

ARTICLE

Transforming Poverty Alleviation Policies

Adapting the Regional Innovation Architecture Approach

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Abstract: Poverty, defined as the inability of individuals to fulfill their basic needs, poses a significant challenge to achieving community welfare in many regions. Addressing this challenge requires a holistic and integrated approach that considers Indonesian society's diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts. Adapting innovative architecture is crucial in confronting Indonesia's various cultural and socio-economic landscapes. This approach provides new alternatives for regional development strategies and opens up new opportunities for transforming and adapting innovation to tackle poverty holistically and sustainably. This research aims to restructure innovation architecture and examine its potential to transform regions in poverty alleviation efforts. The study employs a qualitative research method with a literature review analysis. It explores novel approaches for developing a solution-oriented and applicable analysis and recommendations for communities. Additionally, the research analyzes several regions that have successfully implemented regional innovation and reduced local poverty levels. Data is collected through a literature search strongly relevant to the research objectives. The findings indicate that innovation architecture can drive regional transformation in poverty alleviation through 1) Enhancing collaboration and synergy among stakeholders, 2) Creating a conducive innovation ecosystem, and 3) Developing contextual and sustainable innovative solutions. These findings demonstrate the substantial potential of innovation architecture in transforming regions to achieve poverty alleviation. This aligns with existing theories emphasizing stakeholder collaboration and synergy as key factors in creating effective, innovative solutions. Innovation architecture can serve as an effective tool in transforming regions towards poverty alleviation. Proper and sustainable implementation of innovation architecture can assist regions in crafting contextual, innovative solutions and enhancing community welfare.

Keywords: Collaboration; Innovation Architecture; Innovative Solutions; Poverty Alleviation; Regional Transformation.

1. Introduction

Despite technological advances and rising average incomes, poverty remains a global problem that hinders human progress and prosperity. There are around 670 million people in the world still live in extreme poverty, with the richest 1% controlling the majority of the world's wealth. This injustice is exacerbated by conflict, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, 25.9 million people still live in poverty, especially in rural areas, eastern Indonesia, and marginalized community groups. Income inequality is also significant, with a Gini Ratio of 0.385.

This data shows that the global and national economic inequality is so large that intervention is needed through adaptive problem solving through social innovation. Still, a new adaptive framework or concept is needed in implementing and executing it in the field due to the rapid social dynamics that occur both globally and nationally. An academic approach through research/study related to innovation that can adapt to existing dynamics is necessary. With good adaptability, it is hoped that innovation will be an answer that can understand and be flexible to accommodate the different socio-economic conditions of regions in Indonesia.

The Preamble of the 1945 Act envisions Indonesia's development, which aims to protect the nation and all of Indonesia's blood, improve general welfare, improve national life, and contribute to world peace based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice. Among these various goals, the main focus of development is poverty reduction in meeting basic needs (Sitompul & Sumule, 2016), as education, health, clean water, and decent work are the foundations of inclusive and sustainable development (Wahyudi, 2016). This aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) formulated by the United Nations in 2015. SDGs emphasize the world's commitment to ending poverty (Faturohim et al., 2023) and ensuring everyone has a decent, safe, and sustainable life (Akpan & Zikos, 2023). Poverty reduction is the main foundation of the SDGs, aiming to end extreme poverty, ensure fair access to economic, educational, and health opportunities for everyone, and leave no one behind (Arkum & Amar, 2022). In Indonesia, the compatibility between the objectives of the 1945 Constitution and the SDGs is an important momentum for developing policies (Purwadi et al., 2023) and implementation that focuses on overcoming social and economic inequality, as well as ensuring inclusiveness in development (Gunawan & Muzayanah, 2023).

Reducing poverty is a major challenge for many countries worldwide in an environment that continues to change and develop (Humalangi et al., 2023). Innovation will strengthen solutions by changing areas of public policy and social programs (Widowati et al., 2023). Although innovation is often considered the key to overcoming poverty, many local governments still face obstacles in effectively adopting innovative approaches (Ruswandi, 2013). The main obstacle is a need for more awareness and understanding of the importance of innovation in overcoming poverty (Wargadinata et al., 2022). Local governments may continue using conventional methods or stick to existing policies without considering more creative solutions. In addition, local government structural and cultural barriers hinder innovation (Suharyanto & Sofianto, 2012). For example, complicated bureaucracy, lack of innovation resources, and political uncertainty can hinder innovation. Additionally, budget pressures may discourage some local governments from providing additional funding for creative initiatives (Purwadi et al., 2023). Therefore, local governments need to face this challenge and change their paradigm towards a culture that is more open to innovation. This will enable them to deal with poverty

better. It is widely recognized that changing the environment inspired by innovation is an effective way to address this problem.

