

Policy for Eliminating Extreme Poverty with an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: A Poverty Reduction Policy Design

Kebijakan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem dengan Ekosistem Kewirausahaan: Sebuah Desain Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan

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Article History

Received: 14 October 2023

Final Revision: 1 December 2023

Accepted: 4 December 2023

Available Online: 30 December 2023

Abstract

Eliminating extreme poverty is the mandate of the Indonesian constitution. This study's methodology is qualitative, specializing in designing poverty eradication policy analysis as an entrepreneurial ecosystem. Indonesia's extreme poverty condition will be at 1.74% in 2023. The government has created a program to eliminate extreme poverty, which can meet needs from the health aspect in the form of a Healthy Indonesia card, the food aspect in the form of rice for low-income families, and the education aspect in the form of an intelligent Indonesia card. Of these three aspects, there needs to be an aspect so that low-income families continue to get income to meet their living needs and avoid falling into extreme poverty with an entrepreneurial ecosystem in the form of social entrepreneurship. According to the findings of this study, the government may use a Penta-helix partnership model with other stakeholders to tackle the issue of eradicating poverty by 2024 and meet the target of 0%-1% severe poverty elimination.

Keywords

Extreme Poverty; Entrepreneurship; Policy; Poverty Reduction

Abstrak

Salah satu mandat konstitusi Indonesia yang menjadi prioritas adalah penghapusan kemiskinan ekstrem. Artikel ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan desain analisis kebijakan yang dikhususkan pada penghapusan kemiskinan ekstrem dengan model ekosistem kewirausahaan. Kondisi kemiskinan ekstrem Indonesia berada pada 1,74% pada tahun 2023. Pemerintah sudah membuat program untuk penghapusan kemiskinan ekstrem yang dapat memenuhi kebutuhan dari aspek kesehatan berupa kartu Indonesia Sehat, aspek pangan berupa beras untuk keluarga miskin, dan aspek pendidikan berupa kartu Indonesia pintar. Dari ketiga aspek tersebut perlu ada aspek agar keluarga miskin tetap mendapatkan pendapatan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup sehingga terhindar dari kejatuhan kepada kemiskinan ekstrem dengan ekosistem kewirausahaan berupa wirausaha sosial. Kesimpulannya dari penelitian ini adalah pemerintah dapat melakukan model kolaborasi penta-helix dengan stakeholder lain agar persoalan penghapusan kemiskinan ini dapat di selesaikan sehingga target 0%-1% penghapusan kemiskinan ekstrem di tahun 2024 dapat terpenuhi.

Kata Kunci

Kemiskinan Ekstrem; Kewirausahaan; Kebijakan; Penanggulangan Kemiskinan

1. Introduction

Poverty is one of the development challenges besides unemployment and social inequality (Sullivan & Hickel, 2023: 21). Indonesia has high poverty levels in several regions due to lagging development conditions. Therefore, poverty is the primary goal of sustainable development that is endorsed by the world's nations (Nugroho et al., 2020).

The inability to provide for basic requirements such as food, clothes, housing, clean water, education, health, access to information, income, and social services is sometimes considered to be extreme poverty (Fazio et al., 2021: 5). Poverty occurs because of difficulties in meeting basic needs, in addition to the problem of getting a decent job with an income that can meet one's living needs (Mtapuri, 2023: 5)

Before Covid-19, there had been a decline in global poverty patterns, and based on the Kharas and Dooley (2021) understanding that a definition of extreme poverty is those who live on less than \$1.90 per person per day based on international agreements in 2011. From 1.9 billion in 1990 to 648 million in 2019, the quantity of those in extreme poverty has decreased, and by 2030, it is expected to reach 537 million. However, it experienced a contraction during the Covid-19 and post-pandemic, increasing by 100 million people in 2020 to 745 million (UN, 2023).

Before growth rebounds in 2021 and 2022, Covid-19 will immediately impact most nations, briefly reversing gains on poverty reduction and other development indices. This category includes nations on the list above, including Indonesia, the Philippines, and India. Long-term economic development will pull vulnerable households out of poverty even if they require assistance for the next year or two. In this subset of nations, there are fewer concerns for the international development community (Negara & Hutchinson, 2021).

Ending extreme poverty is a crucial goal of sustainable development. Apart from that, in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the poverty reduction strategy is also one of the national development priorities. The government targets decreasing the poverty rate to 6.5 to 7 percent by 2024.

To solve extreme poverty, the government cannot act alone. The government must collaborate with various

parties and prioritize community empowerment to raise awareness of the importance of eliminating extreme poverty (Sutter et al., 2019: 199). Poverty is a social disease that must be cured with various solution actions according to the circumstances and conditions of each community and society.

