



Development of a Multi-Strategy Model for Rural Reduction of Poverty

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ABSTRACT

Interrelated structural, social, and administrative factors still influence rural poverty in East Java. This activity aims to analyze the effectiveness of various approaches to poverty alleviation, develop an integrative model appropriate to the region's characteristics, and formulate recommendations for sustainable multi-strategy policies. Data collection was conducted through document studies, observations, and indept interview in three regency, Probolinggo, Blitar, and Nganjuk. The research results show that low agricultural productivity, limited market access, weak local economic institutions, dependence on social assistance, and inaccurate beneficiary data are the leading causes of rural poverty. Each region has a different context, ranging from mentalities and economic capacity barriers to infrastructure inequalities and data accuracy issues that trigger social conflicts. Based on these findings, a multi-strategy model was developed around three main pillars: sharpening fiscal and non-fiscal resources, integrating cross-sectoral programs with the same objectives, and filling program gaps through data strengthening and profession-based empowerment. The multi-strategy approach framework serves as a foundation to ensure that interventions are targeted and aligned with the real needs of the community. This recommendation model is expected to strengthen improve program effectiveness, and accelerate rural poverty reduction by increasing economic capacity and fostering more targeted policy synergies.

Keywords: *Agricultural Productivity, Poverty Alleviation Model, Local Economic, Rural Area*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty in rural areas remains a serious challenge in national economic development, including in East Java Province. According to data from the BPS (2023), the poverty rate in East Java reached 10.5% of the total population. Although this figure is slightly lower than the national average of 9.5%, there is still a significant gap between urban and rural areas. At the national level, the poverty rate in rural areas reached 12.25%, much higher than in urban areas, which was only 7.09% (BPS, 2023). In East Java it self, around 13.02% of the poor population lives in rural areas, equivalent to 4.2 million people, while in urban areas the figure is 7.45% or around 2.1 million people. This fact reflects the structural inequality that still exists in the regional development process.

One of the leading causes of high rural poverty is low economic productivity in the primary sector, namely agriculture. A report from the Kementrian Pertanian (2022), shows that around 60% of the rural population works in this sector. However, its contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is only around 13%, which indicates low efficiency and minimal added value from agricultural products. The continued dominance of traditional methods exacerbates this condition, as does limited access to modern technology and poor-quality supporting infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation, and local markets. On the other hand, social aspects such as limited access to quality education and adequate health services also reinforce the cycle of poverty in rural areas. Geographical isolation, poor communication networks, and a lack of basic facilities exacerbate the situation. Income inequality is also an important issue, with the Gini coefficient in rural areas recorded at 0.342—higher than in urban areas at 0.318 (BPS, 2023). This indicates an uneven distribution of income, with most of the wealth

concentrated in certain groups. These problems are further complicated by limited access to alternative economic opportunities such as business capital, skills training, and market networks. Dependence on the agricultural sector, which is highly vulnerable to price fluctuations and the impacts of climate change, and a lack of economic diversification, add to the pressure on the sustainability of rural communities.

From a global perspective, the World Bank (2022) emphasizes that countries with high levels of rural poverty tend to experience stagnant economic growth. This shows that partial, unsustainable development approaches tend to fail to address the problem's root causes. Conventional programs such as direct cash assistance and basic commodity subsidies may be effective in the short term. Still, they are less capable of creating comprehensive and sustainable socio-economic transformation (OECD, 2021). Therefore, a new, more integrated approach based on local potential is needed. One such approach is the development of a multi-strategy model for rural poverty alleviation that holistically covers economic, social, and environmental aspects. This model needs to be designed based on comprehensive data and analysis, taking into account local needs and the behavior of poor households in accessing various resources. The basic needs approach views poverty as the inability of individuals or households to meet a minimum set of basic needs, including food, clothing, housing, health, basic education, clean water, and sanitation, all of which are considered essential for a decent standard of living (Batubara *et al.*, 2023). This package is compiled as a basket of normative consumption goods, where food requirements are derived from an energy norm of approximately 2,100 kcal per capita per day, while non-food items include the costs of housing, schooling, and minimal health services (Bellù & Liberati, 2015).

