

# Analysis of the Achievement of the Rapid Action Program for Poverty Alleviation Based on Community Empowerment (A Case Study in Bahoea Reko-reko and Nambo Villages, Morowali Regency)

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## Abstract

Poverty eradication is a national priority in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, which has prompted the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government to launch the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Programme to strengthen the economic capacity of poor households through community empowerment. This programme targets Morowali as a priority location with the aim of increasing community independence, accelerating poverty reduction, and supporting regional development. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Community Empowerment-Based Poverty Alleviation Program (Gercep Gaskan Berdaya) in Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi. The program represents a local government strategy to accelerate the reduction of extreme poverty through empowerment and community participation. The research employed a descriptive quantitative method using questionnaires distributed to 22 beneficiaries from Bahoea Reko-Reko Village and Nambo Village. Data were analyzed using simple tabulation, percentage calculation, and mean score comparison. The findings indicate that the program is effective, with an overall average score of 4.11, categorized as good. In Bahoea Reko-Reko Village, the program's effectiveness is more evident in skill improvement and targeting accuracy, while in Nambo Village it is more dominant in participation and economic sustainability aspects. However, the direct impact on household welfare remains limited, highlighting the need to strengthen household-level interventions. This study recommends enhancing community participation, improving transparency in beneficiary validation, and developing family-based economic empowerment initiatives to ensure program sustainability.

**Keywords:** Community Empowerment, Community Participation, Poverty Alleviation, Program Effectiveness.

## 1. Introduction

Poverty alleviation is a priority agenda in national development that is also in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) planned in the 2030 Agenda by the global community. Various strategies and policies continue to be developed and adjusted to the dynamics of the times to answer increasingly complex challenges. Along with these developments, the approach to poverty alleviation programs has also undergone various strategic adjustments. The aim is to increase the effectiveness of interventions so as to accelerate the achievement of sustainable poverty reduction targets (Sujianto et al., 2024).

As a follow-up to the 2023 agenda on poverty alleviation, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government launched the Community Empowerment-Based Rapid Poverty Alleviation Program (also known as Gercep Gaskan Berdaya). This program is designed as an effort to help the poor through the provision of assistance focused on meeting production facilities that



support their work and main income. It is hoped that this intervention will be able to significantly reduce the number of poor people, while narrowing the gap between the poverty percentage in Central Sulawesi and the national average (Astuti, 2024). In addition, this program is also aimed at encouraging the acceleration of regional development and catching up with other regions in eastern Indonesia (Prastyadi et al., 2024).

In implementing the Community Empowerment-Based Rapid Poverty Alleviation Program, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government stipulates that the main target of this program is the poor people spread across all regencies in the province. One of the regencies that is a priority location for program implementation is Morowali Regency, as stated in Central Sulawesi Governor Regulation Number 29 of 2022 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program. Based on these regulations, program beneficiaries are focused on Poor Households (RTM) in Decile I group, with a minimum of 22 households in each target location. The community empowerment approach is considered important because it has proven to be more sustainable than direct assistance, and is in line with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Reduction and global commitments through the 2030 SDGs Agenda (Bappenas, 2022; United Nations, 2018).

The Community Empowerment-Based Rapid Poverty Alleviation is an approach that aims to reduce poverty through direct community empowerment (Emmywati et al., 2024). This approach is expected to increase community independence so that they are able to manage resources independently and sustainably. The Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program implemented in Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, is specifically designed to reduce poverty rates by strengthening the economic conditions of poor households as the main beneficiaries. Chambers (1994) view emphasizes that community empowerment is a key strategy in sustainable development, and is also affirmed in the National Poverty Alleviation Strategy (Bappenas, 2022) that community-based approaches can increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs at the local level.

