Integrated Program For Poverty Reduction In Kediri

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Abstract: Kediri is one of the cities in Indonesia which has a high poverty rate. This study aims to design an integrated program in poverty reduction in Kediri City, the percentage of poor people in Kediri City in 2018 was 7.68 percent, a decrease of 0.81 percent compared to conditions in 2017, namely 8.49 percent, This percentage is still better because it is below the achievements of the Province of East Java and the national level. There have been many poverty reduction programs implemented by the Kediri municipal government. However, the program is still ineffective because: 1) there is no coordination between agencies in running the program, and 2) the program does not reflect the needs of the poor to live properly in urban areas. The research used qualitative methods and was carried out in agencies related to poverty alleviation programs in Kediri City, namely the Research and Development Planning Agency (Barenlitbang), Bapemas and KB, the Cooperative and UMKM Office, Disperindag, Health Office, Manpower Office, Office Social, Education Officer, and Transportation Service. The data collection technique was carried out in 3 ways, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that there are eight priority needs of the poor, namely (1) education, (2) social welfare, (3) health, (4) infrastructure and infrastructure, (5) food security, and (6) the environment. Of the eight priority needs of the poor, it is found that an integrated poverty reduction program design requires good coordination among related agencies.

Keywords: integrated program, poverty reduction, coordination.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is being faced by national development in increasing economic performance to create employment and order life to realize community welfare. To achieve these goals, poverty must be healed or reduced. Therefore, the problem of poverty must be addressed immediately through the implementation of prevention measures and a systematic, integrated and comprehensive approach. Poverty reduction is aimed at reducing the burden on the poor and fulfilling the basic rights of citizens properly through inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development to create a life with dignity (Tulisan et al., 2015).

Poverty reduction efforts will be effective if it shows indications of a decrease in the number of poor people, an increase in the level of individual income, and a strengthening of people's purchasing power. The existence of Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction is a form of government intervention in increasing the effectiveness of poverty reduction. Efforts to accelerate poverty reduction are not

only the responsibility of the central government but are also comprehensive down to the regional level. Therefore it is necessary to coordinate to maintain consistency and effectiveness of poverty reduction both at the central and regional levels so that a Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) is formed at the provincial and district/city levels. The TKPK working mechanism is regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 42 of 2010 as a working partner of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) which is a coordination forum at the national level (TNP2K, 2010).

Kediri is one of the big cities in Indonesia which still has a high poverty rate. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2018) of Kediri City, the percentage of poor people in Kediri City in 2018 was 7.68 percent, a decrease of 0.81 percent compared to conditions in 2017, namely 8.49 percent. If you look at the percentage of poor people in East Java and National Provinces in 2018, the percentage of poor people in East Java Province is 10.98 percent while the percentage of poor people nationally is 9.82 percent, then the percentage of poor people in Kediri City is still better because is below the achievements of the Province of East Java and National.
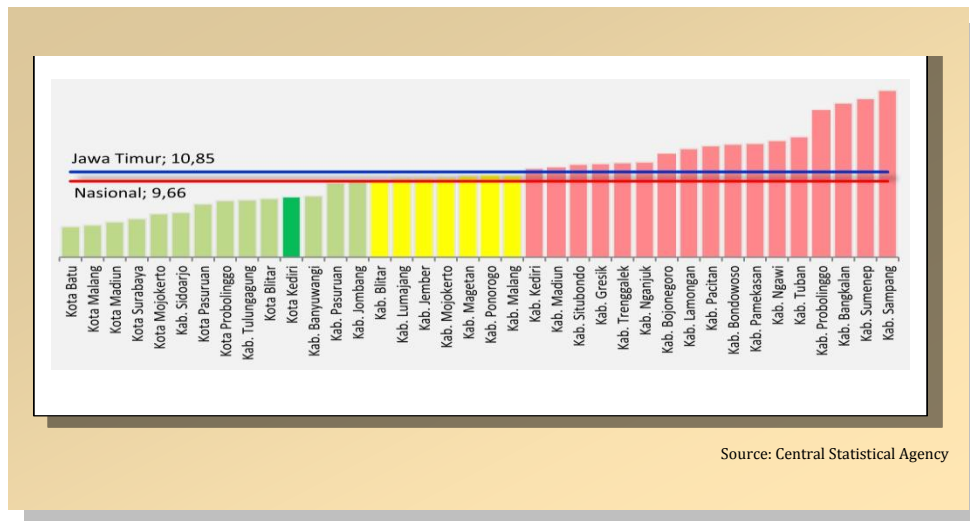

Source: Central Statistical Agency

Figure 1. Percentage of Poor Population in Kediri City to Regencies / Cities in East Java Province in 2018

Among districts/cities in East Java Province, the percentage of poor people in Kediri City (in 2018) ranks 11 (eleven) from the lowest. The development of the percentage of poor people in Kediri City during the 2014-2018 period shows a fluctuating development in figures, with the overall development showing a downward trend. The development of the poverty rate which shows a downward trend indicates that the policies and programs that have been pursued by the City Government of Kediri to reduce the percentage of poor people have been effective and right on target and have had a positive impact in reducing the poverty rate, this is in line with the updating of PFM and OTM data. Kediri City Government has done in 2018 as an effort to improve the poverty data of Kediri City, besides that low and stable inflation in Kediri City