The East Java Provincial Government has implemented various poverty alleviation programs, including efforts to tackle extreme poverty. However, multiple evaluations show that these efforts still face challenges in interregional coordination, differences in the interpretation of poverty indicators, and suboptimal integration of cross-sectoral programs. This has resulted in inconsistent or even overlapping data and program interventions across regencies or cities. This study aims to develop a multi-strategy model for evidence based rural poverty alleviation using a basic needs approach. The primary focus will be on mapping the capacity of poor households, community approaches, local economic diversification, and strengthening institutional capacity at the village level. This model can serve as a reference for formulating more inclusive and sustainable rural development policies and make a real contribution to efforts to reduce poverty in East Java.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research on the Development of a Multi-Strategy Model for Rural Poverty Reduction was conducted in Nganjuk, Probolinggo, and Blitar Regencies from September 24 to October 7, 2025. These regency were chosen because they have high numbers of poor residents. Based on data from BPS (2024), it shows that Probolinggo Regency has 108,370 million poor residents, Nganjuk Regency has 197,110 million poor people, and Blitar Regency has 95,910 million poor residents. This research was conducted in a village with the highest poverty rate in each Regency Nganjuk (Kedungrejo Village), Probolinggo (Betek Village) and , Bitar (Ngaron Village). This research using qualitative research is research that is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research. The qualitative method is a method that focuses on in depth interview and observation. Therefore, the use of qualitative methods in this research is to be able to produce a more comprehensive study of a phenomenon (Fitrianto *et al.*, 2018). The use of qualitative research methods in this research is influenced by and represents a paradigm that reflects a perspective on reality. The choice of using qualitative methods in this research aims to understand how a community or individuals accept the issue of poverty in East Java.

Primary data were collected directly from informants at the research site. In this research , informants are defined as individuals selected as key sources of information who possess deep understanding of the research issues. In-depth interviews were conducted to enrich and validate the data. Informants were selected using the key person technique through purposive sampling, involving direct identification based on their capacity to address the study's variables. The criteria for informants included residency in the research area, knowledge of poverty phenomena or issues, personal experience of poverty's impacts, and direct involvement in addressing poverty problems at the location. The following is a list of key persons (Table 1).

Table 1. List of key persons as sources of information

No	Informant	Amount
1.	Head Of Village/village officials	1
2.	Beneficiaries of the assistance program	10
3.	Local agricultural extension workers	1
4.	Head of Sub-district	1

Primary data were collected directly from informants at the research site. In this research, informants are defined as individuals selected as key sources of information who possess deep understanding of the research issues. Informants were selected using the key person technique through purposive sampling, involving direct identification based on their capacity to address the research variables. Based on research ((Permata et al., 2024; Setiani, 2025), the research variables used in poverty alleviation research are the direct approach, community empowerment, the structural approach and the capital access approach. The criteria for informants included residency in the study area, knowledge of poverty phenomena or issues, personal experience of poverty's impacts, and direct involvement in addressing poverty problems at the location. In-depth interviews were conducted to enrich and validate the data. The data collection aimed to build a comprehensive information database from each informant, employing techniques aligned with established research to gather the necessary information. These techniques encompassed a range of activities, including observations, in-depth interviews, literature reviews, focus group discussions, and documentation studies. Data analysis followed qualitative methods through four sequential stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, interpreted and conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result Existing conditions of poverty reduction approaches

The conditions of poverty alleviation approaches in the three research locations Probolinggo, Nganjuk, and Blitar Regencies. The table 2 also aims to show the differences in approaches, challenges, and the effectiveness of the programs implemented in each region. Through this table, it is hoped that readers can understand how poverty reduction policies and implementation cannot be standardized, but must be adapted to the social, economic, and geographical characteristics of each region. In general, the table shows that each region has its own strengths and weaknesses in implementing poverty reduction programs. Probolinggo Regency is still dominated by direct assistance, which has the potential to create community dependence on the government. Nganjuk faces problems of targeting inaccuracy and social conflict in aid distribution, while Blitar has shown a more positive direction with community empowerment in the agricultural sector and job training. These three regions illustrate the variety of policy patterns that reflect the complexity of poverty issues at the local level.

This also highlights other important aspects such as access to capital, infrastructure, and weaknesses and challenges in program implementation. Limited access to capital remains a major obstacle in all research areas, both due to high formal loan interest rates and dependence on informal loans. Village infrastructure is relatively available, but needs to be expanded to support productive economic activities, especially in the agricultural sector. This emphasizes that physical development must be balanced with the strengthening of local economic institutions such as cooperatives and village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) in order to have a long-term impact on community welfare. Through the presentation of data in this table, it is hoped that there will be an awareness that poverty alleviation requires a more integrated and adaptive approach to local conditions. Poverty alleviation efforts cannot rely solely on direct assistance, but also need to strengthen empowerment, inclusive financial access, and community participation. With a more comprehensive understanding of existing conditions in the field, local governments and stakeholders are expected to be able to formulate sustainable multi-sector strategies to reduce poverty rates in East Java.