Thus, the Community Empowerment-Based Rapid Poverty Alleviation Program (Gercep Gaskan Berdaya) in Morowali Regency is intended to reduce poverty rates through strengthening the economy of poor households. This program not only provides productive assistance, but also aims to improve the community's economic business capabilities and skills to be more independent and sustainable. In addition, this intervention is expected to be able to improve the quality of life of the community by expanding economic opportunities, encouraging the development of micro and small businesses, and accelerating the community's economic recovery after various development challenges in the region. Thus, analysis of this program's achievements is important to assess its effectiveness while providing input for strengthening poverty alleviation policies in Central Sulawesi in the future.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Poverty and Its Alleviation Strategy

Poverty is a multidimensional problem that is not only related to low income, but also limited access to education, health, employment, and opportunities to participate in development. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) defines the poor as those who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line, which is calculated based on minimum food and non-food needs (BPS, 2024). Meanwhile, the World Bank (2020) emphasizes that poverty is not only measured in economic terms, but also concerns limitations in accessing basic services, vulnerability to shocks, and isolation from social and institutional networks.

Poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia have become a national development priority and are strengthened through various policies, one of which is Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Reduction which targets the elimination of extreme poverty in 2024. The strategies applied include convergence of social assistance programs, community empowerment, increased financial inclusion, and strengthened access to basic services (Bappenas, 2022).

Conceptually, poverty alleviation strategies can be categorized into two main approaches, namely the charity-based approach which is short-term through direct assistance, and the empowerment-based approach which is oriented towards increasing capacity, independence, and economic sustainability of the poor (Chambers, 1994; Ife et al., 2008). The second approach is considered more relevant to address the structural roots of poverty, because it is able to create long-term socio-economic resilience in communities.

## **2.2. Community Empowerment in Poverty Alleviation**

Community empowerment is an important strategy in poverty alleviation that emphasizes increasing the capacity, participation, and independence of the poor. Chambers (1994) sees empowerment as a process that provides opportunities for communities to control resources, make decisions, and improve their welfare sustainably. This approach differs from charitable assistance patterns that tend to create dependency, because empowerment actually encourages communities to be able to develop their potential and assets.

This concept is in line with the Capability Approach proposed by Sen (1999), where development is not solely measured by economic growth, but by the extent to which individuals have substantive freedom in determining a meaningful life. In the context of poverty alleviation, empowerment means expanding the capabilities of the poor through access to education, skills, business capital, and economic opportunities. A number of studies show that empowerment-based interventions are more effective in creating long-term impacts. de Mel et al. (2008) found that productive assistance accompanied by training and mentoring can significantly increase micro-business income. This is reinforced by Bappenas (2022) which emphasizes that community empowerment strategies are an important pillar in accelerating the reduction of extreme poverty in Indonesia.

Thus, community empowerment is not just providing assistance, but is a systematic process that involves strengthening individual capacity, providing means of production, strengthening local institutions, and expanding market access. If properly designed, this approach can break the chain of structural poverty and encourage economic independence of the poor.

## **2.3. Regional Policy: Central Sulawesi and Morowali Regency**

Central Sulawesi Province instructs the implementation of the Community Empowerment-Based Rapid Poverty Alleviation Program (Gercep Gaskan Berdaya) through Governor Regulation Number 29 of 2022 as a general guideline for program implementation at the provincial and regency/city levels. This Governor Regulation establishes the principle of intervention convergence, Decile I-based targets, and intervention packages that prioritize productive assistance and mentoring. Technical implementation at the regency level is devolved through regional regulations/decisions of regional apparatus. In Morowali Regency, the implementation of Gercep is regulated through Regent Regulation Number 11 of 2023 (Technical Guidelines), which contains the RTM selection mechanism, minimum number of recipients per location, and productive assistance and mentoring package schemes. This technical guideline document serves as an operational reference for implementing villages.

Programmatically, provincial policy emphasizes focused budgets and inter-OPD synergy; LPPD reports and RKPD documents show significant budget allocations to Gercep and budget realization for empowerment activities and production facilities in 2023–2024. This implementation is also integrated with sectoral programs (fisheries, agriculture, MSMEs) so that interventions support the community's main livelihoods. Provincial-level policy evaluation emphasizes convergence approaches and program innovation as keys to reducing extreme poverty, these analytical findings and recommendations are contained in Bappeda/SOSMANIORA studies evaluating the effectiveness of programs such as Gercep and PADUNGKU in Central Sulawesi. The study recommends improvements in target data verification, strengthening medium-term mentoring, and strengthening market access for beneficiaries.