during 2018 is one of the factors causing the reduction in the percentage of poverty in Kediri City (BARENLITBANG, 2019).
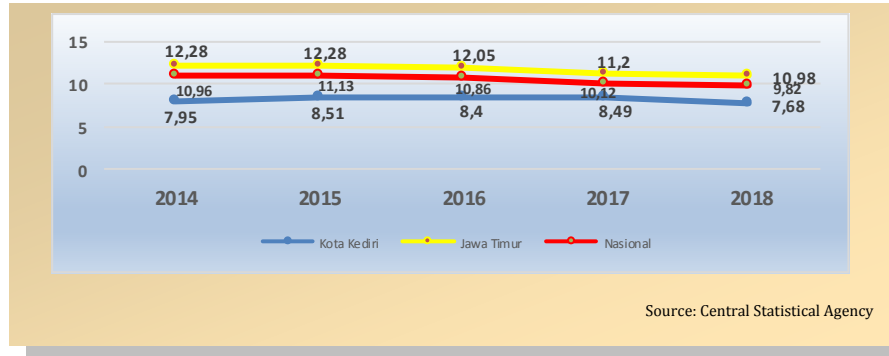

Figure 2. Relevance of the Achievement of the Poverty Percentage of the City of Kediri to the Province and the National Year 2014-2018

During the 2014-2018 period, the *trend* development of the percentage of poor people in Kediri City shows the same trend or is relevant to the development of the achievements of the Province of East Java and National. The development of the poverty level which shows the relevance between developments in the City of Kediri and the Province of East Java and National is an indication that the policies and efforts that have been made by the Kediri City Government in reducing poverty rates are in line with East Java and National Provinces (BPS, 2018; Abdulateef et al., 2020; Acrylic, 2020; Akbar et al., 2020; Al-Blooshi et al., 2020).

Various poverty reduction programs have been carried out by the Kediri city government. Collaboration across sectors has been carried out, but these poverty reduction efforts are still ineffective. This is because the various poverty programs implemented by the Regional Work Units (SKPD) in Kediri are not coordinated with each other. As a result, poverty reduction programs do not focus in one direction. Many of the programs are implemented various SKPD overlapping or *overlapping* and mutually supportive. There are two main reasons for the ineffectiveness of poverty alleviation programs, namely 1) there is no coordination between SKPDs in carrying out poverty alleviation programs, and 2) the poverty alleviation program still does not reflect the needs of the poor to live in urban areas. An integrated program for poverty alleviation in the city of Kediri is needed. The integrated program that must be provided is a program tailored to the needs of the poor and requires inter-agency linkages/coordination, without any *overlapping* between program implementers. The integrated program that has to be provided (KP2N, 2010) is a program that matches the needs of the poor to fulfill their *basic needs*, so they can live properly (TNP2K, 2014).

The poor group in Kota Kediri is categorized as urban poverty. The burden on the poor in urban areas will be heavier than the burden on the poor in rural areas. The urban poor have to face a very tough life competition during urban development. The urban poor will be unable to compete in job opportunities. The urban poor also have to bear very expensive living costs in cities. Therefore, it is difficult for the poor in urban areas to meet their *basic needs* to live properly (KP2N, 2010).

This study aims to determine 1) a description of the poverty rate in Kediri City 2) an overview of what integrated poverty reduction programs are most suitable for the poor in Kediri based on their priority needs /*basic needs* for a decent life.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Poverty

Definition of poverty has expanded in line with the increasingly complex causes of its factors, indicators, and other problems surrounding poverty itself. Poverty is now not only seen as an economic dimension but has expanded to include social, health, education, and political dimensions. According to (BPS, 2011) poverty is the inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health.

There are two categories of poverty, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty refers to a consistent set of standards, regardless of time and place or country. An example of an absolute measurement is the percentage of the population eating below an amount sufficient to support the needs of the human body (approx. 2000-2500 calories per day for adult males).

(Lister R, 2004), poverty is defined as someone who can buy what they need but cannot afford things that most people can buy or they cannot eat and live without getting in debt. Then the World Bank defines poverty based on the consumption approach that means that people can be said to be poor if they cannot buy food according to the nutritional standards required by children (Gordon D, Nandy S, Pantazis C, 2003). Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005-2025 states that the problem of poverty is multidimensional. Poverty is not only a measure of income, but also the vulnerability and vulnerability of people or communities to being poor. Apart from that, poverty also involves failure to fulfill basic rights (*basic needs*) and the difference in the treatment of a person or group of people in living a life with dignity. Furthermore (BAPPENAS, 2012) defines poverty more comprehensively, by seeing poverty as a condition for someone unable to fulfill his basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. These basic rights are the needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in socio-political life.

Relative Poverty

The poverty line is relatively variable in a poverty ratio. The relative poverty line is related to the average income or consumption rate in the reference country/region. This line corresponds to the average standard of living of a particular community at a given time compared to the average household income. This approach may indicate a reduction in poverty when people's incomes have decreased. The following example will illustrate the relative poverty line. The official poverty rate in the early 1990s in the United States was around 15% and also around 15% in Indonesia (which was much poorer). Many of those considered poor in the US would be considered non-poor by Indonesian standards. Among OECD / EU countries, the poverty line is often set at 50% of the average income in the country (or 50% of average income). Poverty lines are relatively often used in rich countries (Setijaningrum et al., 2011).

(Tjokroamidjojo B, 1990) Experience in many countries shows that urban development which only focuses on the economic and physical situation without paying proper attention to

human development such as poverty alleviation and environmental management will cause social and political problems throughout the region. Therefore, eradicating urban poverty is very important, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. It is a prerequisite for making major efforts to reform political life and to promote human development, good governance, economic structures, and the judicial and legal systems. To achieve successful development reforms, Indonesia must be able to solve the problem of poverty effectively. It must be based on careful analysis and a deep understanding of the core problem. The Indonesian government also needs to increase its capacity to facilitate participatory processes that involve the poor themselves, because in the past the government tended to be better at working for the people and somewhat less good at working with people.

