

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are programs that have been mutually agreed upon by countries that are members of the United Nations to achieve equitable development. The main objective is to address current problems and for future sustainability on a global scale. The SDGs themselves are the 2030 agenda for sustainable development where countries have realized a clear intention to create a relationship between the three levels of sustainable development in the economic, social and environmental sectors through 17 goals and 169 targets (Leal Filho et al., 2019).

One of the goals of the SDGs in the first point is eradicating poverty in order to improve people's welfare. This is because poverty has become a burden for countries, especially developing countries in increasing their status to become developed countries. Based on data put forward by the World Poverty Clock, a site that provides information regarding poverty estimates and monitors progress in ending extreme poverty in almost every country in 2020, it states that Indonesia is on the right track for achieving SDGs and has the capacity to get out of poverty by in 2030 (Rassanjani, 2018).

The findings that were actually made are not surprising considering that the government has been serious about achieving the SDGs targets. One of the things that can be seen is the appointment of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) to coordinate the SDGs in Indonesia. Bappenas has the responsibility to formulate a national action plan in overseeing the successful implementation of the SDGs.

Indonesia's economic growth at the end of 2020 fell by around 2.3% with a poverty rate of 9.4%, an open unemployment rate of 6.3% and a gini ratio of 0.379. This poses a significant risk to the sustainability of the SDGs in Indonesia. This is because it is estimated

that the most affected by the existence of COVID-19 are the population below the poverty line of 10.86% and the vulnerable poor population of 30.77% (Rudiyanto, 2020).

According to Sukidin et al., (2017) poverty itself is divided into two categories, namely relative poverty and absolute poverty. Relative poverty is poverty that is formed due to the influence of development policies that have not been able to reach all levels of society which causes inequality in income distribution. These minimum standards are obtained or prepared based on the conditions of a country at a certain time and are focused on the poorest population groups. For example 20% or 40% of the lowest layer sorted by income or spending. Thus, the measure of poverty depends on the distribution of income or expenditure of the population.

While absolute poverty is poverty that is seen based on its ability to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, health, education, or housing needed to be able to live. Residents who have income below the poverty line are categorized as absolute poverty (unchanged). Governments throughout Indonesia, including the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, continue to pursue poverty alleviation programs.

Poverty that occurs in Yogyakarta is included in the category of poverty which is relatively high when compared to the national scale. Data provided by BPS reveals that the Special Region of Yogyakarta has a poverty percentage of 11.7% and is the poorest island in Java (Bhayu Pratama et al., 2020). In addition, in March 2021 the level of income inequality in D.I. Yogyakarta shows an increase. This can be seen in the data for the Gini ratio in March 2021 which was recorded at 0.441. This occurs both in urban and rural areas. Urban areas reached a gini ratio of 0.448 in March 2021, while rural areas reached 0.334 (BPS, 2021).

The distribution of the number of poor people based on the report from Bappeda DIY for the 2021 period shows that the five regions are spread out namely the City of

Yogyakarta, Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo and Gunung Kidul, the areas with the highest percentage of poor people are in Bantul. The numbers are Yogyakarta City with 34.07 thousand poor people, Sleman with 108.93 thousand poor people, Bantul with 146.98 poor people, Kulon Progo with 81.14 thousand poor people, and Gunung Kidul with 135.33 poor people (Bappeda DIY, 2021). The number of poor people from 2017 to 2021 tends to show a decrease but will increase again in 2020 to 2021. The following table shows the poverty trend of the DIY Province spread over five regions for five years (2017-2021) (Bappeda DIY, 2021):

Table 1. 1 Number of Poor Population in DIY 2017-2021

<b>Wilayah</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Yogyakarta	32,2	29,75	29,45	31,62	34,07
Sleman	96,75	92,04	90,17	99,78	108,93
Bantul	139,67	134,84	131,15	138,66	146,98
Kulon Progo	84,17	77,72	74,62	78,06	81,14
Gunung Kidul	135,74	125,76	123,08	127,61	135,33
<b>Total</b>	<b>488,53</b>	<b>460,11</b>	<b>448,47</b>	<b>475,73</b>	<b>506,45</b>

Source: Bappeda DIY, 2021

In fact, if you look at the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for the Province of D.I Yogyakarta related to the implementation of SDGs, D.I Yogyakarta has become a model for other provinces in implementing SDGs. This is because the province of D.I Yogyakarta has compiled and understands the direction of the SDGs from 2018 to 2022 (DPR RI, 2019).

However, on the other hand the level of poverty and welfare is still an obstacle to achieving the SDGs "no poverty" target. Research revealed by Fikri et al., (2016) revealed that poverty in Yogyakarta has different characteristics from poverty that occurs in big cities such as Jakarta and Surabaya.

The difference in this case lies in the effect of urbanization which has no significant effect on increasing the poverty rate. So, the poverty that occurs in D.I Yogyakarta is actually a natural poverty. The community has felt the government's commitment, response and seriousness in solving poverty problems (Bhayu Pratama et al., 2020). However, poverty alleviation is not only seen from the social side of society or the conditions that occur in society. The quality of an institution or institution is also an important consideration to note.