Provincial policy also adjusts to national directives (extreme poverty elimination acceleration strategy/TNP2K and related Presidential Regulations), so that regional policies are developed to meet extreme poverty reduction targets through a combination of reducing expenditure burdens and increasing income. Regional policy recommendations emphasize the importance of target verification, establishing coordination mechanisms (TKPKD), and strengthening local institutions in implementing Gercep.

### 3. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study type focused on the implementation of the Community Empowerment-Based Rapid Poverty Alleviation Program (Gercep Gaskan Berdaya) in Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. This approach was chosen because it is able to describe in depth the dynamics of program implementation, the forms of interventions provided, and the perceptions and experiences of beneficiaries in managing productive assistance. According to Sugiyono (2019), qualitative research is more suitable for understanding meanings and social interactions in real contexts, while case studies allow researchers to conduct comprehensive analysis in one particular location.

The research location was determined purposively, namely in Nambo Village, East Bungku District and Bahoea Reko-Reko Village, West Bungku District, which are two villages receiving benefits from the Gercep program. Research informants consisted of Poor Households (RTM) receiving assistance, village officials, program assistants, and parties from relevant Regional Government Organizations (OPD) in Morowali Regency. The determination of informants was done using purposive sampling techniques to ensure representation of actors involved in program implementation (Perdana, 2020).

Data was collected through three main techniques, namely: (1) in-depth interviews with beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders, (2) field observations on the utilization of productive assistance, and (3) documentation studies of regulations, program implementation reports, and regional statistical data. In addition, this research also uses a questionnaire instrument with a Likert scale (1 = very dissatisfied to 5 = very satisfied) to measure beneficiaries' perceptions of program effectiveness. Indicators assessed include: suitability of assistance with needs, increase in household income, business sustainability, and mentoring support from the government (Madiarsih et al., 2024).

Data analysis was performed using the interactive model of Miles & Huberman (1994), which includes the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data from Likert scale questionnaires were analyzed descriptively quantitatively to strengthen qualitative results. Data validity testing was conducted through source and method triangulation, to ensure that research findings objectively reflect empirical

conditions in the field (Moleong, 2021). With this method, it is hoped that the research can provide a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program in reducing poverty rates through a community empowerment approach.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1. Research Results

This research presents the results of the achievements of the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program in Morowali Regency. The analysis uses questionnaire data from beneficiaries in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village and Nambo Village. Indicators measured include capability improvement, family condition improvement, economic recovery acceleration, targeting accuracy, and community economic sustainability. The presentation of results is divided into three parts. First, the questionnaire results table in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village. Second, the results table in Nambo Village. Third, the comparison table of both villages. This presentation aims to show program achievements in each village and compare implementation effectiveness at the local level. Details of beneficiaries and distribution of programme assistance in Nambo Village, Bungku Timur Sub-district, are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Nambo Village, East Bungku District**

No	Objectives	Respondents	Score					Average
			SA	A	N	D	SD	
1	Does this program improve your abilities and skills	10	5	32	3	-	-	4
2	Does this program improve family life	10	-	36	3	-	-	3,9
3	Does the existence of this program accelerate economic recovery	10	5	32	3	-	-	4
4	Is this program oriented towards the poor	10	25	4	12	-	-	4,1
5	Does this program meet community needs	10	10	32	-	-	-	4,2
6	Is this program on target	10	20	20	3	-	-	4,3
7	Is this program appropriate in distribution and recipients	10	20	20	3	-	-	4,3
8	Does this program not discriminate based on religion, race, and social groups	10	15	28	-	-	-	4,3
9	Does the implemented program involve all community members	10	20	24	-	-	-	4,4
10	Is the program being handled a primary need	10	15	28	-	-	-	4,3
11	Does this program realize sustainable economic improvement	10	25	20	-	-	-	4,5
12	Does this program match the criteria for aid recipients	10	20	20	3	-	-	4,3
13	Is the program established according to the objectives of the meeting results	10		36	3	-	-	3,9
14	Are recipients in accordance with verification and validation results	10	20	29	3	-	-	4,3
15	Is this program that cannot be funded consumptive in nature	10	20	24	-	-	-	4,4
<b>Average</b>								<b>4,21</b>

