AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF YOGYAKARTA'S PRIVILEGE FUND ON POVERTY REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

In September 2015, the United Nations (UN) set Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to improve global prosperity, with the first SDG focusing on the elimination of poverty. In Indonesia, the poverty rate in 2023 is 9.36%, while in Yogyakarta it is higher at 11.04%. As a special region, Yogyakarta receives a Privileged Fund that continues to increase every year, with one of its performance indicators being poverty reduction. This study analyzes the impact of the Privileges Fund on poverty in Yogyakarta using secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for the period 2014-2023. The variables studied include poverty rate, Human Development Index (HDI), unemployment rate, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth. The analysis was conducted using panel data regression method, using Fixed Effects Model and Non-Linear Logarithmic Panel Data Regression Model to capture data fluctuation more accurately. In addition, the Adaptive Regression Model was used to understand the dynamic relationship between variables. The results show that the Privilege Fund has not affected poverty in the year of allocation because the monitoring and evaluation process is carried out before the following year's allocation. Thus, the achievement of the Privileges Fund in the previous year (t-1) only has an impact on poverty reduction in the following year (t). HDI shows a significant negative effect on poverty in both models, while the unemployment rate has no effect. Meanwhile, GRDP growth has a significant negative effect on poverty in the Adaptive Panel Model but not in the Static Panel Model. These findings emphasize the importance of evaluation mechanisms in the effectiveness of the Privileges Fund as well as the role of human development and economic growth in reducing poverty in DIY.

1. INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, the United Nations declared the welfare of people in both developed and developing countries through 17 global goals and targets by 2030, this declaration created a global and national commitment called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with one of its global goals and targets being poverty reduction (Bappenas, 2024).

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of poverty in Indonesia in 2023 was 9.36%. Of the 38 provinces in Indonesia, there are still 16 provinces that have a poverty percentage above the national poverty percentage where Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) is one of the provinces that has a poverty percentage above the national poverty of 11.04% in 2023 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024).
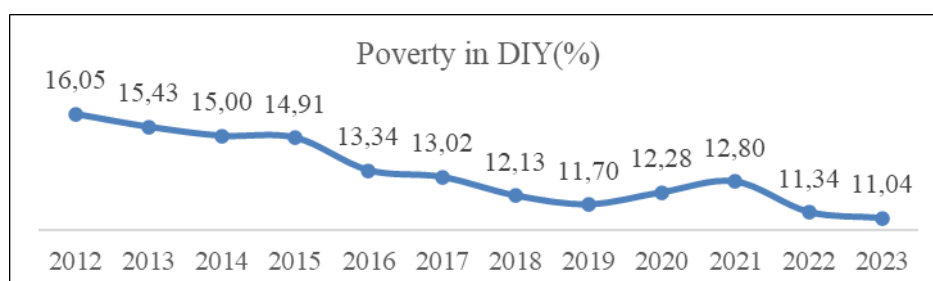

Figure 1. Percentage of Poverty in Yogyakarta 2012-2023
Source: Badan Pusat Statistik DIY (2023)

In general, the percentage of poverty in DIY has decreased from 2012-2023, in 2012 the percentage of poverty in DIY was 16.05% and decreased in 2023 to 11.04 but the percentage of poverty in DIY increased in 2020 by 12.28 and began to decline in 2022 by 11.34. In 2020, the increase in poverty in DIY was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic which caused DIY to experience an economic slowdown (BPS-DIY, 2024b).

DIY is a Special Autonomous Region that has special authority in carrying out government affairs, where the special authority in DIY is funded by the DIY's Privilege Fund (Aini, 2024). The DIY's Privileged Fund is a fund derived from the State Budget (APBN) allocated to fund special authority and is part of the transfer funds to DIY (Aini, 2024). Guidelines for the implementation of DIY special affairs in determining the direction of policy, strategy and main special programs in accordance with the objectives of the privilege are outlined in the Grand Design of Privileges (BPS-DIY, 2024a).

DIY Governor Regulation Number 131 of 2021 concerning the Grand Design of DIY Privileges for 2022-2042 states that to measure the success of specialty goals using the Main Performance Indicators (KPIs) of Privileges that show the achievement of all specialty goals. The following are the Main Performance Indicators of DIY Privileges (Pergub, 2021).