In general, urban poverty in Indonesia can be broken down into structural and transient characteristics. Structurally, urban poverty is related to socio-economic development and population, while transient characteristics are more related to the crisis in Indonesia that began in 1997.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. The choice of qualitative methods because this research describes how, when, where, and the atmosphere of something being researched (Berg BL, 2009). To obtain accurate data in answering this research question, research has been carried out in all districts and also various related agencies.

Data collection techniques were carried out in 3 ways, namely observation, interviews, and documentation (Stake R, 2010). Observations were made by looking at the condition of the community in several nine sub-districts which were used as research locations. Interviews were conducted by asking open-ended questions to informants from the community and related agencies. Informants from the community were local community leaders, while informants were from related agencies.

The degree of confidence in checking the data in this study was carried out by using the triangulation technique, namely by comparing the observed data with the interview data, and comparing the results of the interviews with the contents of a related document (Moleong LJ, 2008). In addition to conducting interviews with the community and officials from related agencies, to obtain accurate information also carried out *cross-checks were* against official documents held by related agencies and observations at the research location.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

Geography and Topography

Kediri is one of the cities in East Java Province which has an area of 63.404 km^2, divided by the Brantas river which flows from south to north along 7 kilometers. The western area of the river becomes Mojoroto District, while the east of the river consists of Kota Districts and Pesantren Districts. Mojoroto District with an area of 24.6 km^2 consisting of 14, Districts City consists of 17 villages with an area of 14.9 km^2 and the School District with an area of 23.9 km^2 consists of 15 villages.

Administratively, the area of Kediri City is divided into 3 (three) districts, namely Mojoroto District, Kota District, and Pesantren District with 46 villages, 324 Rukun Warga

(RW), and 1,476 Rukun Tetangga (RT). The following is a table of Administrative Areas and the Area of Kediri City per district:

Table 1. Administrative Region and Size of Kediri City

District		Total			Area (km^2)
	Village	Village	RW	RT	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(7)	(8))
010 Mojoroto	-	17	100	490	24.60
020 City	-	14	101	489	14.90
030 Pesantren	-	15	129	497	23.90
Total	-	46	330	1,476	63.40

In detail, the area of Kediri City based on 46 urban villages can be seen in the following table :

Table 2. Area of Kediri City, in detail by District and Kelurahan

Code	District / Kelurahan	Area (km^2)	District / Kelurahan	Area (km^2)	District / Kelurahan	Area (km^2)
	Kec. Kota	**14,90**	**Kec. Pesantren**	**23.903**	**Kec.Mojoroto**	**24.601**
001	Manisrenggo	1,764	Blabak	3,354	Corner	5.153
002	Rejomulyo	1,670	Onions	3.449	Campurejo	1.409
003	Ngronggo	2,585	Betet	1,691	tamanan	1,077
004	Kaliombo	0.958	Tosaren	1.361	Banjarmlati	0.954
005	Kampungdalem	0.332	Banaran	0,974	Bandar Kidul	1.299
006	Setonopande	0.383	Ngletih	1.237	Lirboyo	1.037
007	Ringinanom	0,050	Tempurejo	1,864	Bandar Lor	1,113
008	Pakelan	0.214	Ketami	1.894	Mojoroto	2,130
009	Setonogedong	0.059	Pesantren	1,356	Sukorame	4.302

010	Packaging	0.228	Ward	1.029	Bujel	1,590
011	Jagalan	0.043	Burengan	1,283	Ngampel	1,468
012	Banjaran	1,209	Tinalan	0.926	Gayam	1,296
013	Ngadirejo	1,470	Pakunden	1,024	Mrican	1,109
014	Dandangan	1,100	Singonegaran	0.99	Dermo	0.657
015	Balowerti	0.830	Jamsaren	1.471		
016	Pocanan	0.214				
017	Semampir	1,791				

geographically located in the center of Kediri Kediri region with boundaries as follows:

- in the north bordering the District Gampengrejo;
- To the west is bordered by Wates and Gurah Districts;
- In the south, it is bordered by Kandat and Ngadiluwih Districts, and in
- the east it is bordered by Grogol and Semen Districts.

Kediri City is located between 07 ° 45'-07 ° 55 'South Latitude and 111 ° 05'-112 ° 3' East Longitude, the topography of the Kediri City area is relatively flat, which is on a slope between 0 to 40 and most of it is plain low with a slope between 0-2% covering an area of 5,737 Ha or 90.49%. The majority of the area of Kediri City (80.17%) is at 63m to 100m above sea level which is located along the left and right sides of the Brantas River. Altitude between 15-40% is in the area of Mount Maskumambang with an altitude of 300 masl and Mount Klotok 672 masl in the western part of Mojoroto District. For Kota Subdistrict, the majority of the topography is at a slope of 0-2%. For the Pesantren Subdistrict, the topography of the area is relatively flat, that is, on a slope between 0 to 15% with an altitude of approximately 67 masl.

Regional Administration and Population

Based on data from the Department of Population and Civil Registry of Kediri City in 2018, an increase of 2,621 people or an increase of 0.90% compared to 2017 of 290,147 people. The increase in numbers was due to population movements and the difference between the number of births and deaths.