Table 2. Existing conditions of poverty reduction approaches

Aspect	Probolinggo	Nganjuk	Blitar
Direct Assistance	Highly dominant, creating dependency	Mistargeted and triggers social conflict	Provides temporary help but is not sustainable
Community Empowerment	Minimal and not yet running optimally	Needs to be adjusted to local potentials	Effective in the agricultural sector and training programs
Access to Capital/Finance	Dominated by informal loans with high interest (Bank Plecit) and formal loans with high interest (Bank Mekar)	Limited access to capital	Active cooperatives/ village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) exist, but with limited capital
Infrastructure	Good village road infrastructure exists, but further road development to agricultural land is needed	Road infrastructure is fairly adequate	Agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation is perceived as highly beneficial
Weaknesses (dependency, duration of assistance)	The availability of assistance further reduces people's motivation to improve their welfare	The availability of assistance further reduces people's motivation to improve their welfare	The availability of assistance further reduces people's motivation to improve their welfare
Challenges in implementing poverty alleviation programs	Public understanding of program types and participation requirements is limited; overlapping data sometimes leads to households receiving multiple programs	The main challenges are updating beneficiary data p,people who already receive assistance are reluctant to be removed from the list, causing social jealousy; limited access and coverage of agricultural support that matches local needs (e.g., mistargeted fertilizer subsidies)	Community resistance to mindset change aimed at reducing dependency on assistance
Data issues	Lack of updated poverty data because some households have long been receiving village government assistance and are never removed from the poverty category; village authorities are hesitant to delete poor-household records even when they are already economically able	Lack of updated poverty data because some households have long been receiving village government assistance and are never removed from the poverty category; village authorities are hesitant to delete poor-household records even when they are already economically able	Lack of updated poverty data because some households have long been receiving village government assistance and are never removed from the poverty category; village authorities are hesitant to delete poor-household records even when they are already economically able

The Table 2 illustrates a comparison of actual conditions between three regencies in East Java, namely Probolinggo, Nganjuk, and Blitar. Each region has its own characteristics and challenges in implementing poverty reduction programs. The aspects observed include direct assistance, community empowerment, access to capital, infrastructure, weaknesses in the approach, and challenges in program implementation. In general, this table shows that the approaches used vary in their effectiveness and most still face structural and social obstacles. In terms of direct assistance, the three regencies are still heavily dependent on government assistance programs. In Probolinggo, direct assistance is described as actually led to community dependence on assistance. In Nganjuk, the problems that arise are inaccuracy of targets and social conflict, because the distribution of assistance is not always in accordance with the real conditions of the recipients. Meanwhile, in Blitar, the assistance does provide short-term benefits, but it is not sustainable. This shows that direct assistance still functions more as an emergency measure rather than a strategy to escape poverty.

Community empowerment shows varying degrees of success across regions. In Probolinggo, empowerment activities are still minimal and have not been implemented optimally, indicating weak efforts to build economic independence among residents. In Nganjuk, empowerment needs to be tailored to local potential, as the activities carried out have not addressed the specific needs of the community. Meanwhile, Blitar shows better results, with effective empowerment programs in the agricultural sector and job training. These findings emphasize the importance of designing empowerment programs based on the socioeconomic characteristics of the region. In terms of access to capital or finance, there are striking disparities between regencies. In Probolinggo, the community relies heavily on informal loans such as "Bank Plecit" and high-interest formal loans, indicating limited access to financial institutions that are friendly to the poor. In Nganjuk, the main obstacle also lies in limited access to capital, both from banks and microfinance institutions. Meanwhile, in Blitar, although there are active cooperatives and village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), their capital is still limited, so they are not yet able

to reach all communities in need. This illustrates the need for policy intervention to expand access to low-interest productive finance.

The existing conditions, weaknesses, and challenges of the poverty alleviation approaches implemented in each research location, it can be concluded that rural poverty alleviation cannot be carried out in a sectoral, partial, or single-program basis. Poverty in rural areas is multidimensional in nature, involving limited economic access, low social quality and human resources, ecological vulnerability, and weak local institutions. Therefore, an integrated poverty reduction model is needed, one that systematically links the various dimensions of rural development into a single strategic framework. This model is based on the premise that poverty is not merely a matter of income, but also concerns access to resources, opportunities, basic services, and participation in development. Thus, an effective strategy must combine social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions into a single integrated intervention system.