Table 1. Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY)'s Special Privileges

Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
Establishing a democratic government	Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI)
Achieving public welfare and security	1. Human Development Index (HDI) 2. Crime Index 3. Poverty Rate 4. Gini Index
Ensuring governance and social order that uphold unity in diversity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia	1. Tolerant Region Index 2. Gender Empowerment Index
Establishing good governance	1. Professionalism Index 2. Public Satisfaction Index (IKM)
Institutionalizing the role and responsibility of the Sultanate and the Duchy in preserving and developing Yogyakarta's cultural heritage as part of the nation's cultural legacy	Cultural Development Index (IPK)

Source: Governor Regulation of DIY No. 131 of 2021 on the Grand Design of DIY Special Privileges 2022–2042

In the KPI of Yogyakarta's special privileges on table 1, achieving societal welfare and peace includes efforts to reduce the poverty rate. This implies that poverty reduction in Yogyakarta is a key objective of special affairs, aimed at enhancing societal well-being and harmony. Therefore, the implementation of the Privileges Fund is expected to contribute to poverty alleviation in the region. The following outlines the achievements of the Privileges Fund realization from 2013 to 2023 (Pemda DIY, 2024).
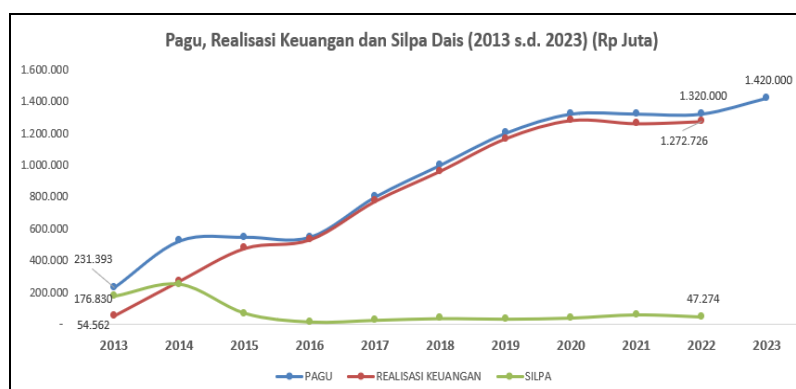

Figure 2. Budget Allocation, Financial Realization, and Remaining Budget
of Privileged Funds 2013–2023
Source: Processed Data (2025)

Based on the Figure 2 above, the financial realization has increased annually, while the remaining budget has decreased. According to Minister of Finance Regulation No. 163 of 2023 on the Management of the Special Privileges Fund for the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the remaining Privileges Fund is considered in the allocation of the fund for the following fiscal year (PMK, 2023). This means that the remaining fund is utilized for planned activities in the next fiscal year, effectively reducing the transfer of Privileges Fund allocations in the subsequent year (Budiratna & Qibthiyyah, 2020). The increasing achievements of the Privileges Fund each year are expected to contribute to the welfare of DIY, particularly in reducing poverty (Pemda DIY, 2022).

According to Suripto & Subayil (2020), poverty in DIY is influenced by the Human Development Index (HDI) and economic growth. Bella & Huda (2023) stated that the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) can increase poverty in DIY. The rising percentage of TPT in DIY, caused by inadequate job opportunities, can push people below the poverty line and increase the region's poverty rate (BPS-DIY, 2024b). To date, no research has linked poverty in DIY to the Privileges Fund (Li et al., 2024). Therefore, this thesis aims to examine poverty in DIY by incorporating the Privileges Fund variable into previous literature-based factors (Farhan & Sugianto, 2022). This study aims to analyze the partial and simultaneous effects of the Privileges Fund, Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, and Economic Growth on poverty in DIY (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018). The research serves as an evaluation of the effectiveness of special privilege programs and activities in poverty reduction (Ajisafe et al., 2024). Additionally, it provides insights into optimizing the implementation of the Privileges Fund to better achieve poverty reduction goals (Azhari & Faridatussalam, 2023).

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study utilizes secondary data, including poverty rates, Human Development Index (HDI), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth rate of districts/cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) from 2014 to 2023, obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik) (BPS-DIY, 2024c). Additionally, data

on the achievements of the Privileges Fund were collected from the Final Achievement Report of the Special Privileges Fund for the period 2014–2023 (Ksatria et al., 2022).