Source: processed data, 2025

The questionnaire results in Nambo Village as shown in Table 1 reveal that the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program is generally assessed positively by the community with an average score of 4,21. The majority of respondents assess the program as on target, in accordance with community needs, and able to improve economic sustainability. Indicators with the highest scores are aspects of economic sustainability (4,5) and involvement of community members (4,4). This shows that the program not only provides short-term benefits, but also encourages collective participation in economic activities. In addition, indicators regarding fair distribution of assistance and verification of beneficiaries also received high scores (4,3), indicating the program is quite transparent in implementation.

However, there are indicators with relatively lower scores, namely improvement of family life (3,9) and conformity with deliberation results (3,9). This value indicates that although the program has a positive impact, beneficiaries still assess that the improvement in family welfare is not optimal and the program formulation process is not fully participatory. Overall, these findings show that program implementation in Nambo Village has succeeded in strengthening the economic capacity of the poor, but still requires strengthening in aspects of planning participation and improving household welfare. Details of beneficiaries and aid allocation in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village, West Bungku Subdistrict, are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Bahoea Reko-Reko Village, West Bungku District**

No	Objectives	Respondents	Score					Average
			SA	A	N	D	SD	
1	Does this program improve your abilities and skills	12	40	16	-	-	-	4,66
2	Does this program improve family life	12	5	32	9	-	-	3,83
3	Does the existence of this program accelerate economic recovery	12	25	24	3	-	-	4,33
4	Is this program oriented towards the poor	12	25	16	9	-	-	4,16
5	Does this program meet community needs	12	35	12	6	-	-	4,41
6	Is this program on target	12	25	20	6	-	-	4,25
7	Is this program appropriate in distribution and recipients	12	15	20	12	-	-	3,91
8	Does this program not discriminate based on religion, race, and social groups	12	20	28	3	-	-	4,25
9	Does the implemented program involve all community members	12	-	36	9	-	-	3,75
10	Is the program being handled a primary need	12	-	24	18	-	-	3,5
11	Does this program realize sustainable economic improvement	12	15	28	6	-	-	4,08
12	Does this program match the criteria for aid recipients	12	-	44	3	-	-	3,91
13	Is the program established according to the objectives of the meeting results	12	25	16	9	-	-	4,16
14	Are recipients in accordance with verification and validation results	12	30	16	6	-	-	4,33
15	Is this program that cannot be funded consumptive in nature	12	20	24	6	-	-	4,16
<b>Average</b>								<b>4,11</b>

Source: processed data, 2025

The questionnaire results in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village as shown in Table 2 reveal that the community assesses the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program as quite effective with an average score of 4,11. The indicator with the highest score is improvement of capabilities and skills (4,66), indicating the program succeeded in strengthening individual capacity in running productive businesses. In addition, indicators of economic recovery acceleration (4,33) and beneficiary verification (4,33) also received high scores, showing that the program is quite transparent and has an impact on household economic recovery.

Conversely, indicators with relatively low scores are handling primary needs (3,5), involvement of all community members (3,75), and improvement of family life (3,83). This indicates that although the program has provided tangible benefits, beneficiaries still feel limitations in aspects of equitable participation and improvement of household quality of life. Overall, program implementation in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village has a positive impact on the community, but still requires strengthening in aspects of equitable participation and fulfillment of poor families' priority needs. The average data from Nambo Village and Bahoea Reko-Reko Village are presented in Table 3, which illustrates a comparison of the conditions of each village in the aspects analysed.