In facing the challenge of poverty alleviation in Indonesia, different innovation approaches from various forms and types of innovation must be considered (Meadows, 2019). Poverty requires a comprehensive and sustainable solution (Zameer et al., 2020). Adapting the innovation architecture to suit Indonesian society must be part of a differentiated approach. An innovative poverty alleviation method must overcome existing structural, cultural, and institutional challenges (Millard & Fucci, 2023). Indonesia's complex cultural, social, and geographic diversity demands adaptation in the innovation architecture. Effective innovation in fighting poverty must be able to understand and respond to the unique needs and challenges of each region and community group (Narutomo, 2014). It is also important to remember that economic and social conditions in Indonesia often differ from those in other countries, requiring innovative approaches appropriate to the local context. Adapting innovation architecture in this context means implementing a participatory approach directly involving society in the innovation process (Cahyadie et al., 2023). The aim is to ensure the solutions produced are relevant and sustainable. In addition, close collaboration between the government, the private sector, academic institutions, and civil society is also needed to build an innovation ecosystem that supports poverty alleviation (Ihwandi & Khoirunurrofik, 2023). By adopting different innovation architectures, it is hoped that local governments will be able to produce more effective and sustainable solutions to fighting poverty. Innovative approaches that are appropriate to the local context will enable optimal use of available resources and create a more significant impact in improving the overall welfare of society (Allal-Chérif et al., 2023). Therefore, the key to making innovation the main answer to the challenge of poverty alleviation in Indonesia is applying different innovation approaches. So, then the research question arises as to how regional policies can transform adaptively through regional innovation.

This research aims to provide a concept of innovation architecture at the regional level and identify effective strategies using a regional innovation approach. In addition, this research will analyze regional innovation's role in policy implementation and investigate how innovation architecture can lead to effective regional transformation in dealing with poverty. This article will provide important insights for practitioners, researchers, and policymakers to create more inclusive and sustainable societies with a deep understanding of the complexities of regional transformation.

Searching for scientific journals as part of compiling this scientific article involves prioritizing an innovative approach to the concept of poverty alleviation. Examining and understanding the contents of the journals collected is a must in an effort to present an article that has an in-depth and comprehensive discussion of the themes and topics discussed, namely poverty in the region.

The literature used as a reference in this article includes literature on poverty programs and case studies on poverty management in Indonesia.

Table 1. Poverty Program Literature

Title of Article	Article Information	Article URL	Conclusions
Dampak Program Keluarga Harapan Bagi Peningkatan Prestasi Anak	Media Informasi Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial Vol. 42, No. 3, 2018 Chatarina Rusmiyati	https://ejournal.kemensos.go.id/index.php/mediainformasi/article/view/2229	PKH has a positive impact on increasing school participation, average length of schooling, and children's learning achievement.

Title of Article	Article Information	Article URL	Conclusions
Evaluasi Kebijakan PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan) di Indonesia	Journal of Public Policy and Applied Administration Vol. 4, No. 2, 2022 Ayuni Putri Anggraeni and Alih Aji Nugroho	https://jurnal.stialan.ac.id/index.php/jiplan/article/view/529	PKH has several positive impacts on poverty alleviation, such as increasing household income, access to education and health, children's nutritional status, and children's participation in education.
Efektivitas Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) dalam Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan	Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara Vol. 17, No. 1, 2019 Enda Novieta, Sujianto, and Harapan Tua	https://jiana.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JIANA/article/view/7867	Factors that influence the effectiveness of PKH are the amount of assistance, the education level of the head of the family, access to health, access to education, and access to basic infrastructure.
Analisis Dampak Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Melalui Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM)	Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business Vol. 1, No. 1, 2023 Reni May Susanti, Abdul Haris, and Agustina Pujiastutik	https://doi.org/10.51747/jumad.v1i1.1319	Fans play a role in alleviating poverty by increasing income, creating employment opportunities, improving skills, and increasing motivation of poor people.
Analisis Dampak Pemberian Bantuan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat	Citizenship: Jurnal Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan Vol. 7, No. 2, 2019 Nurma Mustika Hasna, Nurhadji Nugraha, and Indriyana Dwi Mustikarini	https://e-journal.unipma.ac.id/index.php/citizenship/article/view/5917	Challenges in implementing PKH are inappropriate targeting of recipients, complicated bureaucracy, poor coordination between agencies, and low literacy levels of poor communities.

Source: Google Scholar, 2024, Publish or Perish, 2024

From Table 1, it can be seen that one of the government's mainstay programs is relying on incentives in the form of money to stimulate people's purchasing power to increase and no longer be in the poor category set by Statistics Indonesia or World Bank. The current paradigm of giving money should be changed with an innovative approach, whether by utilizing information technology to cut the long bureaucratic path of a program, increasing the capacity and competitiveness of the skills of program recipients can still be an opportunity for innovation to intervene.