The type of data used in this study is panel data, which combines time series and cross-sectional data. Specifically, the dataset consists of observations from five districts/cities in DIY over the period 2014–2023 (Pemda DIY, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023b, 2024). The software used for data analysis in this study is Eviews 12 (Machira et al., 2023). The panel data regression model used in this study is as follows:

$$\text{Poverty}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Danais}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{HDI}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{TPT}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{GRDP Growth}_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad \text{...............................(1)}$$

Description:
Poverty   : Percentage of the poor population (%)
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$: Regression coefficients
Danais   : Percentage of financial achievement of the Privileges Fund (%)
HDI   : Human Development Index (%)
TPT   : Open Unemployment Rate (%)
GRDP Growth   : Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate (%)
β_0 : Constant
ε : Error term (unobserved variables outside the model)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
3.1. RESULTS

The city of Yogyakarta has an average poverty rate of 7.36%. The maximum poverty rate was recorded in 2014 at 8.67%, while the minimum was in 2023 at 6.49%. The percentage of Privileges Fund achievement in Yogyakarta City averages 77.63%, with a maximum value of 99.25% in 2023 and a minimum of 16.17% in 2014. The Human Development Index (HDI) in Yogyakarta City has an average of 86.2, with a maximum value of 88.61 in 2023 and a minimum of 83.73 in 2014. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Yogyakarta City averages 6.50%, reaching a maximum of 9.16% in 2020 and a minimum of 4.8% in 2019. The GRDP Growth Rate in Yogyakarta City averages 4.51%, with a peak of 5.96% in 2019 and a low of -2.42% in 2020 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024).

Bantul Regency has an average poverty rate of 13.71%. The highest poverty rate was recorded in 2014 at 15.89%, while the lowest was in 2023 at 11.95%. The average percentage of Privileges Fund achievement in Bantul Regency is 83.12%, with a maximum of 94.90% in 2015 and a minimum of 41.13% in 2014. The HDI in Bantul Regency averages 79.43, with a maximum of 81.74 in 2023 and a minimum of 77.11 in 2014. The TPT in Bantul Regency has an average of 3.33%, reaching a maximum of 4.06% in 2020 and a minimum of 2.57% in 2014. The GRDP Growth Rate in Bantul Regency averages 4.47%, peaking at 5.53% in 2019 and reaching a low of -1.65% in 2020.

Progo Regency has an average poverty rate of 18.53%. The highest poverty rate was recorded in 2014 at 20.64%, while the lowest was in 2023 at 15.64%. The average percentage of Privileges Fund achievement in Kulon Progo Regency is 92.09%, with a maximum of 99.08% in 2023 and a minimum of 66.01% in 2014. The HDI in Kulon Progo Regency averages 73.64, with a maximum of 75.82 in 2023 and a minimum of 70.68 in 2014. The TPT in Kulon Progo Regency has an average of 2.82%, reaching a maximum of 3.72% in 2020 and a minimum of 1.49% in 2019. The GRDP Growth Rate in Kulon Progo Regency averages 5.73%, with a peak of 13.49% in 2019 and a low of -3.45% in 2020.

Gunungkidul Regency has an average poverty rate of 17.81%. The highest poverty rate was recorded in 2014 at 20.83%, while the lowest was in 2023 at 15.6%. The average percentage of Privileges Fund achievement in Gunungkidul Regency is 87.33%, with a maximum of 98.10% in 2023 and a minimum of 38.37% in 2014. The HDI in Gunungkidul Regency averages 69.27, with a maximum of 71.46 in 2023 and a minimum of 67.03 in 2014. The TPT in Gunungkidul Regency has an average of 2.15%, reaching a maximum of 2.9% in 2020 and a minimum of 1.61% in 2019. The GRDP Growth Rate in Gunungkidul Regency averages 4.51%, peaking at 5.96% in 2019 and reaching a low of -2.42% in 2020.

Sleman Regency has an average poverty rate of 7.36%. The highest poverty rate was recorded in 2014 at 8.67%, while the lowest was in 2023 at 6.49%. The average percentage of Privileges Fund achievement in Sleman Regency is 77.63%, with a maximum of 99.25% in 2023 and a minimum of 16.17% in 2014. The HDI in Sleman Regency has an average of 86.2, with a maximum of 88.61 in 2023 and a minimum of 83.73 in 2014. The TPT in Sleman Regency has an average of 6.50%, reaching a maximum of 9.16% in 2020 and a minimum of 4.8% in 2019. The GRDP Growth Rate in Sleman Regency averages 4.51%, with a peak of 5.96% in 2019 and a low of -2.42% in 2020.