The government through Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction has decided to form an institution to coordinate poverty reduction from the central to the regional levels. The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) for the center and the Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction (TKPK) at both the provincial and district/city levels. TKPK is then further regulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and City/District Poverty Reduction Coordinating Teams.

The regulation explains that TKPK is a forum for cross-sectoral coordination for poverty alleviation at the provincial, district/city levels. Following up on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs, in 2016 the Provincial Government of DIY through its Governor issued a Decree of the Governor of DIY Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Secretariat for Community Empowerment which provides an explanation related to the need to form a team that focuses on tackling poverty in the Province of DIY. Furthermore, in Article 12 paragraph (1) of Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation Number 11 of 2019

concerning Poverty Alleviation, it has been regulated that the Governor has an obligation to accelerate the formation of the TKPK, where this team will be headed by the Deputy Governor who is accountable to the Governor.

The person in charge of this TKPK is each regional head (Governor/Regent/Mayor) and is chaired directly by the deputy regional head (Deputy Governor/Deputy Regent/Deputy Mayor). The deputy chairperson is held by the regional secretary. Then for positions such as secretary and several working groups (pokja) will later be held by Bappeda, the Community Empowerment Agency and the Dedsa Government (BPMD), and various agencies such as the Ministry of Communication and Information, Population Affairs, and so on.

TKPK in DIY Province has been regulated in Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Concerning Poverty Alleviation. The regulation explains that TKPK DIY has a vital role in poverty alleviation. The TKPK DIY tasks include verifying data, preparing materials for poverty alleviation policies, programs or activities, coordinating, and providing technical support to district/city governments. Furthermore, the government is also preparing a draft regulation for the Special Region of Yogyakarta related to poverty alleviation to add guidance to the poor for TKPK (DPRD DIY, 2019).

The provincial TKPK itself has the role of coordinating poverty alleviation and controlling the implementation of poverty alleviation. Coordinate with Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) related to poverty alleviation through the preparation of Provincial Regional Poverty Reduction Strategies (SPKD) as the basis for preparing the RPJMD in the poverty sector and coordinating SKPD forums through the poverty alleviation sector in preparing the Renja and SKPD RENSTRA as well as evaluating the implementation of the formulation of regional development plan documents the field of poverty alleviation. TKPK control is intended in monitoring supervision and follow-up on achieving program or

activity objectives so that they are in accordance with regional development policies, monitoring poverty alleviation programs including the realization of target achievement, absorption of funds and obstacles encountered, after that it is compiled in the form of results of monitoring the implementation of poverty alleviation programs as a whole. periodically (Azhari, 2022).

TKPK as a leading sector in coordinating and designing various policies in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs is an interesting matter to discuss. Even though it has previously been explained that DIY still has a high poverty rate, it cannot be denied that there has been a significant decline in the trend of poverty. Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows a decrease in the percentage of DIY poverty by 6.3% in 2022 data.

From 2009 to 2019 there was a significant decrease from a total of 585,780 poor people or 17.23% in 2009 to 11.44% in 2019. This shows that within 10 years there has been a very good reduction in poverty alleviation in DIY. Even though it experienced an increase of 12.8% or an increase of almost 2% in March 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it fell again to 11.91% in September 2021 (Pahlevi, 2022).

This significant decrease in poverty is inseparable from TKPK's role in carrying out its mission to reduce poverty in DIY. So, based on the background above in this study, the researcher wanted to know and see what the institutional strategy of the DIY Provincial Poverty Coordination Team was like. Therefore, this research will raise the title of the **Yogyakarta Special Region Poverty Reduction Coordinating Team Strategy in Strengthening the SDGs.**

## 1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study:

1. What is the strategy of the Yogyakarta Special Management Regional Coordinating Team in reducing poverty levels to strengthen the SDGs?

### 1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem that has been described, the purpose of this research is to find out how the strategy of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Poverty Reduction Coordinating Team is in reducing poverty levels to strengthen the SDGs.

### 1.4 Research Benefits

#### Theoretical Benefits

1. This research is expected to provide insight into science and the development of government science, especially those related to the strategy of the government of D.I. Yogyakarta in reducing poverty to strengthen SDGs.
2. Knowing the form of strategy applied by the government of D.I. Yogyakarta to overcome poverty.

#### 1.4.2 Practical Benefits

1. It is hoped that this research can make a direct contribution to the strategy in strengthening the SDGs in terms of poverty alleviation in DI Yogyakarta.
2. Become a reference for strategies to overcome poverty problems in order to achieve the SDGs target.
3. This research can be used as additional information material for strategies to reduce poverty.