Community Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Existing Poverty Alleviation Programs

1. Nganjuk Regency

Based on the results of the effectiveness of poverty alleviation approaches in Nganjuk Regency, it can be seen that there are four main types of approaches applied, namely direct approaches, empowerment approaches (PNPM, farmer groups, village MSMEs), structural approaches (road construction, irrigation, electricity), and capital access approaches (cooperatives, BUMDes, and microcredit). From the respondents' results, it can be seen that the direct approach is still the dominant method because its benefits are felt quickly by the community. However, its impact tends to be temporary and does not provide sustainable economic capacity building for the beneficiaries. The following are the results of the calculation of the four approaches. The following is a Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Approach in Nganjuk Regency (Figure 1)

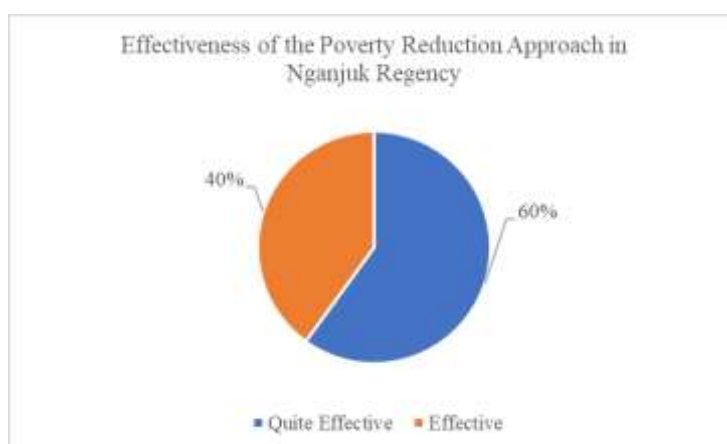


Figure 1. Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Approach in Nganjuk Regency (Primary data, 2025)

Nganjuk is a regency with a fairly stable percentage, as shown in the chart, which falls into two categories: 60% fairly effective and 40% effective. These two categories indicate that aid has been distributed to the community. However, in reality, there is a lack of coordination between the community and the village government because there are still some people who are capable but still receive aid. The community empowerment approach in Nganjuk is considered quite effective, especially through PNPM activities and small business groups at the village level. This program encourages local economic independence and strengthens social networks among residents. However, limited capital and assistance often hinder the sustainability of productive businesses. In a structural context, the construction of roads and irrigation by the local government has greatly helped the economic mobility of rural communities, especially for farmers in distributing their crops. The structural approach has also shown positive results because good infrastructure contributes to improving community access to markets and public facilities. However, infrastructure development is still uneven across the sub-district, so that its benefits are not yet fully felt by the poor in remote areas. Meanwhile, the approach of providing access to capital through cooperatives and BUMDes has begun to develop, but still faces obstacles in terms of institutional aspects and community trust in local financial institutions. Overall, the effectiveness chart results in Nganjuk show that a combination of community empowerment, strengthening access to capital, and infrastructure development is the most promising strategy for reducing poverty. A direct approach is still needed for short-term social protection,

but it needs to be integrated with long-term strategies that encourage community productivity and economic independence.

2. Probolinggo Regency

Probolinggo Regency shows that the dominant approach is still direct assistance such as cash transfers, rice subsidies, and other social programs. The community feels the real benefits of this assistance because it is able to help with short-term basic needs, but its impact on economic independence is still very limited. The pattern of dependence on government assistance is still high, and some people do not yet have the motivation to switch to productive economic activities. The following is a Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Approach in Probolinggo Regency (Figure 2).

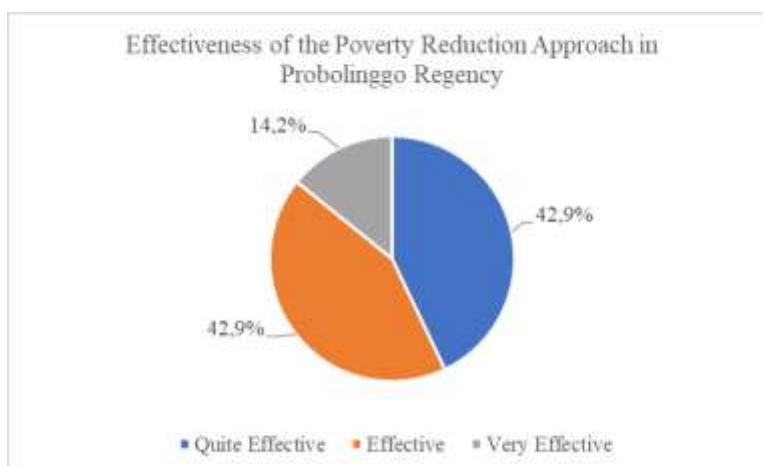


Figure 2. Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Approach in Probolinggo Regency (Primary data, 2025)