The population of Kediri City for the last five years has fluctuated and there has been a significant decline from 2016 to 2017 due to improvements in population administration. The complete population composition of Kediri City in 2014-2018 based on age group and gender can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Total Population of Kediri City by Age2014-2018

GroupAge Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

0 - 4	20,233	20,788	20,431	18,407	19 238
5-9	23 209	24 502	24 386	23 449	23 873
10-14	23 273	24 709	24 947	23 405	24 481
15-19	20 203	22 145	22 584	21 929	23 020
20-24	20 083	20 875	21 220	19 965	20 100
25-29	23 282	23 029	22 213	19 746	19 436
30-34	28 715	29 667	28 525	23 563	21 251
35 - 39	24 779	27 069	27 607	25 153	25 051
40-44	22 433	23 778	24 272	22 081	22 017
45-49	21 182	21 989	22 525	21 151	20 912
50-54	18 347	20 206	20 530	19 118	19 338
55-59	15 723	17 405	17 649	16 890	16 942
60-64	10 555	12 590	13 132	12 931	13 667
65-69		8318	8953	8540	8805
70-74	21 165	6,170	6,460	5,349	5,887
75		<9759	10,119	8,470	8,750
TOTAL	**293 282**	**312 999**	**315 553**	**290 147**	**292 768**

One of the indicators of demographic important is the level of dependence. The higher the level of dependence, the higher the burden that must be borne by the productive population to finance the life of the unproductive and unproductive population.

Kediri City in 2018 was dominated by the population of productive age (aged 15-64 years), namely 201,734 people or around 68.91% compared to the population of non-productive age which was only 91,034 people or 31.09%. Thus, the level of dependency /*dependency ratio* in Kediri City in 2018 is 0.45. This means that in 2018 every 100 people of working age have as many as 45 dependents who are not productive and / or unproductive. This condition is very favorable because the population of productive age has the potential of development capital.

In addition, one of the main indicators that can be used as a measure of human quality is the level of education. The higher the education level of the population, the higher the human quality. The majority of the population in Kediri City in 2018 was at the SMA level. This shows that the quality of human life in Kediri City is relatively good as the main capital for the implementation of regional development.

Regional Economy Economic

Growth is an indication of the success of economic development in people's lives in an area, which is a process of changing the economy of an area within a certain period towards a better economic condition. The economic growth of the City of Kediri in the period 2014 to 2018 has fluctuated every year. The rate of economic growth with the cigarette industry in the City of Kediri in 2018 was 5.42% or higher than the economic growth in 2017, namely 5.14 percent and higher than the national economic growth of 5.17 percent. While the growth rate for the non-cigarette industry in Kediri City in 2018 was 5.82 percent or higher when compared to the economic growth with the cigarette industry, this shows that the economy in Kediri City is more dominated by the small industrial sector or MSMEs.

**Figure 3. Economic Growth of the City of Kediri in 2014-2018 (%)**
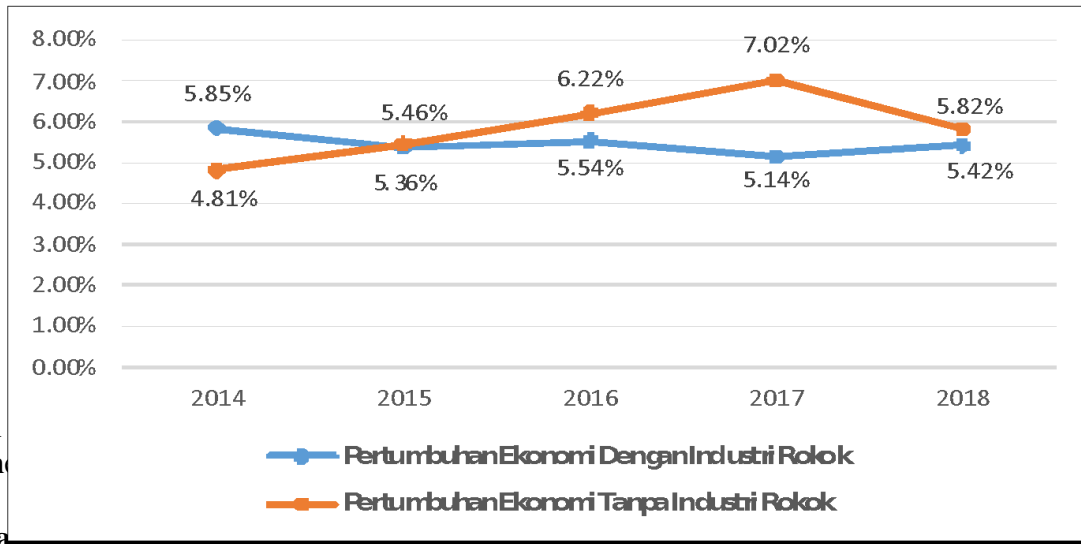
rate of inflation in a region is a measure that reflects the level of economic stability of a region. Based on inflation data for the last 5 (five) years, the economy of Kediri City is relatively stable. The average inflation rate in Kota Kediri does not exceed double digits. The cumulative inflation of Kediri City in 2018 was 1.97% or lower than the East Java inflation achievement of 2.86% and national inflation of 3.13%, even the lowest inflation in Java.