### 1.4.3 Literature review

There are several previous studies that serve as references and comparative material in carrying out this research. Some of these studies include:

Table 1. 2 Literature Review

No.	Writer	Title	Result	Difference
1.	Isworo and Mardiansjah (2020)	Rural poverty characteristics in Kokap Sub-District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province	In this study using a quantitative approach research method using a questionnaire. The results of this study compared the characteristics of the two villages which stated that each village cannot be equalized, because each village has its own forms and needs.	This study used a qualitative method by focusing on the strategy of the DIY Government Poverty Coordination Team in reducing poverty to achieve SDGs point 1, namely no poverty.
2.	Rassanjani (2018)	Ending Poverty: Factors That Might Influence the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia	This research was conducted using a qualitative research method by providing results from a description of the factors to obtain the mission achievements of the SDGs. In addition, optimization of goals, targets and indicators	This study used a qualitative approach by conducting direct interviews. The focus of the research was to find out the strategy used by the government, especially the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) to reduce poverty based on point 1 of the



No.	Writer	Title	Result	Difference
			for Indonesia can be carried out and the hope of "zero poor" is achieved in 2030.	SDGs goal, namely no poverty.
3.	Roitman (2019)	Urban poverty alleviation strategies in Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Contrasting opportunities for community development	In this study, the results obtained from communities that focus on poverty alleviation strategies are hampered by the independence possessed by the community, so that the community only focuses on themselves because they consider themselves part of the historical heritage without having to be influenced by anyone.	In this study, the focus is on observing the movement by designing poverty reduction strategies that are in accordance with the SDGs on goal point 1, namely no poverty in order to reduce the poverty rate in Yogyakarta.
4.	Rachmatullah, dkk (2021)	Mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Poverty Alleviation Program in Pagar Alam City	This study uses a quantitative approach research method. As for the results of this study, namely that there was a decrease in the poverty rate in poverty alleviation programs that	In this study using qualitative research methods by conducting direct interviews. The focus of this research is to look at the strategy implemented by the TKPK provincial government in overcoming poverty in

No.	Writer	Title	Result	Difference
			<p>collaborated with each other in the cooperation of the Pagar Alam City APBD funds and the APBN. In addition, the Social Services and Rehabilitation Program is the first choice in overcoming poverty by mainstreaming the SDGs.</p>	<p>Yogyakarta through the SDGs point 1 program, namely no poverty.</p>
5.	Pangestu (2020)	<p>Analysis of Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Poverty in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in South Sumatra</p>	<p>This study uses a quantitative descriptive method, by showing the results, namely socio-economic factors that have a large contribution to poverty, especially unemployment and the average length of schooling. The number of poor people in South Sumatra has decreased every year due to the effective strategy of the government of South Sumatra.</p>	<p>This research was carried out using qualitative research methods. The focus of this research is to look at the TKPK strategy of the DIY provincial government in reducing the poverty rate based on the goal of point 1 of the SDGs, namely no poverty.</p>

No.	Writer	Title	Result	Difference
6.	Sustiawan (2022)	Village SDGs Program Effectiveness  Against Community Welfare in Ngabar Ponorogo Village	This research shows that the village SDGs program in Ponorogo Regency has a major influence on community welfare, this can be seen from the very good community compliance with existing rules, besides that the implementation of village SDGs in the Ponorogo Regency community has a positive impact on development.	This study focuses on the strategy by TKPK Regional Government of the D. I. Yogyakarta Province in eradicating poverty referring to the SDGs program point 1 "no poverty"
7.	Latief, dkk (2021)	SDGs Intervention for Handling Fisherman Poverty during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Makassar City  SDGs	This study explains that the SDGs have not been effective in alleviating the poverty of fishermen in Makassar, this is due to the fact that fishermen's understanding of the SDGs is still very minimal and the SDGs program cannot run optimally due to the absence of a policy that regulates the	In this study, the focus will be on the strategy implemented by the DIY provincial government in reducing the poverty rate in Yogyakarta based on point 1 of the SDGs, namely no poverty.

No.	Writer	Title	Result	Difference
			research location.	
8.	Bhayu Pratama, dkk (2020)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Poverty Alleviation in the Special Region of Yogyakarta	In this study, the results obtained were the creation of programs carried out by regional apparatus organizations which would become indicators in realizing the goals of the Provincial Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in eradicating poverty which were included in the 2017-2022 RPJMD.	This research focuses on the strategy carried out by the Provincial Government of D.I. Yogyakarta in eradicating poverty to strengthen SDGs point 1, namely no poverty.
9.	Fikri, dkk (2016)	The Phenomenon of Urban Poverty in Yogyakarta: A Study of Policy Structure and Response	The result of this study is that the Yogyakarta government's response to poverty alleviation in Yogyakarta has been carried out by providing massive assistance to the poor through an anti-poverty strategy. However, the government needs to conduct	This study focuses on the strategy of the regional government of the province of D.I Yogyakarta in reducing the poverty rate which refers to the SDGs program point 1 "no poverty".