The selection of the appropriate panel data regression model involves conducting the Chow Test and the Hausman Test. The Chow Test results indicate a probability value of 0.0000, which is less than the significance level ($\alpha = 0.01$). Consequently, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, suggesting that the Fixed Effects Model is more suitable than the Pooled Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model. Similarly, the Hausman Test yields a probability value of 0.0000, which is also below the significance level ($\alpha = 0.01$), leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0). This result confirms that the Fixed Effects Model is the most appropriate choice over the Random Effects Model for the given panel data.

Table 2. Fixed Effect Model Estimation Result

Variable	β	Std. Eror	t-Statistic	Prob
C	13.85	2.04	6.79	0.00
LOG(Danais)	-0.05	0.02	-1.95	0.05
LOG(HDI)	-2.56	0.48	-5.31	0.00
TPT	0.01	0.01	1.34	0.18
GDRP Growth	-0.00	0.00	-0.21	0.83
R-squared	0.98			
Adjusted R-squared	0.98			
F-statistic	315.35			
Prob(F-statistic)	0.00			

Source: Processed Data (2025)

Based on the regression results using the static panel data method and the panel data method with the adaptive model, the R-squared value obtained is 0.98. This means that the variations in the regression model used in this study Privileges Fund, Human Development Index (HDI), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), and GRDP Growth Rate can explain the dependent variable, poverty, by 98%, while 1.17% of poverty variation is explained by other variables outside the model (Sriyana, 2014).

The static panel data regression method results show that the Privileges Fund has a negative effect on poverty reduction in DIY. However, the adaptive panel data regression method results indicate that (Danais t-1) has no effect on poverty reduction in the current year (Sriyana, 2018). Both static panel data regression and adaptive model panel data regression results show that HDI in the current year (HDI t) and the previous year (HDI t-1) have an effect on poverty reduction in the current year. The regression results from both methods indicate that TPT in the current year (TPT t) and the previous year (TPT t-1) have no effect on poverty in DIY in the current year. The static panel data regression method results show that the GRDP Growth Rate has no effect on poverty reduction in DIY, while the adaptive model panel data regression results indicate that GRDP Growth Rate t-1 has an effect on poverty reduction in DIY in the current year (O'Brien & Silcox, 2024).

The regression results using both the static panel data method and the adaptive model panel data method show that Privileges Fund Achievement, HDI, TPT, and GRDP Growth Rate simultaneously influence poverty reduction in DIY.

3.2. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the static panel data regression method, the Privileges Fund has a negative effect on poverty reduction in Yogyakarta. However, findings from the adaptive panel data regression method indicate that the previous year's Privileges Fund allocation has no effect on poverty reduction in the current year. The allocation from the prior year undergoes a monitoring and evaluation process, which serves as the basis for determining the fund distribution in the following year. As a result, the impact of the previous year's allocation on poverty reduction is not yet visible, since the realization of the current year's Privileges Fund is derived from the evaluated budget of the prior year and only begins to influence poverty reduction in the subsequent period.

In 2023, special privilege programs were implemented to assist in reducing poverty in DIY through various activities that support poverty alleviation (Widyastuti et al., 2023). These activities were carried out under the Special Privileges Affairs of Culture, Spatial Planning, and Land Affairs. Each sub-activity within these programs has a significant impact on poverty reduction through economic empowerment, education, and community development (Ngubane et al., 2023). Those sub-activity are: 1) Village Entrepreneurship Development Sub-Activity focused on enhancing the capacity of MSMEs in villages, implementing halal certification, exporting MSME products, entrepreneurship training, and promoting local products through exhibitions and marketing events; 2) Women's Economic Development Sub-Activity targeted women's groups through economic group coaching and the Prima Setara initiative to strengthen women's roles in the local economy; 3) Mataraman Granary Development Sub-Activity involved village-based food granary development, agricultural enhancement, and local food security support to strengthen farmers' resilience; 4) Social and Cultural Resilience Development Sub-Activity included workforce competency training, labor-intensive projects to enhance workforce capacity, strengthen work culture, and boost productivity; 5) Cultural Village Development Sub-Activity focused on empowering villages through cultural events, stimulating the tourism and cultural sectors as sources of additional income; 6) Local Content Development Sub-Activity included scholarship distribution, student business management programs, and culture-based training to improve skills and cultural awareness among youth.