Figure 4. Inflation Rate in Kediri City
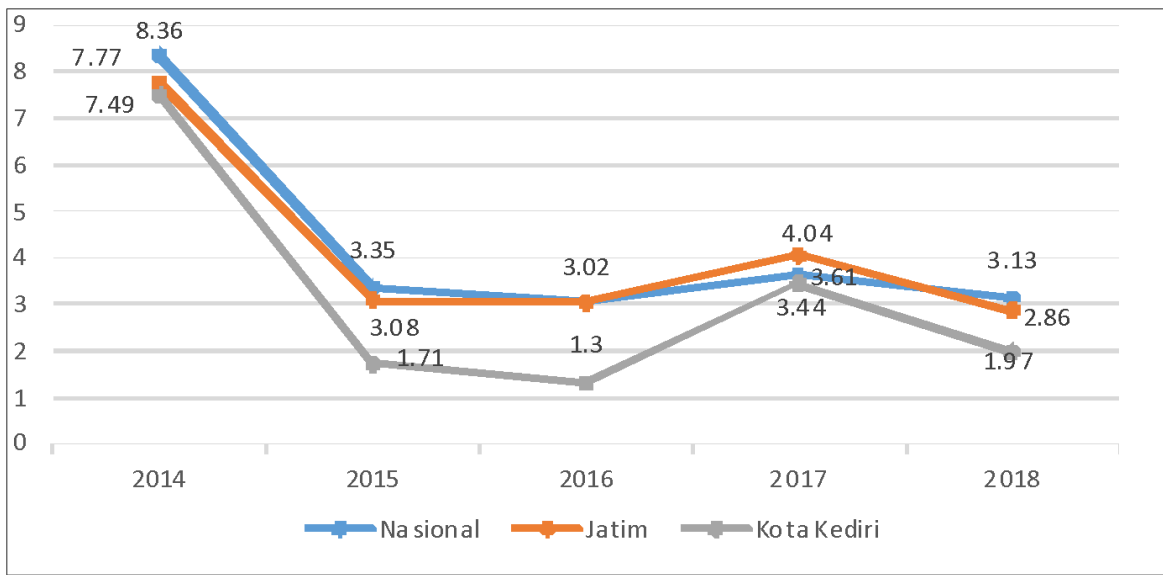
Price stability as reflected in low and stable inflation in Kediri City is very much needed to support sustainable economic growth and to ease the burden of the life of the community, especially the poor. Efforts to achieve price stability require policy synergy between the Central Government, Regional Governments, Bank Indonesia, and the business world. Correct policy

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coordination in determining the timing of adjustments to government-regulated prices, such as fuel oil (BBM) and electricity tariff adjustments, is carried out correctly so that the subsequent impact of the policy will not cause deep pressure. Furthermore, a synergy of macroeconomic policies that include fiscal, monetary, and sectoral policies is needed to achieve low and stable inflation. The role of fiscal policy and various sectoral policies, both at the central and regional levels, is very important because inflation is largely influenced by the supply side.

Human Development Index Human

Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator for measuring the success of the development of the quality of human life. The Human Development Index value can determine the rank or level of development of an area (Sutarto, 1998).

The HDI development of Kediri City for the last five years has continued to increase. In 2015, the HDI for Kediri City was 75.67, increasing to 76.33 in 2016 and 76.33 in 2017. In 2018 the HDI for Kediri City reached 77.58 or increased quite high compared to the previous five years. The HDI achievement of Kediri City in 2018 is far above the HDI achievement of East Java Province of 70.77 and the National HDI of 71.39 and places human development in Kediri City at the 5th rank among Regencies / Cities in East Java. This achievement is included in the high group based on an international scale (70≤IPM <80), so in general it can be said that the increasing HDI rate indicates that human development in Kediri City is progressing towards a better direction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poverty Line

Development of the poverty line in Kota Kediri during the last 5 years during the 2014-2018 period increased. From 2014 to 2018 the Poverty Line for the City of Kediri increased by around 87 thousand rupiah, from Rp. 366,788, - per capita per month in 2014 to Rp. 453,907, - per capita per month in 2018. The following is a graph of the development of the poverty line for Kediri City in 2014-2018. Relative position of the poverty line of Kediri City in 2018, including in the high category or above the poverty line of East Java and National Provinces
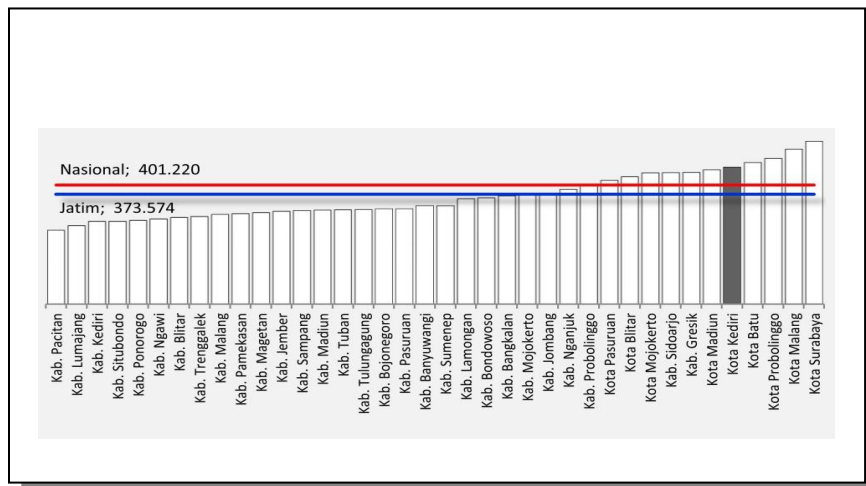

Figure 5. Relative Position of the Poverty Line of Kediri City to Districts / Cities in East Java Province in 2018

Multidimensional Poverty Conditions

The number of poor people in Kediripada City in 2018 amounted to ± 21,900 inhabitants or decreased by 2,170 people when compared to the previous year which was 24,070 people. While the number of poor people in East Java province in 2018 was ± 4,332,590 people and the total poor people nationally were ± 25.85 million people. Thus, Kediri City contributed

0.51 percent to the number of poor people in East Java Province and 0.08 percent to the number of poor people nationally. Compared to the number of poor people in all districts/cities in East Java Province, the relative position of the poor population of Kediri City in 2018 ranks 7 (seven) from the lowest.