No.	Writer	Title	Result	Difference
			an accurate search on the poor so that the programs implemented can run optimally.	
10.	Jailani (2022)	Efforts to Overcome Village Poverty through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program  (Study at the Karang Bayan Village Office, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency)	The results of this study are seen from maximizing the targets of the SDGs without poverty. In carrying out sustainable development programs, this is carried out by the Karang Bayan village government by making efforts such as providing social assistance, empowering the community and improving the economy.	This study focuses on the TKPK institutional strategy carried out by the regional government of the province of D. I. Yogyakarta in eradicating poverty by referring to point 1 of the SDGs program namely "no poverty".

Based on the literature review that has been described above, most of the research conducted discusses the factors that influence poverty reduction through the SDGs program implemented by the government. In addition, the discussion in previous research also emphasized the causes and characteristics of poverty in a region. Whereas in this study there are differences in research, namely that it will review and research related to institutional strategies carried out by the Special Team for Poverty Reduction of the provincial government of D. I. Yogyakarta through Bappeda DIY Province which is in

accordance with the SDGs program on the first point namely no poverty whose implementation focus is in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta .

## 1.6 Theoretical Framework

### 1.6.1 Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development goals are the result of the UN conference or Rio+20, namely the 2030 agenda which was adopted in September 2015 by 193 member countries of the United Nations. This is the result of negotiations for approximately three years between governments regarding the continuation of the development agenda after 2015. The framework for development results after the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is called Transforming Our World. This agenda is an ongoing activity with 17 interrelated goals and 169 targets. The goals of the SDGs themselves are to end poverty, encourage people's prosperity and welfare and protect the environment for 15 years, namely from 2016 to 2030 (Mukarram, 2020). The 17 goals include:

- a. *Goal 1: No Poverty*
- b. *Goal 2: Zero Hunger*
- c. *Goal 3: Good Health And Well-Being*
- d. *Goal 4: Quality Education*
- e. *Goal 5: Gender Equality*
- f. *Goal 6: Clean Water And Sanitation*
- g. *Goal 7: Affordable And Clean Energy*
- h. *Goal 8: Decent Work And Economic Growth*
- i. *Goal 9: Industry, Innovation And Infrastructure*
- j. *Goal 10: Reduced Inequality*
- k. *Goal 11: Sustainable Cities And Communities*
- l. *Goal 12: Responsible Consumption And Production*
- m. *Goal 13: Climate Action*

- n. *Goal 14: Life Below Water*
- o. *Goal 15: Life On Land*
- p. *Goal 16: Peace And Justice Strong Institutions*
- q. *Goal 17: Partnerships To Achieve The Goals*

Figure 1. 1 Sustainable Development Goals



Source : Bappenas.go.id

If previously the MDGs had 8 goals then it is different from the SDGs which have more goals, namely 17 goals. The goals of the SDGs can be said to be quite different from the concept offered by the MDGs. Because fundamentally the SDGs have goals with high connectivity, interrelated and based on the three pillars of sustainability namely economic, social and environmental. The goals of these SDGs are built on various principles such as inclusivity, leaving no one behind and being multi-stakeholder. So that the SDGs emphasize a holistic or overall approach to achieve sustainable development for all parties (Mukarram, 2020). In this study, researchers will focus on goal 1, namely no poverty. The targets and indicators of implementation and success of SDGs point 1 include:

Table 1. 3 SDGs Goals, Targets and Indicators Point 1 (No Poverty)

Goal	Target Description	Indicator
End poverty in all sectors	The 2030 target is to eradicate extreme poverty for everyone everywhere. This poverty is measured by people living on less than \$1.25 per day.	Proportion of population living below the poverty line based on gender, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural).
	The target by 2030 is to halve the proportion of men, women and children of all ages currently living in poverty according to national definitions.	<p>a. Proportion of population living below the poverty line by sex and age.</p> <p>b. The proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions by national definition.</p>
	Implementing the system and taking steps in national social protection by 2030 to achieve substantial coverage for vulnerable and poor communities.	The proportion of the population covered by social protection is based on gender, children, unemployed, elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, victims of work accidents, vulnerable people and poor people.
	Ensure that by 2030 all men and women, especially the vulnerable and poor, have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership of land and other forms of property,	<p>a. Proportion of population living in a household with access to basic services.</p> <p>b. Proportion of adults with secure tenure rights to land.</p>



Goal	Target Description	Indicator
	inheritance, natural resources compatible with new technologies and financial services , including microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With legally recognized documentation.</li> <li>• Their right to secure land based on sex and tenure.</li> </ul>
	Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce the effects of extreme climate-related events and economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	<p>a. Economic loss in terms of direct disaster and its relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</p> <p>b. Number of countries adopting the implementation of national disaster reduction and strategy in line with the 2015-2030 disaster risk reduction plan</p> <p>c. Proportion of local governments implementing regional disaster risk reduction strategies that are synchronous with national disaster risk reduction</p> <p>d. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by the disaster per 100.000 population</p>
	Ensuring the mobilization of significant resources obtained from various sources, both in increasing development cooperation, adequate facilities for developing and less developed	a. The total of official development assistance grants from donors with a focus on poverty alleviation that make up the share of the recipient country's gross national income