Table 2. Poverty Case Study Literature

Title of Article	Article Information	Article URL	Conclusions
Dampak Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga di Desa Padang Seurahet Kecamatan Johan Pahlawan Kabupaten Aceh Barat	Jurnal Public Policy Vol. 7, No. 2, 2021 Lia Muliana, Mursyidin Mursyidin, and Muharriyanti Siregar	https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v7i2.3417	The social significance is to give the government and the general public that the implementation of social assistance programs, one of which is the Family Hope Program, can reduce poverty rates in Aceh or West Aceh.
Mengukur Dampak Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai	Jurnal Kebijakan Publik Vol. 14, No. 3, 2023 Ahmad Zaenal Wafik and I Komang Putra	http://dx.doi.org/10.31258/jkp.v14i3.8234	The implementation of the BLT program (Cash Transfer Program) has been shown to increase rice consumption. This suggests that the BLT program funds are primarily used to meet the basic consumption needs of poor households, particularly rice.
Dampak Strategis Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Masyarakat Perkotaan pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 melalui Program PKH di Kota Tasikmalaya	Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial (e-Journal) Vol. 8, No. 1, 2022 Febri Fajar Pratama and Deni Chandra	https://doi.org/10.23887/jiis.v8i1.41238	PKH (Pogram Keluarga Harapan) which is expected to be able to touch the grass roots of poverty problems at the lowest level, family environment. Based on previous research, PKH is considered successful in poverty reduction efforts.
Transparansi Pengelolaan Program Keluarga Harapan di Kabupaten Buton Selatan	Jurnal Promotif Preventif Vol. 6, No. 1, 2023 Abdul Majid and Zaerudin	https://journal.unpacti.ac.id/index.php/JPP/article/view/716	The relationship between the <i>pendamping</i> (PKH facilitators) and the village authorities, as well as the PKH beneficiaries, is not very strong. The <i>pendamping</i> do not regularly report to the village authorities about the number of PKH beneficiaries and the progress of program implementation
Implementasi Kebijakan Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) oleh Dinas Sosial di Kecamatan Pangalengan Kabupaten Bandung	Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Widya Praja Vol. 46, No. 2, 2020 Rendy Adiwilaga, Widdy Yuspita Widiyaningrum, and Dera Izhar Hasanah	https://doi.org/10.33701/jipwp.v46i2.1368	PKH facilitators must be certified after completing education and training at the Ministry of Social Affairs in order to carry out their duties effectively and shifting their mindset from viewing the money as a means to satisfy wants to recognizing it as a tool to fulfill needs.

Source: Google Scholar, 2024, Publish or Perish, 2024

Table 2 is related to case studies on poverty alleviation and analysis related to its implementation in several regions; none of them still uses an approach through innovation; they focus more on budgeting and are quantitative. The benchmark for success is only seen from how much of the budget has been successfully spent. Innovation as a new paradigm in solving problems does not only talk about the quantity of budget spent but more about the long-term impact and sustainability benefits that can be passed on through evaluation.

Of the many articles or scientific journals that have been found and become references for other writings, none has discussed in depth the regional innovation architecture that can be applied adaptively and applicatively in Indonesia. Hence, this scientific article is novel from that perspective, even though it is technically an innovation. Poverty alleviation has already been made, but a structured architectural concept is needed that becomes the basic pattern of regional innovation.

Problems identified from various literature collected relating to regional innovation and poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia are: First, lack of coordination and collaboration between stakeholders. The lack of platforms for sharing knowledge and resources and the lack of effective coordination between government, the private sector, academia, and civil society hinders the holistic and coordinated development of innovation. Second, lack of human resources and adequate funding. A shortage of qualified human resources and a lack of access to training hinder the development and implementation of innovations. In addition, lack of funding and access to innovative funding schemes are the main obstacles to the success of innovative initiatives. Third, inadequate infrastructure. Lack of basic infrastructure, such as internet access and transportation, as well as poor internet connectivity in rural areas, hinders development, diffusion of innovation, and access to information and markets. Fourth, unsupportive regulations and a non-innovative culture. Unconducive regulations, bureaucratic obstacles, and lack of incentives for local innovators, together with a culture and mindset that does not support innovation, hinder the development and implementation of innovation in the region.

These obstacles must be addressed comprehensively and integrated to encourage the development of effective and sustainable innovation in the region.