With a vast and affluent area, many underdeveloped regions are still very far from prosperous. This needs to be given a development touch solution so that equality throughout the region can move the wheels of development in a mutually cooperative manner.

The policy to eradicate poverty that the government has implemented has quite a lot of scenarios, such as social protection programs in the form of rice for people experiencing poverty, Community Health Insurance, Healthy Indonesia Card, Smart Indonesia Card, family Hope program from the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the One Million Houses program from the PUPR Ministry (Haliim, 2016).

According to Ncube et al. (2021) earlier study on the eradication of severe poverty in Africa, eliminating poverty by 2030 is out of reach for this area, even under realistic assumptions about consumption growth and redistribution. The poverty rate in 2030 will remain about 10% of the population, notwithstanding our 'best case' scenario of faster development and transfer from the richest 10% to the poorest 40%. Eradicating poverty would be a more practical goal for the area.

Haliim (2016) discovered that while PKH installation had gone well and in accordance with protocol, the number of RTSM PKH recipients had been declining annually. However, the overall number of impoverished individuals in Malang City was unaffected by the execution of this initiative.

The results of research from Wisnutama et al. (2023) show that the development of the main indicators of extreme poverty in Madiun Regency from year to year is becoming more effective, this shows that the percentage of extreme poor people is small, but the numbers are definitely large. The government realizes that the point is not about the size, but how to deal with the extreme poor is more important. To make this happen, the Regional Government of Madiun Regency has prepared various equitable development programs in each sub-district, for example in the fields of education, health, agriculture,

social religion, empowerment of women and children, employment, and community participation.

Three distinct underlying perspectives are highlighted by the analysis of these articles: revolution (actions that alter the fundamental capitalist-based assumptions of business), reform (actions leading to substantive institutional changes), and remediation (actions addressing immediate resource concerns) as a means of reducing poverty through entrepreneurship. Many fresh ideas and avenues for further research are developed as a result of the analysis of these papers (Sutter et al., 2019).

So far, the policies implemented by the government have been built to strengthen the foundation for preparedness to face poverty regardless of extreme conditions. In this context, policies are needed that lead to prosperity so that extreme poverty does not return. So the author examines the design of policies to eradicate extreme poverty using an entrepreneurial ecosystem approach that is built with mentoring and through incubation and mentoring from experienced mentors.

2. Methods

This article uses policy design analysis using a planning scenario approach (Louen et al., 2023). This is done to foresee the growth of extreme poverty, which has been impacted by fundamental government policies so that it would not be relegated to extreme circumstances (Supriyanto, 2023). This policy design is flexible enough to adapt to various scenarios (Ercan et al., 2022).

The analysis uses the penta-helix model to analyze stakeholders related to poverty alleviation. The data used here is secondary data, which is then explained using a policy design approach to analyze the model for alleviating extreme poverty in Indonesia.

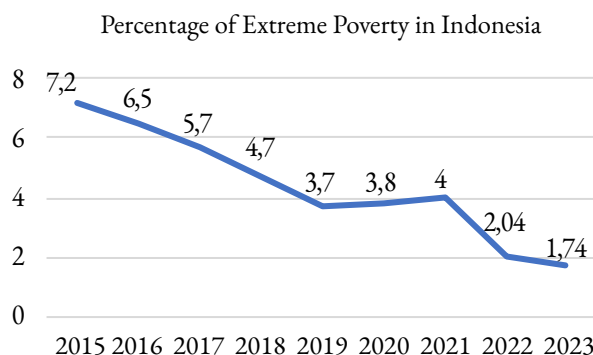
3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Several factors cause extreme poverty, including difficulties accessing economic resources, limited access to balanced nutrition and healthy living, and limited access to information and education. Apart from that, Priseptian and Primandhana (2022) argue that poverty is also caused by poor living conditions, low minimum pay, and rising unemployment rates without more work prospects each year. Therefore, a minimum wage must

be created to improve workers' welfare and reduce poverty. However, improving people's living standards is also necessary to increase the quality of knowledge, skills, and talents.

The post-COVID-19 domino effect has seen an increase in extreme poverty rates because of rising fuel prices, high rates of layoffs, and high costs of essential commodities (Rawson & Stevens, 2023). In Q3, there has even been a significant increase in virtual items. Of course, the government needs to anticipate it to maintain purchasing power so that there is no increase in the poverty rate, which will wipe out the government's efforts.



Source: BPS data (processed).