Probolinggo Regency differs from the previous two regencies in terms of the effectiveness of poverty alleviation measures. The questionnaire results were divided into three categories: highly effective, moderately effective, and effective. The highly effective category had the lowest score at 14.3%. This was also due to the uneven and inappropriate distribution of aid. The community empowerment approach in Probolinggo still faces major challenges. Although the PNPM program and village business groups have been implemented, community participation remains low, especially in rural areas with limited access to education and information. In addition, limited technical assistance and weak coordination between agencies have also caused many empowerment programs to be unsustainable. Structural approaches in Probolinggo, such as road, electricity, and irrigation development, have shown positive developments in opening up community access to markets and public services. However, because development has not been optimally equitable, the benefits are still mostly felt by areas close to the city center. Meanwhile, the approach of providing access to capital through cooperatives and village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) is still underdeveloped due to low financial literacy and minimal community trust in local financial institutions. Overall, based on the results of interviews and focus group discussions on effectiveness in Probolinggo, it is clear that the direct assistance approach still dominates, but its long-term effectiveness is very low without the support of community empowerment and capacity building. Therefore, a policy transformation towards a more participatory and locally-based approach is needed so that poverty alleviation programs can be effective, inclusive, and sustainable.

3. Blitar Regency

The effectiveness of poverty reduction approaches also shows the application of four similar strategies: direct assistance, community empowerment, structural development, and access to capital. Of these four approaches, the results show that community empowerment and structural development have the most significant impact on improving community welfare. The PNPM program, farmer groups, and MSME training have proven to be effective in strengthening household economic capacity, especially in the agricultural and small business sectors. The following is a Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Approach in Blitar Regency (Figure 3).

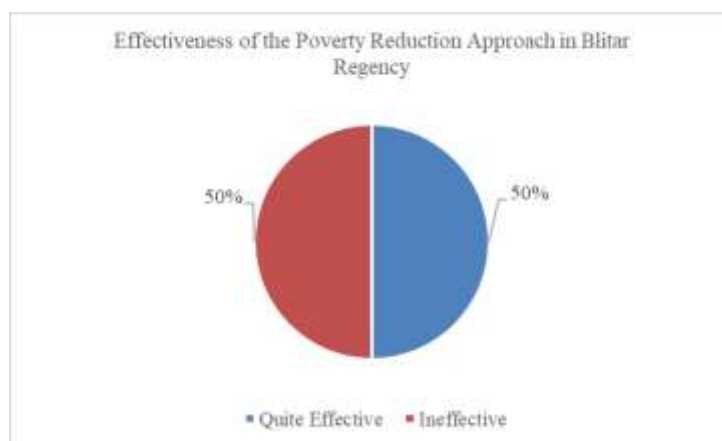


Figure 3. Effectiveness of the Poverty Reduction Approach in Blitar Regency (Primary data, 2025)

Based on the accumulated results of four approaches to poverty alleviation in Blitar Regency, these can be divided into two categories: ineffective and fairly effective, with a score of 50%:50%. This is because awareness of the importance of improving welfare independently is still low, with only a few village governments and a small portion of the community understanding that government assistance should not be allocated to the procurement of non-urgent needs. Direct approaches such as cash transfers and rice subsidies are still considered important for maintaining the economic stability of poor families, especially during economic crises or increases in the price of basic necessities. However, the people of Blitar are beginning to realize that social assistance is not a permanent solution, but rather a bridge to economic independence. Therefore, the empowerment approach has become more prominent because it is able to build the capacity and skills of the community to manage local potential. Infrastructure development in Blitar, such as village roads and irrigation networks, is a major driver of rural economic growth. Good infrastructure increases agricultural productivity and expands community access to markets. Meanwhile, the existence of cooperatives and BUMDes (village-owned enterprises) has strengthened the village economic system by providing easily accessible capital and financial services. However, limited funds and institutional management remain major challenges in optimizing the effectiveness of BUMDes throughout the region. From the overall results of the effectiveness chart in Blitar, it can be seen that the synergy between community empowerment, infrastructure development, and access to capital is the most effective combination in reducing poverty. Blitar Regency has shown progress in reducing dependence on direct assistance and has begun to shift to productive and sustainable strategies.