In this article, apart from opportunities and challenges, the author will analyze through a SWOT analysis the relationship between all aspects in general, as follows:

Table 3. SWOT Matrix

IFAS	Strengths (S) Tentukan faktor-faktor kekuatan internal	Weakness (W) Tentukan faktor-faktor kelemahan internal
EFAS		
Opportunities (O) Tentukan faktor- faktor peluang eksternal	Strategi S-O Rumuskan strategi yang menggunakan kekuatan untuk memanfaatkan peluang	Strategi W-O Rumuskan strategi yang meminimalkan kelemahan dengan mendapatkan peluang
Threats (T) Tentukan faktor- faktor ancaman eksternal	Strategi S-T Rumuskan strategi yang menggunakan kekuatan untuk mengatasi ancaman	Strategi W-T Rumuskan strategi yang meminimalkan kelemahan dan menghindari ancaman

Source: Rangkuti (2017)

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach based on a comprehensive literature review analysis as the most likely approach to carry out a short research scope, but it requires comprehensive output (Salim & Syahrums, 2012). In the era of growing information globalization, literature reviews have become essential to deeply understand complex issues (Lê & Schmid, 2022) such as innovation architecture at the regional level and its impact on poverty reduction. The advantage of this method is its ability to provide a comprehensive overview of the conceptual framework, theories, and latest research results related to the research topic (Suharsaputra, 2012; Sutikno & Hadisaputra, 2020). This research will explore various perspectives and methods (Pradono et al., 2018) in the architecture of innovation and regional transformation by analyzing various scientific journals, related news, and the latest policy documents. In addition, using a qualitative approach in literature analysis allows researchers to study and understand the local context and social, economic, and political dynamics (Pane et al., 2022) that influence the implementation of innovation in that place (Lê & Schmid, 2022). By conducting more in-depth research, this research will be able to find important components that support or hinder (Kurniasih et al., 2021) innovation in overcoming poverty. Access to various up-to-date library sources allows researchers to synthesize previous findings strongly (Salim & Syahrums, 2012). The investigations can then be formulated into an analytical framework that guides a deeper understanding of the observed phenomena (Hardani et al., 2022). This approach is expected to significantly contribute to exploring new ideas and offering deep insights (Suharsaputra, 2012) about the potential of regional innovation in alleviating poverty (LaMarre & Chamberlain, 2022). It is hoped that the combination of a qualitative approach and a literature review can produce a more comprehensive understanding (Creswell, 2010) of the dynamics of innovation architecture at the regional level and its relevance in the context of poverty reduction.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Definition of Poverty

Poverty has several definitions, depending on the institution or organization that defines it.

Table 4. Definition of Poverty

Aspect	Statistics Indonesia	World Bank
Definition of Poverty	The condition of a person who is unable to fulfill the basic needs of life which include the needs for food, clothing, shelter, health, education and culture.	The situation of a person living on an income below the international poverty line (US\$1.90 - US\$2.15 PPP per day).
Line of Poverty	The national poverty line is measured based on minimum food needs (KMM) and basic non-food needs (KBNM). KMM is measured based on average per capita food consumption per month, while KBNM is measured based on average per capita non-food expenditure per month.	The international poverty line is measured based on purchasing power parity (PPP) of US dollars per day.
Indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Poverty Index (IKN) Percentage of Poor People Components of Poverty Rate (AK) Depth of Poverty (KK) Poverty Vulnerability (KK) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population below the national poverty line Percentage of population below the extreme poverty line (US\$1.90 PPP per day) Percentage of population below the moderate poverty line (US\$3.20 PPP per day)

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia (2023) and The World Bank (2024)

From [Table 4](#), it is clear that there are differences in the global and national dimensions of poverty. The differences between IKM and MPI produce different estimates of multidimensional poverty levels.

In general, SMEs produce higher estimates of multidimensional poverty levels than MPI. This is because IKM uses more dimensions and stricter thresholds. Both IKM and MPI have their respective advantages and disadvantages. IKM provides a more comprehensive picture of multidimensional poverty, while MPI is easier to interpret and compare with international data.

Apart from Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank, there are also other sources of definitions of poverty:

1. The Asian Development Bank defines poverty as "the inability to meet basic human needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health, and education." This definition is similar to the UN definition but with an emphasis on basic human needs;
2. The United Nations defines poverty as "a lack of basic human needs, including food, drinking water, sanitation, health, shelter, education, and information." This definition is broader and covers various dimensions of human life.

Although the definitions of poverty from the UN, ADB, Statistics Indonesia, and World Bank have several differences, several common points can be identified:

1. Focus on Basic Human Needs

These four definitions emphasize the inability to fulfill basic human needs such as food, drinking water, sanitation, health, shelter, education, and information. This shows that poverty is not only about material deprivation but also about access to various needs that are essential for life.