Figure 6. Relative Position of the Poor Population in Kota Kediri to Districts / Cities in East Java Province in 2018

The development of the number of poor people in Kediri City during 2014-2018 shows a fluctuating development in numbers, but the overall development trend shows a decreasing trend, although in 2017 experienced a slight increase of 430 people due to the removal of electricity subsidies by the central government. However, in 2018 it experienced a significant decline again, namely 2,170 people.

The poverty depth index (P1) in Kediri City in 2018 was 0.87, a decrease of 0.18 when compared to 2017, where in 2017 the poverty depth index for Kediri City was 0.99. This indicates that the average expenditure of the urban poor in Kediri tends to get closer to the poverty line and the expenditure inequality of the poor in Kediri is also getting smaller.

The poverty depth index in East Java Province in 2018 was 1.94 while the National was 1.71 or it can be

said that the expenditure gap of the poor to the poverty line in Kediri City is lower or better than the level of disparity at the provincial and national levels.

Among regencies/cities in East Java Province, the poverty depth index or the expenditure gap of the poor against the poverty line in Kediri City in 2018 is in the 6th (sixth) position.

The development of the poverty depth index, which shows a downward trend, indicates that the level of welfare of the poor in Kediri City is getting better from year to year. Thus the poverty reduction policies and programs that have been pursued by the City Government of Kediri to reduce the expenditure gap of the poor towards the poverty line can run effectively and have a positive impact.

During the 2014-2018 period, the development trend of the poverty depth index in Kediri City showed the same trend or was relevant to developments in the Province of East Java and National, because it tended to decline.
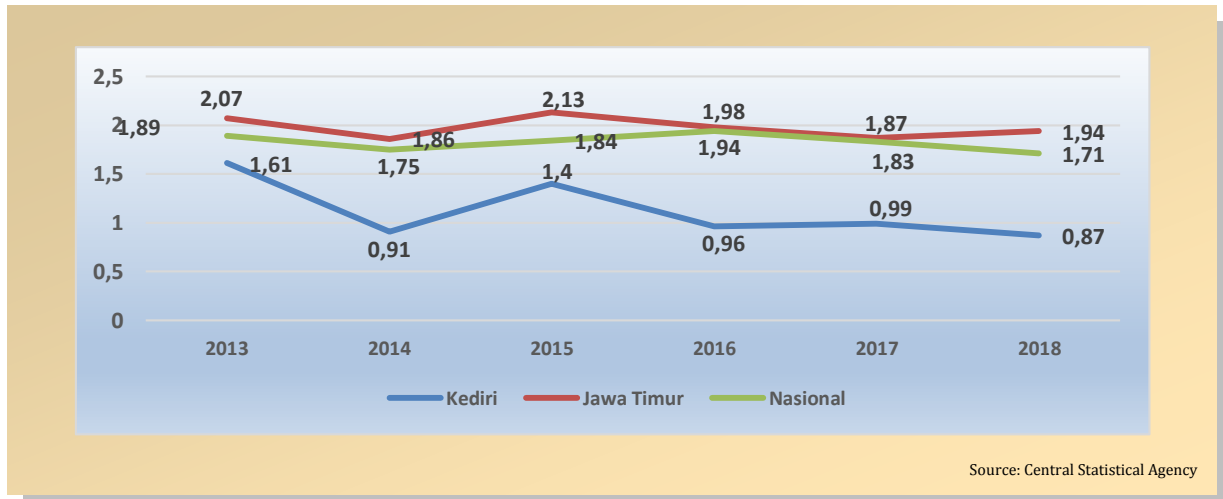
Figure 7. The Relevance of Kediri City Poverty Depth Index Achievements to Provincial and National Years 2014-2018

The development of the poverty depth index which shows the relevance between developments in the City of Kediri and in the Province of East Java and the National East Java Province and National.

The poverty severity index in Kediri City in 2018 was 0.18 or decreased by 0.01 when compared to 2017. The poverty severity index for Kediri City in 2017 was 0.19. In 2018 the poverty depth index in East Java Province was 0.5 and the National was 0.44, it can be said that the expenditure inequality between the poor in Kediri City is still better than East Java and National Provinces, because it is below the level of disparity in the Province East Java and National.

Among regencies / cities in East Java Province, the poverty severity index (P2) / level of expenditure inequality among the poor in Kediri City in 2018 was in the 6th (sixth) position from the lowest. The development of the poverty severity index in Kota Kediri during the 2014-2018 period, showed fluctuating developments, although the overall development trend showed a downward trend.

The decline in the poverty severity index of Kediri City in 2018 indicates that the welfare level of the poor in Kediri is getting better. Thus the poverty reduction policies and programs that have been pursued by the City Government of Kediri in order to reduce the expenditure gap between the poor can run effectively and have a positive impact in efforts to narrow the gap between the poor in Kediri.

During the 2014-2018 period, the development trend of the poverty severity index in Kediri City showed a trend that was in line or relevant to developments in East Java Province and nationally.