Goal	Target Description	Indicator
	countries, to be able to implement policy programs to end poverty in all dimensions.	b. Total government spending on services in the education, health, and social protection sectors
	Create a good policy framework at the national, regional and international levels that is based on pro-poor and gender development strategies so that it can support accelerated investment in poverty alleviation actions.	The proportion of government spending or capital spending on sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor, and vulnerable people

Source: [sdg.humanrights.dk](http://sdg.humanrights.dk)

The SDGs are primarily designed to provide policy guidance and to evaluate government performance in key areas that affect the well-being of people and the planet (Safitri et al., 2021). In Indonesia, the SDGs have been developed with the issuance of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

Indonesia itself has contributed to the success of the previous MDGs. Based on data provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) it is revealed that around 70% of the MDGs programs have been successfully implemented and achieved by Indonesia (Said, 2016). This certainly influences international views related to national leadership.

So, this will affect the implementation of the SDGs up to 2030. The need for development and the government's focus on alleviating poverty is crucial in the economic sector in Indonesia. The many problems to improve people's welfare are the basic foundation for the government to create strategies that are able to reach all groups for the poor and vulnerable communities.

### 1.6.2 Strategy

The origin of the word strategy comes from the Greek word *strategos* which means general. *Secafra* literally means Art and General. The meaning of this word refers to the main concern for the top management of the organization. Strategy can also be said to be the placement of missions, setting organizational goals both inside (internal) and out (external). So the hope is that the formulation of the policy will be right on target and to ensure that the target is right so that the main goals of the organization can be realized (Siregar, 2018).

The pinnacle in an organization is based on the strategy that is owned, where specifically, strategy is the placement of the mission of an agency, the determination of binding agency targets from internal and external power as well as the basis used to formulate a policy in order to achieve targets and be on target, so as to achieve what is the main goal of an organization (Antonio, 2001).

Overall, strategy is an approach that has a direct influence on ideas, plans and execution in an activity that has a time limit. Of course, making a strategy requires a team to coordinate with each other so that they can determine the direction of movement that is in line with the goals of an organization, so as to generate effective ideas and be able to create efficiency in the funding process.

The strategy is needed to determine the direction that will be taken by an agency in order to achieve its goals. According to Alfred Chandler, strategy is determining a course of action and setting goals for the resources you have to use them as best as possible to achieve your goals (Chandler, 2013). In line with Chandler, according to Rangkuti (2013) strategy is the parent of all global planning by providing an explanation for an agency to obtain all the goals that have been formulated through the mission that was made before.

Then there are four forms of strategy expressed by Kotten in Salusu (2006). The first is corporate strategy related to the formulation of the vision, mission, goals and value of strategic initiatives. Second, program strategy related to paying attention to the strategic implications of a program. Third, Recourse Support Strategy which relates to the use of essential resources to be able to improve the quality of performance of an organization. Fourth, institutional strategy related to the ability of the organization to be able to carry out strategic initiatives that have been prepared previously (Salusu, 2006).

From the expert opinion above, it can be seen that strategy is very important in the process of achieving an organizational goal and has a great influence for looking at the future. Strategy is the steps that can contain programs to realize the ideals or goals of the organization. This is the key to the accurate implementation of an organization in overcoming poverty. Making a strategy will be able to obtain the goals of the organization itself and realize the goals that have been made. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to several important factors that must be carried out by the organization, namely:

1. Make a long-term direction of motion and its goals.
2. Helping the organization to be able to adapt to developments and changes that occur in the future.
3. Making an organization more massive to move.
4. Will reduce the activities that are not needed.
5. Provide identification of superior activities within an organization/agency for things that have risks.
6. Having a strategy will provide advantages in the form of reading the situation on the ability of the organization/agency to anticipate future problems.

In determining the strategy there are benchmarks that can be used, including:

1. Actual, see the relevance of the strategy to the current issues or problems.
2. Urgency, seeing the urgency of the problem in order to be able to see program priorities which will take precedence
3. Relevance, in formulating a strategy to see according to the data and needs of the community as well as the actual conditions that occur in the field
4. Impact, looking at the influence that will be given from the program that will be formed and implemented
5. Appropriateness, see whether the strategy made will help regional development
6. Inclusion, looking at which stakeholders are involved and participate in implementing the strategy
7. Sensitivity, see if there is a negative impact that will result from implementing the strategy.

Based on the strategy for accelerating poverty reduction that has been prepared by TN2PK, there are four main strategies for alleviating poverty, which include (TN2PK, 2011):

1. Improving the Social Protection Program

This strategy is intended for the poor and vulnerable population which can consist of social assistance. The purpose of this strategy is to help individuals or communities to deal with life shocks when they are sick, there is a death in a family member, losing a job, being hit by a disaster, and so on.

2. Improving Access to Basic Services

Access to basic services, for example in education, health, sanitation, nutritious food which can help reduce costs for the poor. The aim is to encourage increased investment in human capital.

### 3. Empowering Poor Community Groups

This strategy is carried out so that the poor can get out of the poverty zone and not fall back into poverty. The hope is that this can be done by utilizing the potential that is in line with the needs of the poor in their respective regions.