2. Wider Dimensions of Life

The UN and ADB definitions are broader than the definitions of the Statistics Indonesia and World Bank, including dimensions of life such as spiritual, social, and ecological. This shows that poverty has a multidimensional impact that is not only limited to economic aspects.

3. Local Context and Perspective

Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank's definitions focus more on the local context and perspective in Indonesia. This is important because poverty in each country and region has its characteristics and causes.

4. Measurement and Analysis

These four definitions are used to measure and analyze poverty levels in various countries and regions. This poverty data is the basis for formulating poverty alleviation policies and programs.

The main difference between these definitions lies in:

1. The scope of the definition is broad. The United Nations and ADB have a broader definition, while the Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank have a more specific definition.
 2. Emphasis on certain aspects: The United Nations emphasizes spiritual and social aspects, the ADB emphasizes ecological aspects, and Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank emphasize economic aspects.
 3. Context and perspective, Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank focus more on the local context and perspective in Indonesia.
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3.2. The Condition of Poverty in Indonesia

Data on the number of people living in poverty in Indonesia in September 2022 was 9.57%, or the equivalent of 26.36 million individuals from a total population of 277.7 million. In March 2023, this figure fell to 9.36% or 25.90 million people out of 278.7 million. There was a decrease in the number of poor people from 26.36 million in September 2022 to 25.90 million in March 2023. This change occurred both in urban and rural areas.

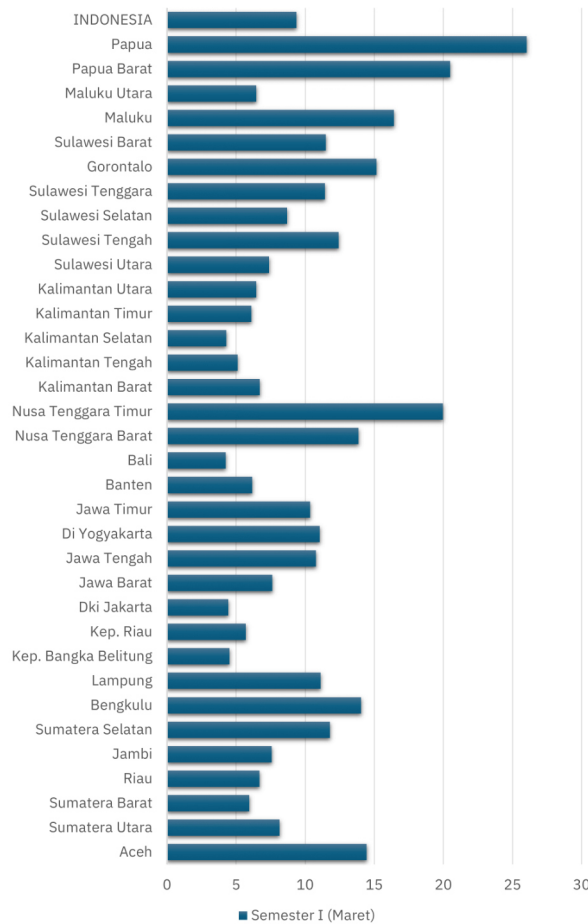


Figure 1. Percentage of Indonesia's Poor Population, as of March 2023

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia (2023)

This decline is positive and shows that the government's efforts to reduce poverty are starting to show results. Even though there has been a decrease in the number and percentage of poor people, there is still a lot of work that needs to be done to achieve the poverty reduction target in Indonesia because in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the target for reducing the poverty rate by the end of 2024 is 6.5%-7.5%.

Apart from the data above, there is also other poverty data which can be used as a reference for poverty conditions in Indonesia:

Table 5. Other Poverty Data

Survey	Poverty Rate	Measured Dimensions	Value (Rupiah)	Percentage
Susenas	9.54% (26.5 million people)	National Poverty Line (GKN)	Rp452,367	
		• Rural Poverty		12.52%
		• Urban Poverty		7.07%

Survey	Poverty Rate	Measured Dimensions	Value (Rupiah)	Percentage
		• Extreme Poverty		2.05%
		• Access to Decent Drinking Water		89.65%
		• Access to proper sanitation		80.53%
		• Electricity Access		99.03%
Skompi	27.20% (71.3 million people)	• Health		15.52%
		• Education		12.20%
		• Decent Living Standards		19.63%
		• Access Basic Services		17.36%

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia (2023)

Susenas (National Socio-Economic Survey) is carried out every year, providing a general overview of the socio-economic conditions of Indonesian society by collecting data on income, expenditure, food consumption, education, health, employment and housing. In contrast, Skompi (Life Component Survey) is carried out every five years focusing on the poor and vulnerable to poverty through collecting more detailed data on poor people's expenditure and consumption for various basic needs. The Statistics Indonesia carry out both important household surveys to understand the level and characteristics of poverty in Indonesia.