Multi-Strategy Approach to Rural Poverty Reduction

A multi-strategy approach to rural poverty alleviation is an integrated effort that combines multiple development dimensions to address the root causes of poverty comprehensively. This strategy not only focuses on direct assistance to people experiencing poverty but also emphasizes economic empowerment, human resource development, basic infrastructure development, and the strengthening of village institutions. Through synergy between the government, the private sector, and the community, this approach seeks to create an environment conducive to the growth of productive economic activities in rural areas. In addition, the multi-strategy approach also encourages local innovation, the development of micro and small businesses, and the sustainable use of natural and social resources. By integrating social, economic, and environmental aspects, this approach is expected to create independence for rural communities, reduce inequality, and improve sustainable welfare.

1. Household-Based Interventions

Efforts to alleviate poverty require household intervention. Such intervention can be tailored to the various needs of families and the level of urgency of each household. The intervention aims to enable families to increase their household consumption and income. This pillar focuses on strengthening the capacity and food security of the family unit as a whole, ranging from the most vulnerable to the most prosperous. Family-based poverty alleviation interventions are an approach that places the family at the center of poverty eradication efforts. This approach stems from the understanding that poverty is not only an individual problem but also linked to a family's broader social, economic, and cultural conditions. Through family-based interventions, it is hoped that each family member can play an active role in improving their standard of living, increasing their welfare, and developing their economic and social capacity sustainably. The main objectives of this approach are to enhance

the welfare of low-income families, break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, and strengthen families' role as agents of change at the community level. This approach is based on several essential principles: it is holistic and integrative, participatory, grounded in real needs, independence-oriented, and sustainable. This means that the program does not only focus on one aspect, such as economic assistance, but also covers education, health, social, and environmental aspects in an integrated manner. In addition, families are not merely recipients of assistance but active subjects involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program, thereby fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility for its success.

Family-based interventions can cover four main dimensions, namely economic, social, health, and education. In the economic dimension, interventions include providing business capital, skills training, and micro-business assistance to help families build diverse, sustainable sources of income. From a social perspective, programs aim to improve financial literacy, strengthen women's roles in the household, and provide family guidance through activities such as family capacity-building meetings. Meanwhile, in terms of health and nutrition, interventions include providing access to basic health services, nutrition education, and health insurance for low-income families. In the field of education, assistance is provided through scholarships, access to early childhood education, and literacy support for parents. Thus, family-based poverty alleviation interventions are an effective strategy because they directly address the root causes of poverty. This approach is not only charitable but also transformative, encouraging families to escape poverty through capacity building and empowerment. To ensure the program's sustainability, cross-sectoral support, inter-agency coordination, and continuous assistance from local governments and communities are required. In this way, families are not only beneficiaries but also the main driving force in social and economic development at the regional level.

2. Individual-Based Intervention

This pillar focuses on improving the nutrition, health, and economic capacity of specific family members, especially the most vulnerable (children) and young people. Interventions are designed through three levels of interrelated targets. At the basic level, the focus is on poor households with children in elementary and junior high school through the Targeted MBG Program as an effort to meet nutritional needs to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and stunting, while ensuring long-term investment in human resource quality; disparities remain due to the existence of households that are not classified as poor but face similar problems. The intermediate-level targets vulnerable households through Posyandu Plus, a basic health service reinforced with meals for toddlers as an incentive to help maintain adequate nutrition for toddlers and for pregnant or breastfeeding mothers. The upper level is oriented toward prosperous families through entrepreneurship programs for the younger generation, aiming to build economic independence, create new job opportunities, and promote the sustainability of family welfare and local economic growth.

3. Strengthening the Business Ecosystem

The two pillars of intervention converge at the top of the pyramid through the Business Ecosystem Strengthening Program, which is at the heart of accelerating poverty alleviation and increasing villages' economic independence. This program is supported by two macro policies, namely fiscal and non-fiscal policies that include various government regulations and facilities without cash transfers, such as simplification of licensing, technical training, and access to information and technology, as well as incentives and business certainty support in the form of tax cuts, credit interest subsidies, and regulations that create a more stable and conducive business climate for entrepreneurial growth and local economic activity.