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### 5. Quality Economic Growth (Inclusive Growth)

Inclusive economic growth is expected to be able to create the widest possible employment opportunities so as to reduce poverty. This can be done by encouraging micro, small and medium enterprises. In addition, attention can also be given to the rural and agricultural sectors to be utilized more optimally.

#### 1.6.3 Institutional

Institutional theory or commonly referred to as Institutional theory is a theory which states that organizations are formed from pressures that arise in the institutional environment, causing institutionalization. This theory is based on the idea that we have to survive, organizations are required to be able to provide confidence to the public that organizations are legitimate and deserve support (Ridha & Basuki, 2012).

Meanwhile, according to Veblen in Yustika (2013), institutions are a collection of norms and ideal conditions that are reproduced in an immature way through the habits of the next generation. Therefore, institutions exist as a driving force in giving instructions to a person or individual.

Institutional has the origin of the word institution which means that rules in a group or organization help its members to interact with each other in order to achieve

the goals that have been aspired to. Humans have a size that needs to be determined through the existence of an institutional structure. The presence of institutions in the community environment is to provide rules and directions to the community, where in conditions the community needs to fulfill all the rules that have been made. Therefore, institutions are also containers in which there are patterns and have permanent strength. In addition, the need to fulfill activities according to the needs that already have a pattern from the institution.

Institutions exist to provide reinforcement, both in the form of individual or organizational actions that are caused by social factors, external factors, exogenous factors, community expectation factors, and environmental factors. Institutions are one of the many components contained in a country to support the creation of the goals and benefits of the country. Thoughts on this matter have developed according to history, theory and thought and are developing very fast.

The structures and functions contained in the development of the state have many forms and varieties, both at the central and regional levels. This is due to the growing needs and circumstances in all sectors. Regulating patterns of behavior and human needs to be fulfilled can make institutions a place to create institutional contributions to the life of society.

In Indonesia itself, Institutions can be seen as one form of state institutions, state institutions are commonly referred to as government agencies or non-departmental government institutions. The formation of state institutions is based on the Constitution, obtaining power from the Law and there are those whose institutions are formed on the basis of a Presidential Decree (Abustan, 2017).

The rules for state institutions formed by the Constitution are constitutional organs, if they are formed based on a law it is an organ of the law, while the formation

of state institutions can also be carried out by a presidential decree. There are also state institutions that are given authority in the regions through regional regulations. Of course, this level will be adjusted to the Hierarchy of Legislation.

There are layers of state institutions that are adjusted to levels in accordance with laws and regulations, these layers consist of first-tier organs, second-tier organs, then third-tier organs which are regional institutions.

1. First level organization:

- a. President and Vice President
- b. House of Representative
- c. Regional Representative Council
- d. People's Consultative Assembly
- e. Constitutional Court
- f. Supreme Court
- g. Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia

2. Second Level Organization:

- a. Minister
- b. TNI
- c. POLRI
- d. Judicial Commission
- e. General Election Commissions
- f. Bank Sentral.

3. Third Level Organization:

- a. Provincial Government
- b. Governor
- c. Provincial People's Representative Council



- d. District Government
- e. Regent
- f. District People's Representative Council (DPRD).
- g. City Regional Government
- h. Mayor
- i. City Regional People's Representative Council.

In fact, the President has the authority to form a state institution based on the formation of laws. For example, the National Commission on Law and Human Rights (Komnas HAM) and the National Ombudsman, where this happened by presidential decree. By law, the institution's foundation will be based on the policies of the President. Therefore, the President through his decision has the right to form state institutions needed by the state. Overcoming problems that occur with the establishment of a state institution has been regulated in the constitution.

Therefore, the need and effectiveness of maximizing the formation of a state needs to be implemented to fulfill this. The Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) is included in the third category which is the third layer organization (regional institution). Because TKPK is a derivative of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TN2PK) which was established through a presidential decree and then followed up with the issuance of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning Provincial and City/District Poverty Reduction Coordinating Teams.

#### 1.6.4 Poverty

Poverty is not a new phenomenon in the world, in other words that poverty has become a global problem. Some experts define poverty in three groups, namely absolute, relative and subjective poverty. Absolute poverty is poverty as measured by

the minimum basic needs of community members in the form of clothing, food and shelter. Relative poverty is poverty based on the dimensions of place and time. This poverty is assumed that poverty in one area can be different from other regions and poverty at certain times is different from poverty at other times. The benchmark for relative poverty is oriented towards the degree of eligibility (Fikri et al., 2016).

Subjective poverty is poverty that is seen based on the feelings of the poor themselves. So it is possible that there are certain groups or individuals who according to them are below the poverty line but they are not actually included in that category or vice versa. BPS itself measures poverty based on primary needs that can be fulfilled by an individual. A person is said to be poor if he is economically unable to meet consumption and non-primary consumption needs as measured in terms of expenditure. If these two things cannot be fulfilled, then they enter the poverty line (El-Yasha et al., 2019).