This comparison of poverty data sources shows that there is still a gap/inequality in achieving the target of poverty alleviation in Indonesia, so a new approach is needed through sustainable innovation.

3.3. Potential Increase in Poverty Rates

Sri Mulyani, at the World Bank's Indonesia Poverty Assessment event in Jakarta (Rachman, 2023) stated that when you can reduce extreme poverty to zero, but your poverty line is US\$1.9, you have to use US\$3, immediately 40% of us all become poor. Look at the disparity between poverty line indicators by Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank. It can lead to striking differences in data when calculating the poverty line in Indonesia. The main difference between the definition of poverty by Statistics Indonesia and the World Bank lies in the approach used. Statistics Indonesia uses a basic needs approach (BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2023), while the World Bank uses an income approach (The World Bank, 2024). Another difference lies in the poverty line used. The Statistics Indonesia poverty line is higher than the World Bank poverty line. This is because Statistics Indonesia considers non-food needs, while the World Bank only considers food needs (Muryani & Esquivias, 2021). The increase in poverty rates will also be attributed to, among other things, the geopolitical crisis in the Russia-Ukraine or Israel-Hamas war in Palestine, causing high inflation, soaring food and energy prices, and disrupting global supply chains. Climate changes such as droughts, floods, and storms will impact livelihoods and infrastructure, bringing communities closer to poverty.

In the midst of the increasing potential for poverty due to changes in World Bank standards, various parties need to take innovative action, with local governments as the front guard. In-depth and precise mapping of poverty conditions is a crucial first step, taking into account local factors and the community's specific needs.

Regional governments need to design comprehensive economic empowerment programs, focusing on direct assistance and skills development, access to capital, and sustainable job creation. Digital technology is a smart solution to increase program efficiency, from data collection and aid distribution to monitoring and evaluation.

Multi-party collaboration is the main key. Regional governments need to collaborate closely with the private sector, civil society organizations, and academics to formulate effective strategies and programs. This synergy is expected to maximize the resources and expertise of various parties, producing innovative and effective solutions to fighting poverty in the region.

With innovative and collaborative interventions, it is hoped that regions will be able to optimize poverty alleviation programs, minimize the impact of changes to World Bank standards, and achieve sustainable development target.

3.4. Regional Innovation Intervention

Regional innovation interventions have not been able to improve poverty alleviation (Sukmadi, 2021), especially in areas outside Java. Paradigmatically, regions outside Java are still struggling with routine matters in the realm of achieving their performance, whether local or national achievements (Febrian, 2018), where changing work culture through innovative initiatives and inventions has not yet become the commitment of most local governments (Prabawa & Mulyanto, 2020). One measure of the implementation of regional innovation in Indonesia is through the Ministry of Home Affairs' Regional Innovation Index.

Table 6. Number of Regional Innovations Related to Poverty, 2023

No.	IID Reporting Year	Number of Regional Innovations
1	2021	35 Innovation
2	2022	26 Innovation
3	2023	32 Innovation

Source: Portal Tuxedovation Kemendagri, 2024 (<https://tuxedovation.inovasi.litbang.kemendagri.go.id/search?q=kemiskinan>)

Table 6 shows that interventions to address poverty through regional innovation are still lacking. Regional innovation can overcome the large regional dependency related to program budgeting resources without large budgets. Increasing social and collaborative innovation is a progressive idea for achieving the poverty targets set in the 2020-2024 RPJMN.

If we look at the cases of implementing regional innovations, several regions are able to implement poverty alleviation innovations well, including:

The Yogyakarta Regional Government, through Policy Innovation in the form of the Gandeng Gendong Program, collaborates with the forces of the Penta helix (government, academics, entrepreneurs, communities, and media) to improve the welfare of poor communities in urban areas. Mapping and data collection, forming business groups, training, mentoring, and distributing social assistance are the main keys to this program. The East Java Regional Government, through policy innovation in the form of the MSMEs Program, is breaking boundaries by bringing East Java MSMEs into the digital era. Training, creating websites and marketplaces, and online promotions, help MSMEs increase their competitiveness and penetrate wider markets. The West Java Regional Government, through the innovative P3K (Family Potential Development) Program, focuses on empowering and assisting poor

families. Training, business capital assistance, and increasing access to education and health are the foundations for improving the quality of family life.

Apart from the data above, village innovation can be developed to be more advanced and modern to increase economic accessibility and benefit the rural economy. Village innovation, such as the development of tourist villages, also needs sustainability so that this innovation does not only appear and be known at a certain time but requires an innovative touch through integrated management via ICT and increasing the capacity and capability of existing human resources.