Recommendations for Multi-Strategy Policies to Sustainable Rural for Reduction of Poverty

The combination of household and individual based interventions, supported by the above macro policies, aims to create a positive cycle of welfare improvement, where social assistance serves as a temporary safety net and economic capacity building becomes the engine for accelerating the increase in consumption of more nutritious and sustainable food. Poverty alleviation in rural areas can be achieved through economic growth strategies that target poor households (RTM) scattered across rural areas. This strategy is oriented towards strengthening productive economic activities by leveraging local village potential and increasing the competitiveness of leading sectors. Based on data BPS (2024), the three main sectors with the highest priority are the processing sector at 30.85%, the trade sector at 18.81%, and the agricultural sector at 10.66%. These three sectors are closely related to the rural economic structure and play an essential role in creating jobs and increasing the incomes of people experiencing poverty.

In its implementation, this economic growth strategy aims to boost commodity productivity by intensifying efforts in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. This increase in productivity must be accompanied by efforts to strengthen the value chain and expand downstream activities that generate economic value at the household and village community levels. Therefore, local governments need to focus their policies on

increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the village economy through strategic infrastructure support in key sectors such as plantations, agriculture, fisheries, and livestock. Multidimensional poverty alleviation requires a strong institutional orchestration approach, in which local government technical agencies serve as the leading conductors, harmonizing the roles of various actors from the public, private, and civil society sectors. This strategy matrix underscores the importance of comprehensive program portfolio management, focusing not only on consumptive interventions (scheduled and incidental assistance) to increase purchasing power and access to resources, but also on productive interventions. These productive interventions include improving human capital through job skills and entrepreneurship training, as well as creating jobs through Village Labor Intensive Programs and cluster-based (networked) entrepreneurship development. Thus, this framework emphasizes a shift from charity-based to capacity-based approaches, while encouraging financing synergies among the government, NGOs, job training institutions (LPK), and the private sector (Kadin) to ensure the coverage and sustainability of poverty alleviation programs. The following is the explanation above (Tabel 3)

Table 3. Recommendations for Multi-Strategy Policies to Reduction of Poverty

	Scheduled assistance	Government
Increasing access to resources/purchasing power	Incidental assistance	NGOs/Mass organizations/Zakat institution/CSR
	Flexible assistance	Village Food Barn (LPK)
	Work skills	Government/Training institutions
Enhancing the capacity/skills of the poor (routine)	Entrepreneurship skills	Chamber of Commerce/Government/Training institutions
	Service skills	Chamber of Commerce/Government/Training institutions
	Free social fees / free community dues	Village government/Hamlet committee
Social solidarity (village social protection)	Contributions to village food barns	Village government/Hamlet committee
	Social/shared electricity	Village government/Hamlet committee
	Village/hamlet public works programs	Village government/Hamlet committee
	Community service for village facilities (road inspection, water control, public facilities maintenance)	Village government/Hamlet committee
Expanding employment opportunities	Small agricultural industry	Village government/Hamlet committee
	Entrepreneurship packages covering production, distribution, and marketing	Village head/farmer groups
Developing networked entrepreneurship	Support for business networking/market access	Government/Training institutions/Chamber of Commerce

Poverty alleviation strategies in rural areas cannot be implemented solely on a sectoral basis; they require multidimensional coordination among technical agencies within their respective areas of authority. This approach emphasizes synergy between the government, the business world, social institutions, and rural communities to create a sustainable impact for poor groups. Based on the diagram, there are five main dimensions of the strategy: increasing access to resources and purchasing power, improving the capacity or skills of people experiencing poverty, strengthening social solidarity, expanding employment opportunities, and developing networked entrepreneurship.

The first dimension, increasing access to resources and purchasing power, is carried out through scheduled, incidental, and dynamic assistance. The government plays a role in distributing regular assistance such as subsidies and social assistance, while NGOs, community organizations, zakat institutions, and the private sector also strengthen their support through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. In addition, the Village Food Barn (LPK) is a local innovation that maintains the food security of people experiencing poverty.

The second dimension, increasing the capacity and skills of people with low incomes, is carried out routinely through training in job skills, entrepreneurship, and services. These activities involve collaboration

among the government, universities, and the business world to equip people with low incomes with skills relevant to the local job market.

The third dimension, strengthening social solidarity, is an essential foundation in building the socio-economic independence of rural communities. Social support, including exemptions from water and electricity fees and mutual aid for LPK, is provided by the village government, hamlets, and community institutions such as HIPAM in a participatory manner. This approach not only eases the economic burden but also strengthens residents' sense of togetherness and social responsibility.