Numerous people lived in poverty before the Covid-19 pandemic that hit in 2019. This figure even jumped to 10.19% in September 2020. The trend of decreasing the percentage of extreme poverty rates increased during the pandemic to 4% in 2021. In March 2022, as many as 26.16 million (9.54%) of Indonesia's population lived below the poverty line. This means that 9-10 out of 100 Indonesians will live in poverty by March 2022.

The government uses two main poverty reduction strategies. First, using social protection schemes and payments, they lessened the financial strain on sensitive and impoverished populations. Second, empower disadvantaged people to become more productive to boost their economic capability. These two strategies will then be developed through programs such as Rice for the Poor, the Family Hope Program, the Smart Indonesia card (education), the Healthy Indonesia card, and the One Million Houses program for uninhabitable houses.

Meanwhile, the strategy for eradicating extreme poverty based on the Ministry of Villages, based on microdata (bottom-up), disadvantaged development, and migration are carried out by reducing extreme poverty to 80% at the village level, the subject of handling residents refers to one name and one address. Hence, the action is through a census approach to be targeted to all residents. The end of extreme poverty at the village level is carried out once. For all within the specified time limit, follow-up treatment can be followed up through welfare posyandu developed in areas of extreme poverty. The Ministry of Villages has developed a 4-phase strategy to end severe poverty in unfinished villages, with monitoring carried out by districts, starting in 2021 phase 1, 2022 phase 2, 2023 phase 3, and 2024 phase 4. (Aji, 2022).

The government's obstacles in overcoming poverty depend not only on macro issues. The policy programs that the government has launched are pretty good in concept if they are right on target; of course, these programs can be helpful to low-income families in meeting their needs (Essa et al., 2021). However, the administration of severe poverty reduction initiatives is poorly managed by these agencies, and low-income family data regulations are still in place and not on target, requiring strict monitoring and evaluation; there is no real-time mechanism for recording and reporting systems for poverty alleviation programs, and the operational budget for poverty is exhausted—coordination meetings so that there is a minimal contribution to the elimination of low-income families in Indonesia.

The state revenues and expenditures budget will be made available in 2024 by the government to address the issue of severe poverty. According to the 2024 APBN draft law, the goal is to reduce extreme poverty to 0%. The DPR RI Budget Agency concurs with this strategy to help the government lower severe poverty to 0–1 percent and 6.5–7.5 percent.

Of course, in the context of budget planning for eradicating extreme poverty set by the government, we should appreciate it. However, it is also necessary to monitor the use of the budget so that it is right on target so that the poverty eradication program policy can be felt by low-income families and lighten the burden on their living needs.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Design of Policies to Eliminate Extreme Poverty

A policy framework that extends from upstream to downstream is unquestionably necessary to eradicate severe poverty of 0% by 2024. This policy must be well controlled. The government must be able to synergize with various stakeholders so that monitoring of this policy can follow its primary objective of carrying out its constitutional mandate to eliminate extreme poverty.

The government has prepared a program to eradicate extreme poverty, described in 3 program approaches. The policy design for eradicating extreme poverty in Indonesia is comprehensive and integrated, involving several key strategies.

They are reducing the expenditure burden of the community. The Family Hope Program and the Staple Food Card are examples of regular social assistance programs that do this. Special social support programs like Direct cash payments from Village Funds, Social Cash support, Presidential Social aid, and top regular social assistance are also available (Paellorisky & Solikin, 2019).

It is increasing community income. This strategy is implemented to increase productivity and empower the community. Some of these efforts include empowering farmers, developing local e-commerce-based businesses, and providing social assistance and social rehabilitation for groups with special needs, such as older adults, children, and people with disabilities.

Reducing the number of pockets of poverty involves building basic service infrastructure to minimize areas where poverty is concentrated. This includes housing relocation under challenging areas, industrial development, and improving basic infrastructure and connectivity such as roads and bridges (Utomo et al., 2019).

The government has issued Presidential Instruction (Inpres) number 4 of 2022 to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty in Indonesia with a completion target in 2024. This instruction guarantees the accuracy of targets and the integration of programs across ministries/institutions while involving community participation. The coordinating ministries that manage the

government's dedication to updating data are the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.

The institutional structure is divided into central and regional levels. At the primary level, consolidation is assigned to the Vice President. At the regional level, the institutional structure can refer to Work Procedures and Work Procedures as well as Institutional and Human Resources Development of the Provincial Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team and Poverty Alleviation Coordination. Regency and City Work Procedures and Institutional and Human Resources Development Team. At the village level, village authorities, assistants, other social welfare professionals, and the community collaborate to coordinate the planning and budgeting procedures.