3.5. Adaptation of Regional Innovation Architecture

In the era of globalization, which is full of dynamics and complexity, regions face various challenges and opportunities for development (Legowo et al., 2021). Regional innovation architecture is present as a solution to answer these needs. This architecture is designed to support and encourage innovation at the local level (Paik et al., 2019). Conceptually, the innovation architecture is designed to be adaptive to the actual conditions of each region.

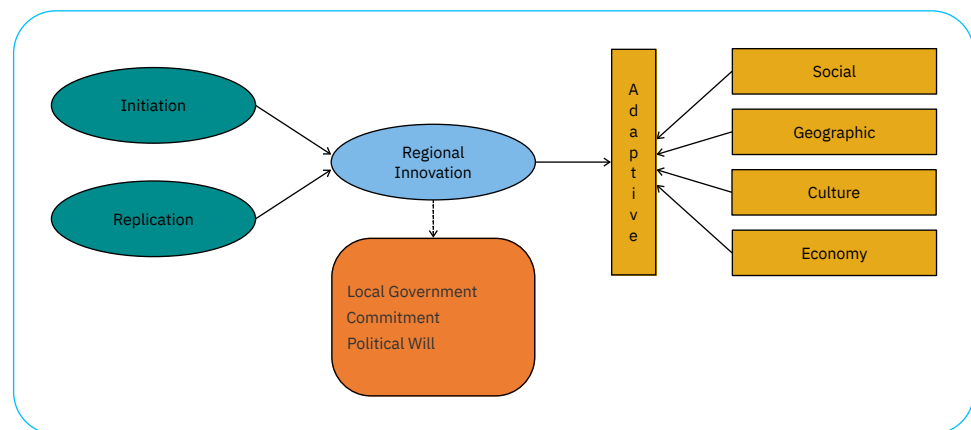


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework for Regional Innovation Adaptation

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

This adaptation concept allows regional innovation to emerge from initiation and replication. However, regional innovation requires strong commitment and political will from regional leaders so that the adaptive potential can be identified from various existing regional conditions so that the regional innovation implemented can be sustainable and have a significant impact on its implementation.

This regional innovation architecture concept aims to:

1. Exploring Innovation Potential and Opportunities

Regional innovation architecture helps identify regional specificities and potential, opening up new opportunities for the development of innovative solutions (Flowers & Meyer, 2020) that suit local needs and context.

2. Realizing Innovative Solutions

The regional innovation architecture facilitates the development and implementation of innovative solutions (Grabher & Ibert, 2018) to overcome various regional challenges and problems, such as poverty, education, health, and infrastructure.

3. Creating a Conducive Innovation Ecosystem

Regional innovation architecture involves various actors, including government, the private sector, academia, and society (Legowo et al., 2021), to create an ecosystem that is conducive to the birth of new ideas and innovative breakthroughs.

Based on the data and information that can be collected, the adaptation of regional innovation architecture for poverty reduction can be structured as follows:

Table 7. Adaptation of Regional Innovation Architecture

No.	Policy	Strategy
1	Clear Vision and Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a clear vision and mission for poverty alleviation in the region, with measurable and targeted targets. b. This vision and mission must reflect local needs and context, and be aligned with national development goals.
2	Mapping Actors and Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify and map various actors involved in poverty alleviation in the region, including government, private sector, academics, NGOs, and the community. b. Map various poverty reduction initiatives and programs that already exist in the region, both at the local and national levels.
3	Collaboration Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Building a collaboration framework that enables various actors to work together effectively and efficiently. b. Establish clear and transparent coordination mechanisms to ensure synergy. c. Encourage partnerships between various parties, including government, private sector, academics and society.
4	Innovation Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide adequate funding to support the development and implementation of innovative solutions for poverty reduction. b. Encourage private sector participation in funding poverty reduction through incentive and partnership schemes. c. Building innovative funding mechanisms, such as crowdfunding and venture philanthropy.
5	Innovation Incubation and Acceleration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish incubation and acceleration programs to help innovators develop and test their solutions. b. Provides training, mentorship, and access to resources innovators need to scale their solutions. c. Encourage the holding of competitions to attract innovative talents in the regions.
6	Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress and impact of innovative solutions. b. Leverage data and evidence to continuously improve and adapt innovation architecture. c. Ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of innovation architecture.