As part of poverty reduction efforts, Privileges Fund was also allocated for grants through Cultural Special Privileges Affairs, including providing production equipment to enhance MSME productivity in DIY. Additionally, the Integration of New Livable Housing Development with Traditional Javanese Style Construction aimed to assist underprivileged communities with inadequate housing. This study is supported by previous research by Patel-Campillo & Garcia (2022), which states that poverty reduction requires long-term implementaton of government programs. Robson et al (2024) also found that central government fund

allocations, such as the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey, significantly reduced multidimensional poverty among beneficiaries.

Regression results from both static panel data regression and the Adaptive Model panel data regression indicate that current-year HDI (HDI t) and previous-year HDI (HDI t-1) have an effect on poverty reduction in the current year. HDI highlights the importance of human resources in development, encompassing indicators such as life expectancy and health, education, and a decent standard of living (Ahmad et al., 2019).

Programs such as compulsory education, free healthcare, and improved living conditions have significantly contributed to poverty reduction (Sistem Informasi Gender dan Anak, 2023). Privileges Fund has been utilized for housing improvements for impoverished households through the construction of livable housing. While these efforts enhance living conditions, they do not directly increase household income.

Through Privileges Fund, initiatives supporting HDI improvement include education enhancement programs, such as scholarships provided by the DIY Department of Education, Youth, and Sports. Scholarships funded by Privileges Fund include: 1) Kartu Cerdas, for underprivileged high school/vocational students; 2) Inclusive Scholarship for children with special needs; and 3) Momenku Beasiswa Siap Berkemas for outstanding vocational students (Dinas Dikpora DIY, 2022).

Other initiatives include Lajang Cakap (Layanan Antar Jemput Anak Gunungkidul Calon Kader Pemustaka), which facilitates student mobility in Gunungkidul. Health improvements are supported by Gelas Berlian Sinuri (Gerakan Lansia Sehat Berdaya Lindungi Aksi Bunuh Diri), an initiative tackling elderly suicide rates and chronic health issues in Gunungkidul. Additionally, Posbindu Sentosa in Kulon Progo extends healthcare and social-economic services to disabled individuals, while Pentamarto (Emergency Handling Training for the People of Yogyakarta) provides CPR and emergency response training to address cardiac arrest cases (Pemda DIY, 2023a). This study aligns with findings from Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati (2018), which state that HDI significantly affects poverty levels in Indonesia. Additionally, Ahmad et al (2019) concluded that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty, with the education dimension being the most dominant factor influencing HDI and poverty levels in Southeast Sulawesi.

Regression results from both static panel data regression and the Adaptive Model panel data regression indicate that TPT t and TPT t-1 have no effect on poverty in DIY in the current year (Alifah & Imaningsih, 2023). The Indonesian Ministry of Manpower reports that 12% of Indonesia's unemployed are university and diploma graduates, primarily due to misalignment between higher education institutions and labor market needs (Grehenson, 2023). Meanwhile, the labor force is predominantly composed of junior high school (SMP) and elementary school (SD) graduates, who exhibit higher adaptability in securing jobs due to fewer qualification requirements (Ebtanastiti, 2014). According to UGM (2024), 38.60% of DIY's labor force consists of high school graduates, while 43.12% are junior high school and elementary school graduates. The unemployed population in DIY is mostly composed of university/diploma graduates, who generally belong to the non-poor category and do not influence poverty levels (BPS-DIY, 2024d). This study supports findings by Alifah & Imaningsih (2023), which concluded that TPT does not significantly affect poverty.

Results from static panel data regression indicate that GRDP Growth Rate does not influence poverty reduction in DIY. However, the Adaptive Model panel data regression results show that GRDP Growth Rate t-1 influences poverty reduction in the current year, implying a lag effect in economic performance impact (Widarjono, 2013).

According to Statistics Bureau Report (2024), DIY's economic growth in Q4 2023 increased by 0.91%, with the highest growth in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (25.08%). Privileges Fund supports these sectors through the Governor's Strategic Policy on Land Governance, which provides Special Financial Assistance (BKK) for Land Governance.