The basic needs approach sees poverty as a person's *lack of capabilities* in meeting minimum needs such as food, clothing, housing, health services, education, clean water supply and sanitation. This research shows that the priority needs of the poor are: (1) education, (2) health, (3) housing, (4) nine basic items, (5) clean water, (6) ease of administration, (7) skills training, (8) employment. It can be concluded that the poor place education, health and housing needs as the top three priority needs.

To alleviate poverty, the city government of Kediri has implemented various programs, especially those related to the 3 priority needs of the poor, namely education, health, and housing

programs. The United Nations (UN) in its book, *Administration of Development Programs and Projects, Some Major Issues,* states that "Programs are social activities organized with specific goals in a limited space and time, which consists of various projects and is usually limited to one or more organizations or activities "(Tjokroamidjoyo 1990). A good program has the following characteristics (1) clear objectives, (2) determination of the best tools to achieve these goals, (3) a consistent policy framework or interrelated projects to achieve program objectives as effectively as possible, (4) measurement of the *cost benefits* that the program will produce, (5) relationships with other activities or programs (Tjokroamidjoyo 1990).

Poverty Reduction Programs and Activities

Cause of *overlapping* poverty reduction programs implemented by related agencies is due to lack of coordination. To tackle the problem of poverty in Kediri, there are at least eleven agencies involved, namely: (1) Community Empowerment and Family Planning Agency, (2) Office of Cooperatives and SMEs, (3) Office of Industry and Trade, (4) Office of Health, (5)) Social Service, (6) Social Service, (7) Education Office, (8) Public Welfare Administration, (9) Environmental Service (10) Housing and Settlement Area Service and (11) Transportation Service. In overcoming poverty, several agencies have links with other agencies to implement some of their programs. However, not all of these agencies coordinated even though the programs were interrelated. Following are the programs and activities of each priority need.
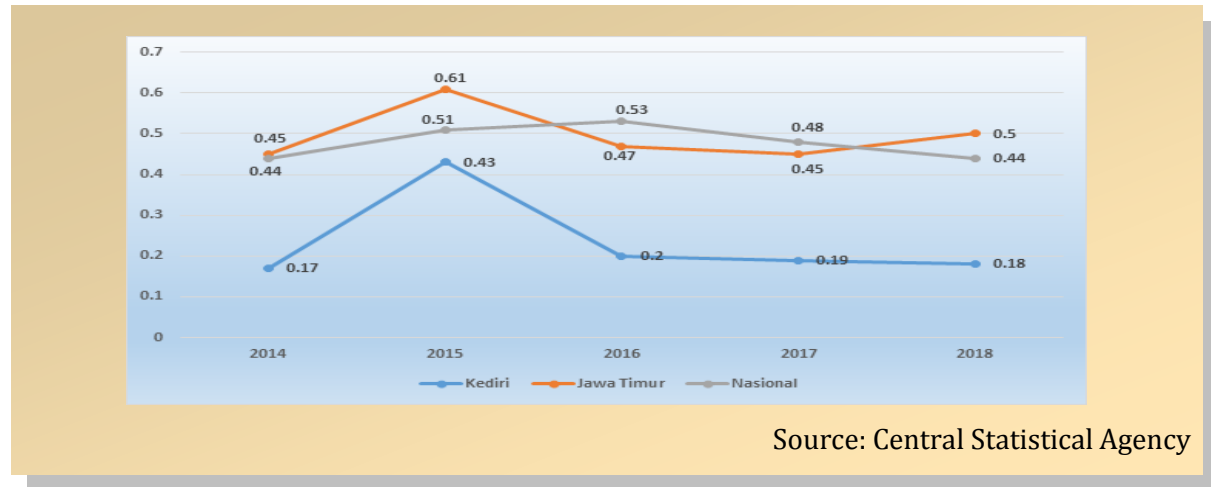

Source: Central Statistical Agency

Figure 8. The relevance of the poverty Severity index of Kediri City and National province year 2014-2018

No	Priority Needs	Related agencies	Program
1	Education	Dikbud	● PIP & BOS (Giving Cash) ● early childhood education ● program of compulsory nine-year ● non-formal education ● programs English Masiv

		Social Affairs	- BPNT / Raskin - PKH / Cash - Raskinda - Empowerment of the poor, indigenous communities remote (KAT) and people with social welfare problems (PMKS) - Empowerment of social welfare institutions Social welfare - services and rehabilitation - Development of abandoned children - Life eligibility assistance for the poor (BLSM) - Donation for orphans - Social assistance for elderly assistance (ASLUT) - Community Empowerment Program (PRODAMAS) / 50 million per RT
2	Social Welfare	DP3AP2KB Synchronization of	- policies for improving the quality of children and women - Development of information materials on child care and development development
		Adm. Kesra	Administrative service facilities and social harmonization
		DLKHP	Development of the social environment of
		DINKOP UMTK	- Creation of a conducive MSME business climate - Development of entrepreneurship and competitive advantage of MSMEs - Development of social environment in national scope - Increasing the quality of institutions - Protection and development of labor institutions - Development of business support systems for cooperatives and MSMEs - Increasing the capacity of science and technology production system - OPM (Pure Market Operation)
		Disperindag	- Increasing efficiency of domestic trade - Development of potential industrial centers - Development of industry