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

From the results above, the SWOT analysis in this article can be mapped as follows:

Table 8. SWOT Matrix for Regional Innovation Architecture Adaptation

	Internal Factor	Strengths	Weakness
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and Collaboration • Policy and Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Resources and Coordination • Sustainability and Measurability. • Community Involvement
	External Factor		
	Opportunities	SO Strategy:	WO Strategy:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Technology and Entrepreneurship • Village Development and Globalization • Youth Involvement 	Leverage innovation and collaboration to optimize technology opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Using technological innovation and innovative solutions to take advantage of digital technology opportunities to improve access to all services. b. Encourage collaboration between stakeholders to implement innovative technology solutions. 	Overcoming limited resources through youth investment and village development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allocate investment in village development and small and medium enterprises to create economic opportunities and reduce resource limitations. b. Involving youth in rural projects to address the shortage of skilled workers and increase community participation.

External Factor	Internal Factor	Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and Collaboration • Policy and Education 	Weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Resources and Coordination • Sustainability and Measurability. • Community Involvement
	Threats	ST Strategy Strengthening collaboration and education to face the threat of the economic crisis and climate change: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders to respond to the impact of the economic crisis and climate change. Increase public education about adaptation strategies to climate change and preparedness to face economic crises. 	WT Strategy Overcoming limited resources and coordination in facing the threat of conflict and pandemics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate available resources to strengthen health and security infrastructure in the face of threats of conflict and pandemics. Improve coordination between various parties involved in poverty alleviation to respond quickly and effectively to crisis situations.

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

From the analysis of several previous studies that were explored, explanations were found regarding how to overcome poverty through utilizing the potential of several economic sectors, for example, in the tourism and agricultural sectors. Still, only at a normative level, no one has made innovation through these sectors a concrete solution for become a new idea for poverty alleviation. There are also those who explain the importance of innovation but do not explain the need for innovation that is adaptive to regional conditions that differ from one another so that an adaptive regional innovation framework is needed that can flexibly adapt to the socio-economic environment of each region. Urgent problems to be resolved as part of the adaptation of the regional innovation framework that must be improved are:

Table 8. SWOT Matrix for Regional Innovation Architecture Adaptation

Problem	Solution
Lack of coordination and collaboration between stakeholders	Establish a collaborative platform that connects government, the private sector, academia, and civil society to share knowledge, resources, and experiences
Lack of adequate human resources and funding	Increased investment in training and human resource development through innovative funding plans such as grants or more flexible loans must be designed to facilitate access for local innovation actors and creative ideas.
Inadequate infrastructure	To encourage economic growth and prosperity in rural areas, there needs to be increased access to and quality of basic infrastructure such as the internet and transportation. With this increased connectivity, it is hoped that it can reduce the gap between rural and urban areas.
Regulations that do not support and a culture that is not innovative	Encourage regulatory reform that supports the development of innovation and reduces bureaucratic obstacles, as well as efforts to change the culture and mindset that do not support innovation through educational campaigns and incentives for local innovators.

Source: Data processed by the author, 2024

4. Conclusion

This research found that regional government policies in dealing with regional poverty are still normative, with a budget approach to reducing poverty indications. Innovation as a new approach to solving problems is still hampered by the inability of innovation to adapt to various socio-economic conditions of the government and local communities. Collaboration between sectors and implementing innovative strategies opens opportunities to create significant changes in community welfare.

So that regional policies can transform through regional innovations that are responsive to different regional conditions.

Research findings show that regional innovation's success in reducing poverty is closely related to its ability to adapt to the innovation architecture as a basis for building and designing creative ideas and solutions and the local conditions of each region. Close collaboration between government, the private sector, and civil society is key in creating an environment that supports innovation and transformation.

This research aims to provide insight for policy planners, practitioners, and other stakeholders on achieving sustainable progress in poverty reduction. Innovation is expected to be a solution to alleviating poverty, even though it is not yet optimal. This research will help understand how innovation architecture can be optimized to achieve effective regional transformation in dealing with poverty.

However, this research also found challenges in implementing innovation at the regional level. Limited resources, administrative obstacles, and a work culture that does not yet make innovation an adaptive solution in the future are some of the factors that need to be overcome to achieve optimal results.

Limitations in this research include:

1. Limitations, availability, and quality of the data used.
2. Generalization of results: research may have limitations in generalization due to its focus on a particular location or context.
3. Methodological limitations in gaining deeper insights.

4.1. Suggestions

From the explanation in this conclusion chapter, this research suggests several things:

1. Given the importance of collaboration between sectors, greater efforts are needed to facilitate cooperation between government, the private sector, and civil society to create an environment that supports innovation and socio-economic transformation.
2. The success of regional innovation in reducing poverty depends on adjustments to the innovation structure; a more flexible approach is needed in designing creative ideas and solutions and can overcome implementation challenges and take advantage of existing opportunities.
3. Collaboration between sectors, as well as identifying specific obstacles faced in adapting innovation structures, exploring the impact of regional innovation more comprehensively on socio-economic transformation at the local level.

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