Launched in 2022, this initiative optimizes the use of village land to enhance productivity, particularly benefiting low-income communities.

Regression results from both static panel data regression and Adaptive Model panel data regression indicate that Privileges Fund achievements, HDI, TPT, and GRDP Growth Rate collectively influence poverty reduction in DIY. These findings highlight that poverty reduction is influenced by multiple variables. This study demonstrates that poverty in DIY can be reduced through simultaneous improvements in Privileges Fund achievements, HDI, and GRDP Growth Rate, alongside a reduction in TPT. The performance of these four variables must continue to be enhanced to effectively lower poverty levels in DIY (Isfianadewi et al., 2022).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of static panel data regression, the Privileges Fund has a negative effect on poverty reduction in DIY, while the adaptive panel data regression method indicates that the previous year's Privileges Fund (t-1) does not influence poverty reduction in the current year. This is due to budget allocation evaluations conducted in the previous year, which only impact poverty reduction in the subsequent year.

The DIY government has demonstrated its commitment to managing the Privileges Fund through the 2021-2042 Grand Design, which includes regional development targets such as economic growth, the Human Development Index (HDI), the Gini Index, the open unemployment rate, and poverty levels (Pergub, 2021). Several programs were implemented in 2023 to reduce poverty, including village entrepreneurship development, women's economic empowerment, food security strengthening, socio-cultural resilience building, as well as the development of cultural villages and local content. Additionally, the Privileges Fund has been allocated for grants in the form of production equipment for MSMEs and the construction of livable houses with traditional Javanese architectural styles.

The regression results also indicate that both the current and previous year's HDI significantly affect poverty reduction, making government policies more effective when focused on HDI improvement through scholarships and innovative education and health services supported by the Privileges Fund. Meanwhile, the open unemployment rate (TPT) does not influence poverty levels, as most unemployed individuals in DIY are university graduates who are considered to have better economic conditions (Wulandari, 2021).

Furthermore, the previous year's GDP growth rate (t-1) affects poverty reduction, implying that economic growth takes time before impacting societal welfare. Therefore, through the Privileges Fund, various strategic policies, such as special financial assistance for land governance, have been implemented to enhance productivity in the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors.

Overall, the achievements of the Privileges Fund, HDI, TPT, and GDP growth collectively influence poverty reduction in DIY. Thus, the Privileges Fund plays a direct role in poverty alleviation through various programs while also contributing indirectly by improving HDI, reducing unemployment, and fostering economic growth.

The Regional Government of DIY needs to strengthen evaluation in the planning of the Privileges Fund allocation and ensure that the time gap between planning and implementation is not too long. Once the budget is set, activities should be carried out without delays to ensure that the benefits reach the community more quickly. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, strengthening oversight mechanisms for the implementation of the Privileges Fund is essential to ensure the effectiveness of activities, improve responsiveness to community needs, and minimize potential budget leakage. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation efforts should be focused on programs that directly contribute to poverty reduction.

To support poverty reduction through the improvement of the Human Development Index (HDI), the Regional Government of DIY should increase investment in education, healthcare, and overall quality of life. Efforts should focus on enhancing the quality of education and expanding

healthcare services, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas, to ensure that the benefits of HDI improvement are distributed more evenly and accelerate poverty reduction in DIY.

Moreover, job creation that aligns with educational qualifications, particularly for university graduates, should be prioritized. This can be achieved through entrepreneurship training programs or skill development initiatives tailored to market demand (Danson et al., 2021). By doing so, university graduates can become more productive, either by creating new employment opportunities or by securing jobs that match their educational backgrounds.

The growth rate of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) or economic growth in DIY takes time to impact poverty reduction. Therefore, the Regional Government of DIY must develop long-term strategies and ensure sustainable economic growth. Programs that accelerate economic growth, such as strengthening the MSME sector and increasing local investment, should be promoted to expedite their impact on poverty alleviation in DIY.

Finally, the synergy between the Privileges Fund, HDI improvement, unemployment rate reduction, and economic growth needs to be reinforced through more integrated policies. For instance, stronger linkages should be established between Privileges Fund programs and efforts to enhance HDI and economic growth. Furthermore, labor policies should be designed to create equitable economic opportunities, ensuring that poverty reduction efforts are more effective.

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