Poor people are those who have an average per capita in one month below the poverty line. To measure this, BPS uses the Gini index to measure spending inequality in Indonesia. In this case inequality is a condition of uneven development in an area. The range of the Gini index is 0-1. If the number shown is close to 0 then it shows ideal equality, otherwise if it is close to 1 then it shows bad equality.

To measure a poverty is generally seen at a person's income level. However, these benchmarks need to be supported by other indicators such as education level and health level or based on consumption, income and expenditure. In addition, there are other factors that also affect poverty such as infant mortality rates, literacy rates, gender equality, community participation rates, access to clean drinking water and public goods, and unemployment rates (Halisçelik & Soytaş, 2019).

According to Kuncoro in Sukidin et al., (2017) the causes of poverty can be divided into three namely poverty on a micro basis, poverty due to differences in the quality of human resources and due to differences in access to capital. Micro poverty is poverty that occurs due to a lack of resources which leads to unequal distribution of income. Poor people only have limited resources of low quality. The second cause is due to the low quality of Human Resources (HR). That is, productivity is low so that it has an impact on decreasing wages. This can happen due to lack of education, discrimination and unlucky fate.

In the third cause, namely due to differences in access to capital. This is due to underdevelopment, market imperfections and lack of capital which results in low productivity. Low income has an effect on low savings and investment, causing poverty. The criteria included in the category of poor roots according to BPS nationally are (Jihan, 2020):

1. The floor area of a residential building is less than 8 m<sup>2</sup> per person
2. The type of floor of the residence is made of dirt/bamboo/cheap wood
3. Types of walls made of bamboo / thatch / low quality wood / walls without plaster
4. Do not have defecation facilities / shared with other households
5. Household lighting sources do not use electricity
6. The source of drinking water comes from unprotected wells / springs / rivers / rainwater
7. The fuel for daily cooking is firewood / charcoal / kerosene
8. Only consume meat / milk / chicken once a week
9. Only buy one new set of clothes a year
10. Only able to eat once / twice a day
11. Unable to pay for medical expenses at the puskesmas/polyclinic

12. Sources of income for the head of the household are: farmers with a land area of 500 m<sup>2</sup>, farm labourers, fishermen, construction labourers, plantation laborers and/or other jobs with income below Rp. 600,000,- per month
13. Highest level of education of the head of household: not attending school / not having finished elementary school / only elementary school
14. Do not have savings / items that are easy to sell with a minimum of Rp. 500,000, - such as credit/non-credit motorcycles, gold, livestock, motor boats, or other capital goods.

If a household meets 9 of the 14 criteria, it can be categorized as a poor community. This benchmark is a benchmark that is used nationally to measure the average poverty rate of the entire population in Indonesia.

## 1.7 Conceptual Definition

### 1.7.1 Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development goals are programs run by 193 countries that are members of the United Nations with 17 goals and 169 targets with a period of 2015 to 2030. The general goals of the SDGs are ending poverty, promoting prosperity and welfare of the community and protecting the environment.

### 1.7.2 Strategy

Strategy is the determination of a direction of action and determining the goals of the resources that are owned to be used as best as possible in order to achieve the goal (Chandler, 2013).

### 1.7.3 Institutional

Institutional has the origin of the word institution which means that rules in a group or organization help its members to interact with each other in order to achieve the goals that have been aspired to.

#### 1.7.4 Poverty

Poverty is a social phenomenon that is a global problem. The causes of poverty can be divided into absolute, relative and subjective poverty. Poor people are those who have an average per capita in one month below the poverty line.

#### 1.8 Operational Definitions

There are four forms of variables in institutional strategy which include (Salusu, 2006):

Table 1. 4 Operational Definitions

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>VARIABLES</b>	<b>INDICATOR</b>
To find out the strategy of the poverty reduction coordination team (TKPK) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in strengthening sustainable development goals	Corporate Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Types of social protection programs</li> <li>b. Program targets and objects</li> <li>c. Achievements that have been obtained</li> </ul>
	Program Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Programs to improve access to essential services</li> <li>b. Government policies in increasing access to essential services</li> <li>c. Effective target that has been achieved</li> </ul>
	Resource Support Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A form of empowerment given to the poor</li> <li>b. Types of programs provided to the poor</li> <li>c. Performance targets for the poor</li> </ul>
	Institutional Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Programs implemented for the poor</li> <li>b. Policies to be able to encourage micro, small and medium enterprises</li> <li>c. The achievements of success that have been carried out.</li> </ul>

## 1.9 Research Methods

### 1.9.1 Research Methods

The research method is a step or scientific procedure that must be carried out systematically with a specific purpose to answer the problem that is the object of

research. In addition, Ahmad Rijali (2019) revealed that in a qualitative study, forms from conceptualization, categories, to descriptions of activities were developed and elaborated based on events obtained in the field. Thus, the activities in data collection and data analysis cannot be separated from one another. These two processes take place simultaneously.