**Table 3. Average of Nambo Village and Bahoea Reko-Reko Village**

No	Objectives	Respondents	Score					Average
			SA	A	N	D	SD	
1	Does this program improve your abilities and skills	22	45	48	3	-	-	4,36
2	Does this program improve family life	22	5	68	12	-	-	3,86
3	Does the existence of this program accelerate economic recovery	22	30	56	6	-	-	4,18
4	Is this program oriented towards the poor	22	50	20	9	-	-	3,59
5	Does this program meet community needs	22	45	44	6	-	-	4,31
6	Is this program on target	22	45	40	9	-	-	4,27
7	Is this program appropriate in distribution and recipients	22	35	40	15	-	-	4,09
8	Does this program not discriminate based on religion, race, and social groups	22	35	56	3	-	-	4,27
9	Does the implemented program involve all community members	22	20	60	9	-	-	4,04
10	Is the program being handled a primary need	22	15	52	18	-	-	3,86
11	Does this program realize sustainable economic improvement	22	40	48	6	-	-	4,27
12	Does this program match the criteria for aid recipients	22	20	64	3	-	-	3,95
13	Is the program established according to the objectives of the meeting results	22	25	52	12	-	-	4,04
14	Are recipients in accordance with verification and validation results	22	50	36	9	-	-	4,31
15	Is this program that cannot be funded consumptive in nature	22	40	48	6	-	-	4,27
<b>Average</b>								<b>4,11</b>

Source: processed data, 2025

Collectively, questionnaire results from 22 respondents in two villages show that the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program received an average score of 4,11, meaning it is assessed as

good by beneficiaries. Indicators with the highest scores are improvement of capabilities and skills (4,36), followed by suitability of assistance with community needs (4,31) and beneficiary verification process (4,31). This shows that the program not only provides material support, but also contributes to strengthening community capacity in managing productive businesses.

Conversely, indicators with relatively low scores are found in aspects of program orientation towards the poor (3,59) and improvement of family life (3,86). This condition indicates that although the program has targeted poor household groups, the community assesses the impact on family quality of life has not been fully optimal. Thus, the comparison of both villages shows a relatively consistent pattern: the program is assessed as effective in technical aspects such as skills, needs, and distribution mechanisms, but still needs to be strengthened in substantive aspects such as equitable benefits for poor families and direct improvement of household welfare. A comparison of the conditions and achievements of the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Programme between Nambo Village and Bahoea Reko-Reko Village is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4. Comparison of Nambo Village and Bahoea Reko-Reko Village**

No	Indicator	Bahoea Reko-Reko	Nambo	Difference
1	Improves abilities & skills	4,66	4,00	+0,66
2	Improves family life	3,83	3,90	-0,07
3	Accelerates economic recovery	4,33	4,00	+0,33
4	Oriented towards the poor	4,16	4,10	+0,06
5	Meets community needs	4,41	4,20	+0,21
6	On target	4,25	4,30	-0,05
7	Appropriate in distribution and recipients	3,91	4,30	-0,39
8	Does not discriminate based on religion, race, and social groups	4,25	4,30	-0,05
9	Involves all community members	3,75	4,40	-0,65
10	Addresses primary needs	3,50	4,30	-0,80
11	Improves sustainable economy	4,08	4,50	-0,42
12	Matches aid recipient criteria	3,91	4,30	-0,39
13	Aligns with meeting results objectives	4,16	3,90	+0,26
14	Aligns with verification and validation results	4,33	4,30	+0,03
15	Does not fund consumptive matters	4,16	4,40	-0,24
<b>Overall average</b>		<b>4,11</b>	<b>4,21</b>	<b>-0,10</b>

Source: processed data, 2025

The comparison of questionnaire results between Bahoea Reko-Reko Village and Nambo Village as shown in Table 4 illuminates that both villages provide relatively balanced assessments of the implementation of the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program. The overall average in Nambo Village (4,21) is slightly higher than Bahoea Reko-Reko Village (4,11), meaning that the Nambo community assesses the program as more effective in certain aspects. The most prominent indicators in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village are improvement of capabilities and skills (4,66) and beneficiary verification (4,33). Meanwhile, Nambo Village rates higher on indicators of involvement of all community members (4,40), handling primary needs (4,30), and economic sustainability (4,50).

