishing effective communication and coordination mechanisms among government agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and civil society organizations is essential to ensuring synergy in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of programs aimed at eradicating extreme poverty.

Collaborative Synergy of Local Governments in Efforts to Reduce Extreme Poverty



The conceptual framework presented illustrates the Collaborative Synergy of Local Governments as a centralized system designed to eradicate extreme poverty through six interdependent strategic pillars. At the foundational level, Government Involvement acts as the institutional anchor, providing the necessary political will, formal mandates, and agile administrative structures required to drive policy. This is fundamentally strengthened by Resource Collaboration, which involves the strategic pooling of fiscal budgets, private sector CSR funds, and technical expertise from NGOs to overcome individual resource limitations and maximize the scale of impact.

Horizontal integration within this model is achieved through a Cross-Sectoral Approach, which is designed to break down institutional silos. By synchronizing interventions across health, education, infrastructure, and the economy, the framework ensures that the multidimensional nature of extreme poverty is addressed through a unified and holistic strategy rather than fragmented departmental actions. This alignment ensures that resources

are deployed synergistically across various sectors to meet the complex needs of vulnerable populations.

Finally, the convergence of these strategic elements ensures Program Sustainability, which focuses on maintaining programmatic longevity through enduring policy frameworks and consistent fiscal commitments. This pillar ensures that poverty reduction initiatives remain resilient against political volatility and leadership transitions, guaranteeing a continuous path toward long-term socio-economic stability. Through this synergy, the model provides a comprehensive roadmap for local governments to transition from short-term assistance to sustainable poverty eradication.

Discussion: Operationalizing Collaborative Governance for Sustainable Poverty Eradication

The findings of this study indicate that effective reduction of extreme poverty is not merely the result of isolated interventions, but rather the result of multidimensional collaborative synergy. As illustrated in the conceptual framework, the institutionalization of Evidence-Based Decision-Making (EBDM) serves as the analytical core, utilizing robust databases and real-time research to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors during the policy cycle. By relying on empirical foundations, local governments in regions like Bandung and Bojonegoro have fostered higher levels of fiduciary accountability and fiscal transparency, ensuring that public resources are precisely targeted to those in the most vulnerable socio-economic brackets.

Conclusion

The findings indicate that collaborative governance serves as a transformative framework for addressing extreme poverty by integrating the expertise of various stakeholders and optimizing local resources. This synergy supports three strategies: (1) strengthening social protection through targeted assistance; (2) promoting community empowerment to generate sustainable income; (3) enhancing poverty eradication through infrastructure development, ensuring direct access for beneficiaries to clean water, electricity, transportation, and digital connectivity.

The effectiveness of such collaborative initiatives is fundamentally influenced by broader macro-environmental conditions, including national political stability, existing social structures, and the distribution of political power. Therefore, to achieve optimal results, collaborative governance interventions must be carefully designed to align with the specific socio-political and geographical context in which they are implemented, thereby ensuring more resilient poverty alleviation.

Recomendation

Based on empirical evidence showing a 0.3% reduction in extreme poverty rates in the regions studied, the implementation of collaborative governance requires active and integrated cooperation among various stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, and civil society. This key recommendation emphasizes the importance of prioritizing the development of basic infrastructuresuch as clean water systems, electrification, road networks, and digital connectivityas a primary driver for expanding market access and creating new economic opportunities for low-income communities. This form of physical development must be understood as the structural foundation that supports the effective and sustainable implementation of broader social and economic interventions.

Ultimately, meaningful community participation must be at the heart of the decision-making process in order to foster a strong sense of ownership of the initiative. Involving the community from the planning to the monitoring phase as supported by recent literature strengthens social legitimacy and ensures program sustainability, even amid political leadership transitions. By adopting an inclusive and adaptive collaborative approach, local governments are expected to achieve structural transformation that empowers poor communities permanently and sustainably.

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