At the same time, financing for these three programs is allocated to the State's Income and Spending Budget, the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, and Non-APBN/D in the form of corporate responsibility funds, charitable giving, philanthropy, use of zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and multi-donor for organizations addressing social issues (Negara & Hutchinson, 2021). This funding model can also later become further funding for social entrepreneurship programs that can be run by needy families so that they get income to meet their needs. However, access to social programs from the government is still their right to maintain life's necessities such as food, health, and access—education for their children.

3.2.2. Solutions to Extreme Poverty in the Form of Entrepreneurial Empowerment

Entrepreneurial empowerment is one effective solution to overcome extreme poverty. It involves empowering poor individuals or groups to create enterprises or businesses to generate sufficient income to meet their basic needs.

The [Table 1](#) are several steps and strategies that can be used in efforts to empower entrepreneurship to overcome extreme poverty with multi-actor policy designs.

First, Education and Training. Provides education and training to poor individuals to develop their

entrepreneurial skills (Moravec & Martínez-Bravo, 2023). This could include business management, finance, marketing, and relevant technical skills training (Allal-ch et al., 2021).

Second, Access to Capital: the problem of capital for small businesses is a classic problem. The government must overcome this problem by ensuring that individuals who want to start a business can access sufficient capital (Utomo et al., 2019). This could be in the form of microloans or access to other sources of capital. Programs such as microcredit and credit cooperatives can help with this. Even, if possible, the money is interest-free so that low-income families do not get into debt and can grow businesses run by impoverished families.

Third, Infrastructure Development: Building the infrastructure needed to support small and medium businesses, such as access to markets, transportation, and other supporting facilities (Yalcin et al., 2022). The development of marketing infrastructure can be carried out in various aspects, depending on the type of business run by low-income families. If the form of business is a retailer, of course, the price aspect must compete with established retailers. Still, if the state of the industry is the production of goods or food, it is necessary to provide a market aspect that reaches end-users or in the form of a marketplace so that the business can run as it should.

Fourth, Assisting with Business Formation: Assisting in business formation, including the licensing process, business planning, and strategy development (Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022). Building a business is not easy, let alone providing an understanding of business concepts to poor people who need unique energy to run a sustainable business. If possible, create a simpler business model, but the product entry and exit aspect is more proven to minimize every obstacle.

Fifth, Support Business Networks: Encourage the formation of local business networks or communities to enable the exchange of information and support between similar entrepreneurs (Zhang et al., 2022). This business network is an ecosystem that supports poor businesses or entrepreneurs from upstream to downstream.

Sixth, Encourage Social Entrepreneurship: Encourage the development of social businesses that aim to solve social problems while generating income (Scuotto et al., 2022). Social entrepreneurship may suit low-income

Table 1. Design of Activities to Eliminate Extreme Poverty Using an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

Activity	Actor	Implementation
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Youth and Sports - Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy - Ministry of BUMN - Ministry of Village PDT - Governor/Regent/Mayor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperative Training - Business management training - Digital marketing training - Technical skills training - Finance and accounting training - Product or retailer development training.
Access to capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Investment/BKPM - Ministry of Villages - State-owned and Private Companies - Social welfare Funding Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to capital for People's Business Credit in government banking - Microcredit in government/BUMDes cooperatives with low or no interest
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Villages - State-owned and Private Companies - Social welfare Funding Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access digital marketing - Access raw materials - Access production machines
Helping business formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Villages - State-owned and Private Companies - Social welfare Funding Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create business formation training. - Clustering of business formation - Creating small business incubation for poor, village-based families. - Determining business according to village potential (one village, one corporation)
Supports business networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Villages - State-owned and Private Companies - Social welfare Funding Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a locally based value chain network. - Supports national-based value chains
Encouraging Social Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Villages - State-owned and Private Companies - Social welfare Funding Institution - University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building social business development that aims to solve social problems while generating income for the poor

Activity	Actor	Implementation
Women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Villages - Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment - State-owned and Private Companies - Social welfare Funding Institution - University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building entrepreneurship based on women. - Women's empowerment as a support system for family resilience
Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Youth and Sports - Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy - Ministry of BUMN - Ministry of Village PDT - Governor/Regent/Mayor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the success of social entrepreneurship - Evaluate the level of business progress. - Monitoring the growth and development of low-income family businesses
Encouraging innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Investment/BKPM - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - PDT Ministry of Villages - Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment - BRIN - Private - NGOs - University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in business process innovation for low-income family businesses. - Encourage innovation in business and business models that can create added value and job opportunities.
Community empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture - Coordinating Ministry for the Economy - Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises - Ministry of Investment/BKPM - Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs - PDT Ministry of Villages - Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment - Private - NGOs - University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of Penta-helix (universities, communities, business, and government media) in social entrepreneurship of low-income families - Communities are implementers of business empowerment for poor people with funding and support from the government and the private sector (CSR).

families, especially those with special skills or a creative economy. For example, there is a convection factory

where low-income families live. Of course, a lot of waste is left over from clothing production. The waste cloth,

accessories, jewelry, wallets, bags, and so on are made with special training from experienced trainers.