The fourth dimension, increasing employment opportunities, is directed through the implementation of village labor-intensive programs and village social work, such as road repair, water source monitoring, or maintenance of public facilities. These programs directly absorb the poor workforce, provide short-term income, and strengthen the village's basic infrastructure.

Finally, the fifth dimension is networked entrepreneurship development, which aims to grow the village economy through clustered and integrated business activities. The government collaborates with Village Cooperatives (KOPDES), farmer groups, and Kadin to provide entrepreneurship packages that cover production, distribution, and marketing. This cluster-based approach is expected to increase efficiency, expand markets, and create a sustainable value chain. Overall, these five dimensions of the strategy illustrate that poverty alleviation in East Java does not focus solely on social assistance but also on the productive and collaborative empowerment of the poor. Synergy between agencies and stakeholders is key to building economic independence and reducing social inequality in rural areas.

Implementing rural poverty reduction strategies in East Java requires a structured, integrated, and sustainable coordination mechanism to ensure that all cross-sectoral programs run effectively. Based on the diagram, this process begins with the formation of an integrated team (vocal point) that serves as the primary driver of coordination between parties at the provincial, regencies, and village levels. This integrated team ensures that every policy and intervention is aligned with regional development priorities. The next stage is rapid mapping, which involves village facilitators, TNI officials, and Babinkamtibmas (community police officers). This step aims to identify the real conditions of people with low incomes, the region's potential, and the most appropriate intervention form for local characteristics. After the mapping process, specific targets and intervention strategies are determined, such as aid distribution, economic empowerment, infrastructure improvement, or human resource capacity building. The following is a Implementation of Model Recommendation Formation (Figure 4).

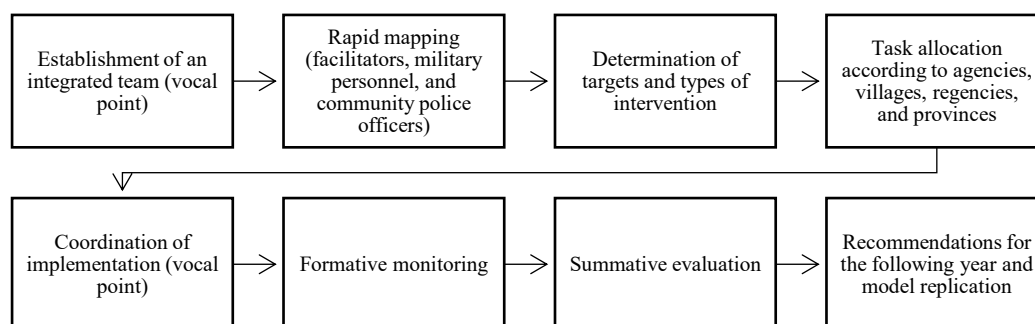


Figure 4. Implementation of Model Recommendation Formation

Furthermore, the figure results serve as the basis for dividing tasks and roles according to the authority of each party, including technical agencies, villages, regencies, and provincial governments. This stage ensures the effectiveness of program implementation in the field through an implementation coordination mechanism that remains centered on the focal point at each level of government. Along with implementing activities, formative monitoring is carried out regularly to assess progress and identify obstacles, enabling mid-course adjustments. After the program has run for one cycle, a summative evaluation is conducted to assess results and their impact on village poverty indicators, including increased income, reduced expenditures, and expanded employment opportunities. The results of this evaluation form the basis for recommendations for the following year and for replicating the model in other areas with similar characteristics.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that rural poverty is multidimensional and difficult to overcome through a single sectoral approach, therefore requiring an integrated multi-strategy model that combines short-term consumptive interventions such as direct assistance (PKH, BLT, BPNT) for basic needs with long-term productive efforts in the form of skills training, network-based entrepreneurship development, empowerment of village MSMEs through PNPM and farmer groups, and optimization of infrastructure such as irrigation roads and electricity access. This approach encourages a transformation from aid dependency to economic independence through cross-actor coordination (central/regional government through Bappenas, the private sector, and communities), with an emphasis on adaptive targeting for registered/unregistered poor households and strengthening an inclusive ecosystem for vulnerable and prosperous groups. Based on theory, the findings enrich the multidimensional poverty paradigm with a layered framework, while the practical implications require national-regional policy alignment to reduce disintegration and targeting inaccuracy. This research still has shortcomings and limitations in terms of location coverage and variables used. Further research is needed to examine the issue of poverty vulnerability more comprehensively.

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