			● Coordination, synchronization and facilitation and evaluation of the economy
3	Health Health	Office	● Procurement of drugs and health supplies ● Revitalization of health systems ● Improve public health ● Control PTM ● Health promotion and community empowerment ● Improvement of community nutrition ● Development of a healthy environment. ● Prevention and control of PM ● Procurement, enhancement and repair of sar pras Health Center ● Improving health services toddlers ● Increased safety maternal ● fostering a social environment ● Program GEMAKIBA (Movement Pressing MMR and Children) ● Program *Home Visit* (free treatment program To the Poor who was ill)
		DPKP	● Healthy environment housing
		DP3AP2KB	● Family planning ● Health Adolescent reproductive ● Services contraception ● Development of information and counseling service centers KRR
4	Infrastructure &	Public Works Agency	● Construction of drainage and waste water channels ● Development and processing of irrigation networks, swamps and other irrigation networks ● Development ofdrinking water management performance
		DPKP	● Improvement of public street lighting ● Development of rural infrastructure ● Development ofsolid waste management performance ● hospital-RTLH (Social Rehabilitation of Unfit for Living) ● People's Apartments (ARA) / RUSUNAWA
5	Food security	DKPP	● Food and nutrition diversification ● Increasing farmer welfare

			● Food vigilance and food security ● Peni Increasing the application of agricultural technologyagricultural ● Increasingproduction ● Development of fishery cultivation ● Prevention and control of livestock diseases increased production of livestock products ● Increased marketing of livestock production
6	Environment	DLKHP	● Control of environmental pollution and destruction ● Protection and conservation of natural resources ● Improved quality and access to information on natural resources and the environment ● Spatial management green open ● Waste Bank Program

From this research, it can be seen that the poverty alleviation programs implemented by several agencies do not support each other, in fact there are overlaps . This shows that poverty reduction programs still do not have clear objectives.

There are seven programs that in implementation, *overlap* namely: 1) Empowerment of the poor, remote indigenous communities and people with social welfare problems with PRODAMAS which has the same objective to empower the community. 2) Empowerment of social welfare institutions *overlaps* with the development of the social environment and the fostering and protection of labor institutions, which have the same goal of empowering social welfare. 3) The feasibility of living assistance for the poor with the RS-RTLH, which is aimed at providing the same purpose of life for residents who are not feasible. 4) Entrepreneurship development and the competitive advantage of MSMEs by developing potential industrial centers and fostering industry with the same goal, namely for industrial development. 5) Improving community nutrition *overlaps* with food diversification and nutrition has the same goal to improve community nutrition. 6) The development of a healthy environment by controlling pollution and environmental destruction has the same goal of developing a healthy environment. 7) The development of solid waste management performance with the waste bank program has the same goal.

For this reason, an integrated program between agencies is needed in order for poverty reduction to be effective. To get an integrated program, one of the requirements that must be met is coordination between executors. Many experts define the understanding of coordination by giving different opinions but having the same goal, namely that coordination is a general principle in all organizations or it can be said that coordination is the main principle of an organization. Mooney (in Sutarto 1998) argues that the definition of coordination is "*The orderly arrangement of group effort, to provide unity of action in the pursuit of common purpose*".

Mooney views that coordination is an arrangement of efforts of a group of people on a regular basis to create a unity of action in trying to achieve a goal.

Group or organizational business arrangements are indeed necessary, considering that the organization consists of a number of work units that have different functions but are bound by one particular purpose unit. In line with Mooney's opinion, Benn (in Sutarto 1998) states that "*Coordination: A Continuous, harmonious action toward the objectives, attained through leadership, organization, and administration; The arrangement of group efforts in a continuous and orderly manner so as to provide unification of action in the pursuit of a common goal*". From this opinion, it is obtained a concept of understanding that coordination is a continuity, harmony to achieve goals, which can be achieved through leadership, organization and administration. Coordination is also seen as an arrangement of group efforts in a continuity and regularity of attitude so as to create a unity of action in trying to achieve common goals.

CONCLUSION

Poverty alleviation in the City of Kediri can be implemented effectively if it uses an integrated program. Each agency in Kediri City designs poverty alleviation programs that have linkages and coordination with
other agencies. The program must also be adjusted to the priority needs of the poor in order to live properly in urban areas. There are several things that form the basis for an integrated poverty reduction program, namely: Conducting a *need assessment* of the *basic needs*/ priority needs of the poor to be used as program proposals. Synchronizing / mapping each program with related agencies. Severalprograms *overlapping* must be trimmed and implemented by agencies that truly meet the criteria as executors. To coordinate among related agencies starting from program planning, implementation, to program evaluation.

SUGGESTIONS

In an effort to accelerate poverty alleviation in the City of Kediri, there are several recommendations that must be considered by the Kediri City Government in making future policies, including:
1. Increasing synergy between regional officials in implementing poverty reduction activities in the regions;
2. Synchronization of program activities between DPOs;
3. Kediri City Government should establish *data base* a singlethat contains data of poor people (by name by adress) referenced OPD in targeting poverty reduction programs area.
4. Optimizing community empowerment and community economy in order to strengthen the community economy;
5. Increasing access of the poor and vulnerable to capital to capital and market access;
6. Continuously updating PFM and OTM data for Kota Kediri in order to improve data inclusion and exclusion errors on the integrated PFM and OTM data of Kediri City continuously;
7. In an effort to deal with cultural poverty, the Kediri City government labels poor households or households who claim to be poor, thus causing a moral burden on the community;
8. Conduct studies and analyzes in order to determine focus and locus in planning future poverty reduction programs and activities;

9. It is necessary to study the micro impact of poverty alleviation programs that have been implemented by the Kediri City government so far so that they can be used as material for evaluating future nankis programs;

10.   Make integrated PFM and OTM data as the sole reference for DPOs in determining the target beneficiaries of poverty reduction programs.

11.   Several efforts were made to strengthen the institution and improve the performance of TKPK in the future

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