Seventh, Women's Empowerment: Ensure women have equal entrepreneurial opportunities (Nurlaili & Muhartono, 2017). Women often face barriers in accessing training and capital, which deserve special attention. In the context of social entrepreneurship, women can play a role.

Eighth, Monitoring, and Evaluation: Carry out continuous monitoring and evaluation of entrepreneurship empowerment programs to ensure they effectively reduce extreme poverty.

Ninth, Encouraging Innovation: Encouraging innovation in business and business models that can create added value and job opportunities (Ingvarson & Hassel, 2023). Innovations were carried out by university and research interest groups to develop a social entrepreneurship incubation concept that could be applied. Then, this innovation was conveyed to the government to create a collaborative program with the penta-helix group whose tasks were tailored to each interest group.

Tenth, Community Empowerment: Involving communities in planning and implementing entrepreneurial empowerment programs to feel they own the program and participate actively in their economic development (Calzada, 2020).

The process of implementing entrepreneurship assistance can collaborate between the government, private sector, universities, NGOs, and the media (Pentahelix Model) so that the problem of extreme poverty can be quickly resolved by low-income families who have small businesses that can support the family's needs (Atmojo et al., 2023).

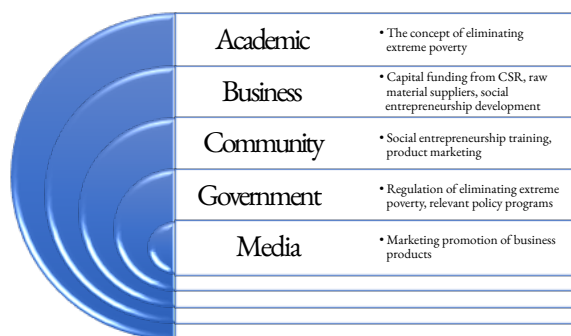


Figure 1. Ecosystem map of the Penta helix model of poverty reduction through entrepreneurship

Based on the picture above, the extreme poverty eradication program can be collaborated with multistakeholder for an entrepreneurship program as a continuation of the government's revolutionary poverty eradication program so that low-income families receive income that can be used to meet their needs so that they do not experience extreme poverty again.

The government here carries out its role as a regulator and coordinator for social entrepreneurship programs for low-income families. It does not preclude the idea of the government working with the other four parties on overlapping projects, including funding soft loans, empowering women to run business programs, encouraging product production in a social business group, and other social impact programs.

Universities, as stakeholders in the field of education and research, can create proven entrepreneurial concepts so that low-income families can run businesses that can be applied simply from the supply chain, access to capital, marketing, and products that are simple but have high marketability so that they sell well in the market.

The function of the Business group is to provide access to capital, business empowerment, suppliers, raw material providers, and other access. This business group must coordinate with the government to develop programs that are right on target.

The community can function as a group that empowers social groups that the government has recorded as low-income families; experienced communities can provide social entrepreneurship training according to their abilities. This group can also be a marketing agent for products from low-income family groups.

The media functions as access to marketing promotions for products from this vulnerable group. The press must have target market data so that access to product promotions is appropriate for each target market.

4. Conclusion

The study's finding is that the government may execute a penta-helix model of collaboration with other stakeholders to tackle the issue of eradicating poverty and

achieve the goal of 0%-1% eradication of extreme poverty by 2024.

The groups in the penta-helix are coordinated by the government, which has received a roadmap for the concept of social entrepreneurship for low-income families so that its application can be tailored to each stakeholder. The design of this policy program requires vital accessibility and modeling with more data so that future research can take up niches that have not been maximized in this data. In the future, the concept could be a projection of social entrepreneurship that can be run by low-income families and periodically evaluated for obstacles and progress.

The vicious circle theory which is often the theoretical basis for studies related to poverty should not always be the main reference, perhaps we need support from the theory of entrepreneurial ecosystem development to cut the path of poverty so that it does not go too far. Cutting poverty through appropriate policy design in the form of an entrepreneurial ecosystem must be united from upstream to downstream so that there is no gap for poor families to return to their old habits. Because the main enemy of poverty is laziness to change oneself for the better.

Acknowledgment

Thank you to the Undip Doctoral of Public Administration Campus, where I spent time writing this work, and the Diponegoro University Library for the data.

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