These findings show differences in the focus of community perceptions in each village. The Bahoea Reko-Reko community emphasizes more on improving individual capacity and transparency in determining recipients, while the Nambo community highlights more aspects of participation, economic sustainability, and program relevance to household primary needs. Thus, program implementation in both villages can be said to have successfully provided positive impacts, but there are variations in achievements influenced by the local socio-

economic context of each. This confirms the importance of a local context-based approach in poverty alleviation based on community empowerment.

## 4.2. Discussion

Research results through four tables show that the implementation of the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village and Nambo Village received generally good assessments from beneficiary communities. Overall, the average score from both villages combined is 4,11, while the inter-village average comparison shows Nambo Village is slightly higher (4,21) compared to Bahoea Reko-Reko Village (4,11). The main finding from both villages is the high score on the indicator of improving community capabilities and skills (Bahoea Reko-Reko = 4,66; Nambo = 4,00). This shows that the program not only distributes assistance materially, but also plays a role in building human resource capacity. In line with Chambers' (1994) view, community empowerment aims to strengthen the ability of poor groups to control the resources they have. In the local context, this skill improvement becomes important capital to encourage communities out of economic vulnerability (Kuncoro, 2010).

The economic sustainability indicator also received high scores, especially in Nambo Village (4,50). This shows that the community assesses the program as having potential for long-term impact, not just momentary assistance. This concept is in line with sustainable development theory (Todaro & Smith, 2014), which emphasizes that poverty alleviation programs must ensure sustainability in economic benefits. In Nambo Village, indicators of involvement of all community members (4,40) and non-discrimination by religion, race, and class (4,30) show that program implementation is inclusive. This participatory principle is consistent with the Community-Driven Development approach, which emphasizes the importance of citizen involvement in every stage of activities (World Bank, 2020). Conversely, in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village the participation score is low (3,75), showing the need to improve social inclusion mechanisms so that all levels of society can feel the program benefits.

Although the program is assessed as good, indicators related to improvement of family life still receive moderate scores (Bahoea Reko-Reko = 3,83; Nambo = 3,90). This indicates that the program's impact on household welfare has not been fully felt. According to Sen (1999), community welfare is not only measured by increased income, but also by the expansion of capabilities or actual family abilities in living a decent life. Thus, program success needs to be seen in a multidimensional framework. Relatively high scores on aspects of beneficiary verification (Bahoea Reko-Reko = 4,33; Nambo = 4,30) show that the community assesses program distribution as quite transparent and on target. Transparency in determining assistance recipients is key to program success, as stated by Nugroho (2018) that validation of beneficiaries is an important factor in ensuring public policy accountability.

## 5. Conclusion

Research findings illuminates that the Gercep Gaskan Berdaya Program is assessed as effective by communities in both villages, with high average scores both in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village and Nambo Village. In general, the program is able to increase community capacity, expand skills, and ensure assistance distribution runs transparently and accountably. Nevertheless, there are differences in emphasis between villages, where Bahoea Reko-Reko Village is more prominent in aspects of skill improvement and targeting accuracy, while Nambo Village is stronger in aspects of participation, economic sustainability, and fulfillment of community primary needs. The positive impact on family welfare has not been fully felt, so program success is still more dominant at the collective level compared to the household level.

Based on these findings, efforts are needed to strengthen community participation in Bahoea Reko-Reko Village through more inclusive village deliberation mechanisms, while maintaining program sustainability in Nambo Village so that economic benefits continue in the long term. The program also needs to be directed to better target household needs, for example through family economic training, women's empowerment, and micro-business development, so that community capacity improvement can go hand in hand with family welfare improvement. In addition, the beneficiary validation mechanism should be strengthened through collaboration between village officials, community leaders, and independent institutions to ensure transparency and prevent potential discrimination. For further research, a mixed quantitative and qualitative approach is recommended so that analysis results not only display numerical data, but also explore the contextual experiences of beneficiary communities.

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