#### 1.9.2 Types of Research

This research will use descriptive research method. The method used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. A qualitative research is used to answer questions about meaning and perspective, experience, and most often the opinion of the author (Hammarberg et al., 2016).

In this study the data will come from writings that will be understood by looking at how effective the formation of the Yogyakarta Regional Poverty Reduction Coordinating Team is with the aim of solving poverty problems in Yogyakarta and what strategies are being implemented in poverty reduction in Yogyakarta.

#### 1.9.3 Research Locations

This research was conducted at the secretariat of the Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial government, namely Bappeda DIY which is located on Jalan Malioboro, Suryatmajan, District Danurajen, City of Yogyakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

#### 1.9.4 Types and Sources of Data

##### a. Primary data

Primary data obtained from the results of interviews and observations through informants and related parties in accordance with the research objectives. Recording of primary data sources obtained through interviews and direct observation. Primary data will be obtained from the results of direct interviews

with informants or informants at research locations that cover the problems studied.

The main informant in this research is Bappeda DIY.

#### b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is supporting data collected from several literatures such as journals about poverty in Jogja, SDGs, social security, DIY dataku website, DIY Bappeda website, BPS website, social service website, or legal regulations related to this research.

Secondary data is used to emphasize existing data sources by generating new data. Thus, the authors can explore data from different perspectives by verifying, disputing, and making improvements. Secondary data will be used to clarify research problems based on experiences similar to research.

#### 1.9.5 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection is a technique used to obtain information related to the required data. Collecting data will later help to carry out the analysis and accuracy of the research. In this study, the data used is primary data which will be obtained from several sources at Bappeda DIY.

#### 1. Interview

The interview is a conversation between two parties, namely between the source and the journalist or in this case the writer. There are many types of interviews used in conducting research. As for this study, the authors used interview techniques with an approach using general instructions. The interview technique in this study used the technique (In-depth Interview).

This type of interview gives the interviewer a previous framework or outline of questions to be asked sequentially (Anggito and Setiawan, 2018). So, later the researcher has compiled the main points of the questions that will be given to the resource persons to answer. This is done so that the writer can dig up more



information from the respondents so that the data obtained is more accurate. The mechanism used for the interviews in this study was by submitting an interview consent letter, then conducting the interview directly by providing coherent questions to the Bappeda Special Region of Yogyakarta. The sources in this study are:

Table 1. 5 List of Interviewee

No	Source Person	Institution/Office
1.	Drs. Raden Kadarmananta Baskara Aji	Sekretaris Daerah DIY
2.	Drs. Beny Suharsono, M.Si.	Kepala Bappeda DIY
3.	Dra. Sri Mulyani, M.Si.	Sekretaris Bappeda DIY
4.	Erlina Hidayati Sumardi, S.IP., M.M	Kepala Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Perlindungan Anak dan Pengendalian Penduduk DIY
4.	Endang Patmintarsih, S.H., M.Si.	Kepala Dinas Sosial DIY
5.	Budhi Wibowo, A.K.S., M.Si.	Kepala Bidang Rehabilitasi Sosial Dinas Sosial DIY

## 2. Documentation

The first data technique used is the documentation technique. This documentation technique is a way to collect data through archives, books, theories, arguments, or laws that are closely related to research problems (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020). In this study, the archives used can come from Bappeda DIY, individuals in writing or pictures from someone. Then, the documents that have been collected will be further processed to become supporting data in this research.

#### 1.9.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is an activity to unify the results of data collection which is then carried out data reduction, presentation, and drawing research conclusions. In qualitative research, data analysis techniques are the main instrument for viewing the objectivity of data. Data analysis in this case is the process of finding and compiling interview results, notes obtained in the field or from various sources which will then be accumulated to construct important information (Rijali, 2019).

Then from the analysis, conclusions were obtained about the object of research and became data reinforcement in the research conducted. Data analysis was carried out linearly starting from data collection to the final findings. Thus, the concept, categorization, and description must be developed based on the events that have been obtained in the field. The steps in this data analysis are:

1. Data reduction

When collecting data, you will get a lot of data, so you need to record it in detail and carefully. The researcher will reduce the data (summarize), choose the main things, focus on the things that are important then look for patterns and themes. When reducing data, researchers will be guided by the goals to be achieved so that the main goal is findings.

2. Presentation of data

After the data is reduced, the next research step will be presenting the

data in the form of tables, graphs, pie chart, pictograms and others. With the presentation, a relationship pattern will be formed. After finding the relationship pattern, it is analyzed in depth.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

Furthermore, after presenting the data, the final activity is concluding and carrying out a verification test which is intended by checking the data that has been displayed whether it meets the data validity standards or not. In this research activity, the three analyzes will be carried out continuously during the research. After that, temporary conclusions will be obtained and then they will be combined with findings in the field. By carrying out this process, the data obtained from the field can be more valid and guaranteed (Sugiyono, 2016).

Therefore, the research results obtained are then readjusted with reduction and presentation of data that can be agreed upon as scientific written reports and have a high level of accuracy and reliability.

